# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week 15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week 10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week 10c

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES:

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Chicago—1640 University Building.
New York—Rooms 1101-1102, No. 24 West Thirty-third Street.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1908, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 26,550 | 17 | 27,550 |
| 2 | 26,640 | 18 | 26,630 |
| 3 | 26,590 | 19 | 26,600 |
| 4 | 26,630 | 20 | 26,590 |
| 5 | 26,670 | 21 | 26,590 |
| 6 | 26,600 | 22 | 26,400 |
| 7 | 26,190 | 23 | 26,900 |
| 8 | 26,500 | 24 | 26,750 |
| 9 | 26,600 | 25 | 26,650 |
| 10 | 26,590 | 26 | 26,650 |
| 11 | 26,670 | 27 | 26,700 |
| 12 | 26,600 | 28 | 26,570 |
| 13 | 26,130 | 29 | 26,650 |
| 14 | 26,570 | 30 | 26,550 |
| 15 | 26,550 | 31 | 26,620 |
| 16 | 26,650 | | |

Totals .....1,122,550
Less unsold and returned copies.. 9,152

Net total.....1,122,098
Daily average.....26,928

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1908.
(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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


Got your moving van engaged?

The weather man must have failed to receive his annual base ball pass.

Secretary Taft accomplishes more work for the government than all his critics combined.

A local milliner advertises "Merry Widow" hats "by the gross." Why not by the acre?

It will be noticed, perhaps, that no favorite son is claiming any of the Taft votes on the second ballot at Chicago.

What the governor of Colorado, who is an ordained Methodist minister, said to the governor of Nebraska is not recorded.

A Montana minister who was sued for $16,000 had to pay $8,000. The jury must have allowed the customary clergyman's half rate.

If an excuse for the European visit of the battleships is necessary, Uncle Sam might dig up one of his old claims against the sultan of Turkey.

An automobile collided with a team of mules in Chicago. The chauffeur is in the hospital and his machine is in the repair shop. Score for the mules.

The Northern Pacific is arranging to spend $1,500,000 for additional freight cars to handle its growing business. The panic cannot face the crop prospect.

Russia has decided to buy five battleships from foreign countries. Russia's next outlay should be for the purchase of some sailors from foreign countries.

With the untimely death of the Duc de Chaulnes generous sympathy will go to the American girl thus widowed. The duke's past may well be interred with his bones.

Reports from Caracas state that President Castro of Venezuela is seriously ill. Perhaps that explains why he has not yet whipped this country as he promised.

It is argued that Jack London cannot run for the presidency on the socialist ticket because he is not in the country. He will run just as well, or better, while absent.

The battle line on the battleships in the senate shows most of the votes in favor of additional battleships for coast protection to come from states without any coast line.

Mr. Bryan thinks a newspaper should publish both sides of an argument. Well, he might let Judge Parker write a few democratic editorials for the Commoner.

A society for the suppression of unnecessary noises is being organized in Denver. Rather suggestive, isn't it, with the democratic national convention scheduled for that city in July?

The Omaha Automobile club is reviving activity. The most popular thing this club could do would be to put automobile driving through our crowded city streets on a safe and sane basis.

Winston Churchill, a member of the newly-formed British cabinet, was defeated for election to Parliament from the Manchester district. He is a wise politician who knows of what district he is a favorite son.

## THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt's latest message to congress is a reminder that the legislators have not taken full advantage of their opportunities in what he deems of vital public concern. Coupled with this application of the spur to induce greater activity, is an acknowledgment of commendable action by the congress on some of his former recommendations.

The message at the same time discloses a smaller difference between the president and the congress on the legislative program than the opponents of the administration would have the public believe. The president's recommendation that a tariff commission be appointed, preliminary to a special session by the new congress to revise the tariff, accords with the sentiment of congress and will doubtless be complied with. The president urges an emergency currency measure, as a temporary precaution against financial flurries until a reorganization of the system may be provided for in accord with a plan to be reported by a currency commission. While prospects are not encouraging for legislation providing for an emergency currency, congress will probably comply with the suggestion for a currency commission to study the question and report to its next session. While some house leaders have opposed the establishment of postal savings banks, the senate committee on finance has favorably reported a bill looking to that end which is likely to become law. The child labor law demanded for the District of Columbia is a local proposition that may be adopted or deferred without particular effect upon the country at large.

President Roosevelt admits that no consensus of opinion has been reached about two of the measures previously and again recommended. One aims to curtail the abuse of the power of injunction and the other to amend the anti-trust law so as to give larger control by the national government over corporations in interstate commerce. While the president presents strong arguments to support his position, congress seems disposed to take more time than is possible at the present session for more deliberate consideration of these problems.

Altogether, the president's legislative program has been quite liberally accepted by congress and when adjournment comes next month still further progress will surely have been made, so that the republicans can again go before the country with a record of achievement against which but little just complaint can be made.

## MR. BRYAN AND THE EAST.

Much of that part of the United States east of the Alleghenies formerly designated by Mr. Bryan as "the enemy's country," is, according to all reports, still a stranger to him. Many democrats in New York and New England still cherish the hallucination that Mr. Bryan may be induced to withdraw at the Denver convention if he is shown that his nomination would mean simply another democratic defeat and that the party might, under some other candidate, be reorganized and strengthened. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, in the course of a long discussion of the anti-Bryan sentiment in the east and the prospect of securing the nomination of another candidate than Mr. Bryan at Denver, quotes a "leading democratic United States senator" as follows:

> Within the last few days I am persuaded to believe it is possible to force Bryan to abdicate. No man who has been taken up by the democrats of the east can be nominated. If the program that has been arranged goes through Johnson will "fall outside the breastworks," a martyr to the cause. He will have made it possible for the party to rid itself of Bryan as a presidential candidate. The eastern democrats expect Bryan to name the man. They have reason to believe they know the name of the man he will pick if he does have to get out. This man will be satisfactory to the democrats of the east. Indeed, Mr. Bryan could hardly pick a candidate that would not be satisfactory to the so-called anti-Bryan people. They are willing to accept anybody but Bryan. If Bryan should be compelled to get out of the way and should name the candidate, and the man picked should be elected, Governor Johnson and Judge Gray would go into the cabinet. So you see they would get their reward after all.

After quoting other eastern democrats it is further explained that the program of the anti-Bryan men will be to have a heart-to-heart talk with the Nebraska leader and convince him that the hope of the party for the coming campaign and for the future depends upon his self-erasure. The plan has even gone so far that the easterners have about agreed that they will allow Mr. Bryan, after they have induced him to withdraw, to suggest the candidate to be named. They have not, however, had a sufficient enlargement of the heart to agree to let Mr. Bryan write the platform.

The most significant feature of this plan is the emphasis it places on the fact that the eastern democrats do not know Mr. Bryan. Immediately after the defeat of Parker in 1904, Mr. Bryan issued a clarion call, through the Commoner, to the Bryan democracy of the nation. He announced his purpose to begin at work upon a reorganization of the party's demoralized forces, with a view to placing the real democracy in the saddle again and to wrest control from "the old Parker gang that aided in betraying the party in 1904." He has carried his plan out to the letter. While he may have to fight to secure his own nomination, he is in absolute position to prevent the success of any rival. The Denver convention, in all human probability, will name Bryan on a Bryan platform. Those eastern democrats who are figuring on his abdication, at a time when he holds the whip hand, do not know the man.

## RAILWAY RATES AND WAGES.

It is natural for railroad employes to protest against wage reductions, but it does not follow that wage reductions are the necessary consequence of rate regulation. Although there has been a great deal of rate regulation in the last few years, the wages of railway employes have, if anything, increased at the same time.

Railway employes should remember, also, that the abolition of the rebates has been equivalent to increasing the freight rates, the result being that the actual cost to the shipper of transporting commodities is in many cases more than it was before the rate law was enacted, notwithstanding the unchanged appearance of the tariff sheets. This, of course, refers chiefly to interstate rates because local rates between Nebraska points have already been reduced 15 per cent by the Aldrich bill, and as to this part of the traffic the only question is whether or not further reductions would be warranted.

That question will have to be passed on by the State Railway commission after thorough investigation of all pertinent facts, among which the views of the railway employes should be given their due consideration.

## UNREST IN CUBA.

While the elections in Cuba will not be held until next February, convincing evidence is accumulating that the Cuban patriots are preparing already to do business on the old plan as soon as the American army of occupation shall have been withdrawn. As a preliminary to the withdrawal of American troops, Governor Magoon has appointed Pino Guerra as major general of the Cuban army and has announced plans for the reorganization of the native forces. The rural guard, numbering some 6,000 men, is to form the nucleus of the force, which may be increased, if needed. The commander of the old rural guard, Major General Alejandro Rodriguez, protests against Guerra's promotion and the natives are rapidly dividing into factions with the unsettling prospect that they will be at each other's throats at the earliest favorable moment.

Trouble has already broken out in Cardenas, where the poll list, which the mayor has entrusted to government employes to publish, has been seized by one of the political factions to prevent its publication. In other provinces and districts the factions are with difficulty kept from engaging in open conflict for every advantage that may be used in the election preliminaries. As a result the business men of the island are renewing their appeals to the authorities at Washington not to withdraw the American forces. Every practice in which the native politicians are now indulging threatens future insurrection, and the growing business interests of the island feel alarmed over the outlook.

While great progress has been shown in Cuban affairs under American rule, the situation is still far from satisfactory. The annual taxes amount to about $40,000,000, the tax rate being heavier than in any country in the world, with the possible exception of Italy. This is due in part to the extravagance that marked the Palma administration. Governor Magoon has succeeded in holding expenses down to a minimum, but it is generally feared in Cuba that as soon as the affairs are restored to native hands the old system of extravagance, graft and loot will be re-established, with the factions ready to fight for the plunder.

In brief, it appears that Governor Magoon is disposed to believe armed force necessary to preserve domestic peace in Cuba. Those most familiar with the situation contend that if an armed force is necessary it must be an American force, as neither of the Cuban factions will submit to rule by the other.

## THE POLICE BOARD QUESTION.

OMAHA, April 27.

To the Editor of The Bee: I read with much interest your editorial on "The Park Board Question" and fully agree with you that the butting in of judges elected by the votes of four counties is an indefensible interference of the right of the community to manage its own interests. If this conclusion is correct, and I believe it is, what about the Police commission, appointed by a solitary office-holder, the governor, who was elected by the whole state and who is absolutely unidentified personally with our city and its affairs. Is that defensible?

JOHN ROSICKY.

The position of The Bee on "The Police Board Question" is well known and has not changed. The Bee was the active factor in the winning fight for home rule which was later nullified by the false friends of home rule who procured a supreme court decision re-establishing the governor-appointed police boards. The case for home rule in police management was further supported by the argument that in no other way could the local option feature of the excise laws be fully executed, and that the Police board's control of the fire department was also purely of local concern. The supreme court, however, decided otherwise, basing its decision on the rule of law that the exercise of the police power is a state function and that its administration by governor-appointed officials is not an infringement of "the right of the community to manage its own interests." This is where the Police board is different from the Park board, or from the Water board. The latter are vested with the administration of property interests only and have nothing whatever to do with the enforcement of state laws. The case for a home-made park board is unquestionably stronger than the case for a home-made police board.

The effort of the railroads to use the ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission, giving Lincoln the same rates as Omaha on lumber from the south, to raise the rates for both Lincoln and Omaha does not look like a square deal. After putting up a case for the continuance of the existing rates, it would seem that the only thing to be done to comply with the equalization order would be either to reduce Lincoln rates to the Omaha basis or to raise Omaha rates to the Lincoln basis, or perhaps to strike a happy medium by raising Omaha rates half way and reducing Lincoln rates the other half.

Official health reports show that the death rate in Manila is 6.81 per thousand among the Americans, 16.35 among the Spanish and 48.91 among the Filipinos for the last quarter of 1907. While the rate is alarmingly large, owing to the prevalence of cholera, it shows that it may be reduced rapidly when the Spaniards and the natives adopt American methods of sanitation and modes of living.

If Nebraska people have spent approximately $1,500,000 for automobiles in twelve months, as indicated by the number of machines registered with the secretary of state, that fact ought to be advertised far and wide. An agricultural state that keeps up this pace in spite of a severe financial panic must be in pretty good condition.

The Congressional Record gives up considerable space to a verbatim report of an outburst of humor in the senate the other day, when the members in discussing the naval appropriation bill indulged in a lot of comment about buying supplies for the "horse marines" and the "sea dogs." The senate is most humorous when it is most serious.

Democratic members of the South Omaha city council have suddenly discovered that there are too many jobs. It is to be noted, however, that this discovery is made only after the city administration has passed into the hands of republicans and out of the reach of the democratic pie-biters who had previously been holding the jobs.

The senior class of the Omaha High school has cleared $400 from a fair which is to be put into some memorial gift to the school. In view of the Lincoln statue experience, the committee of art critics should be invited to sit on the proposed souvenir before instead of after its purchase.

The Water board attorneys have found three reasons why the United States supreme court should consent to review the decision of the lower courts in the water works appraisement case. Any one of the three reasons will do.

Richmond Pearson Hobson predicts that Mr. Taft, if nominated at Chicago, will be defeated. Hobson, it will be remembered, also predicted war between the United States and Japan. Hobson furthermore is a democratic member of congress from Alabama.

The statement that the rarefied air at Denver makes it impossible for an orator to speak longer than five minutes is going to make a strong argument for holding more political conventions at Denver.

The interior cities and towns are now getting ocular evidence to disprove the threadbare assertion of the railroads that whatever Omaha would gain by terminal taxation would be taken away from them.

### Now Buckle To.

Wall Street Journal.

Only as you surrender yourself to your work can you lift yourself and your work to the level of a larger life.

### Might Be Useful.

Washington Post.

The committee of arrangements in charge of the Denver convention should not neglect to provide sufficient stalls for dark horses.

### A Cheerful Prospect.

Indianapolis News.

While Medicine Hat's attention is distracted over the disappearance of a boy who was supposed to have been carried off by an eagle, maybe spring will be able to settle down to stay.

### Nature's Unrivalled Show.

Boston Transcript.

The new national park which the president has created by proclamation in southwestern Utah, seems to combine all our old-fashioned curiosities in a bunch. In the designated territory are three natural bridges, several mammoth caves and cliff-dwellings in abundance.

### Canada Balks at the Lead.

Baltimore American.

Canada objects to continue as a dutiful dumping ground for the mother country. The latter is finding that the poet aptly summarized the situation when he made Canada explain that, while "guest I am in my mother's house, I am mistress in my own." It is not the first time in history, by the way, that the mother country has laid too great a strain on the filial feeling of her colonial children.

### Colonel Bryan's "Model Newspaper."

St. Louis Republic.

As an experiment worth trying, Mr. Bryan recommends a newspaper editorial page so divided that the champion of one party in the columns on the right-hand side can join issues with the champion of the other party in the left-hand columns. This might be an improvement on the non-partnership of some so-called independent papers now. But there would be nothing to prevent them from calling the sporting editor into consultation. With his knowledge, gained from observation of how contests are pulled off so as to leave nothing to chance, there would be no difficulty in deciding in advance which of the two champions would be left under the ropes as the result of a gentleman's agreement, regulating the hardness of the hitting and the disposal of the receipts.

## CHARACTER SKETCH OF TAFT.

**William Allen White's Pen Picture of the War Secretary.**

American Magazine for May.

"Often an illuminating squint at a man may be had by looking at his boyhood; and the boyhood of William Howard Taft, which began in Auburn, a suburb of Cincinnati in 1864, when he was seven years old, was the rollicking, fighting, dreaming animal boyhood of the average American boy, who has books and brooks around him, and is torn in his heart to decide which tempt him most. In his early teens he resembled the type of tall, rawboned, lubberly, squeaky-voiced, milky-eyed, shock-headed, big-footed boy who laughs at himself more than at any one else; and Taft's whole boyhood career is epitomized in the fact that a dozen or so men now in their late forties or early fifties scattered over this planet remember the honorable secretary of war, not as William, not even as Will, certainly not as Willie and not as Bill, but as 'old Bill' Taft. The elimination of William signifies that he was not a prig; the eliminaton of Willie indicates that he was not a sissy; the elimination of Will goes to show that he was not a lovely character, and Bill proves that he was no coward, while 'old Bill' makes it definite and certain that he was well beloved, and that proves that he was effective, impulsive and kind. These traits, then, form the foundation upon which the man is built."

An illuminating story of Taft's visit to Russia last year is thus related:

"The next day the same large man slipped gently out of bed at 6 o'clock and groped around in the dark of the murky morning looking for his trousers. He did not make a light for fear of waking his wife. Prodding quickly but softly through the dusk, falling easily over the concealed furniture of the room, he was getting well along toward a half-dressed stage without waking his wife to ask her where things were packed—after the fashion of Americans of his class—when in drawing on his trousers—his only pair of black trousers—his Sunday trousers if you must know the truth, pressed and rather unfamiliar—he lost his balance and fell, sticking one foot through a trouser knee. A man weighing 240 pounds can put considerable force and emphasis into a jab of his toe when he tries to catch his balance with it, and the hole loomed up dark, gloomy and peculiar. He couldn't bring himself to waken his wife. He knew that she was tired and needed the sleep. So he called a bell boy and asked him to have the trousers mended. They were his best trousers, the only pair he had that would 'go' with his black clothes, and he had to ride two hours in a sleigh and meet by appointment at 9 o'clock the czar of all the Russias. There was nothing to do but to wait for the bell boy's return with the rended garment. When the boy came he brought such a botch job that the fat man grinned and tackled it himself. But he was in a hurry, and his hands were strong and clumsy, and zip went a second tear squarely across the knee. He looked at the hopeless wreck a moment and then rose, hunted for and found a black sock, snipped off the foot, drew the black stocking up over his knee to cover the white underclothing, put on his torn trousers, got into the rest of his clothing and marched proudly out to the sleigh and met the czar as America's representative—a 'gentleman unafraid.'"

Here is a part of Mr. White's sizeup of the republican candidate:

"Taft belongs to that class of Americans who when occasion requires can hook up their wives' dresses in the back and lace their own shoes. And this does not mean necessarily that the Tafts are 'poor, but honest.' They are the kind of people, who most of their lives have lived in a house of nine rooms, on an income ranging from $2,000 to $6,000 a year, with one or two servans, a horse and buggy, and a child in college. The independence of America is in that class. For the man who does need a valet is not much awed by a king. If Taft should be elected president of this republic he would never cease to be in the heart of him a strap-hanger, a commuter, not of the city, with its crass wealth and biting poverty, not of the country—but a suburban president, the first of his type. Our presidents have been curiously reflective of our national life. A considerable minority of the men whom this nation has elected to the presidency since the civil war—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, McKinley—have come from the farm, Cleveland was village-bred; Roosevelt was city-bred. Harrison got his best training from the inland town. But this new type of American from the suburban community, who as a boy knew both swimming-hole and pavement, who roamed the woods and fought the north-end gang, who was afraid of neither cows nor cows—that is a new type of man in American politics—a type that must become more and more prevalent as the country grows less and less rural and more and more urban."

Mr. White's conclusions are summed up in the following paragraphs:

"What kind of a president, all things considered, will he make? Assuming that the facts hereinbefore set down are correct, it is obvious that first of all we may expect a president who will work hard—for he has but two meals a day and toils without resting from ten until six every day; then we may expect that he will work hard with a kind of self-effacing spirit; then that he will work hard, unselfishly and without much initiative. For he has rarely gone from beaten paths, though he has shown that he can go alone. The great things he has done in this world have been done at the desk. He is no orator as Brutus is. He will say little and do much.

"The times demand, not a man bearing promises of new things, but a man who can finish the things begun. Such a man is Taft, a hewer of wood, who has no ambition to link his name with new measures, but who, with a steady hand, and a heart always kind, and a mind always generously just can clean off the desk.

"Roosevelt knows the desk is cluttered up. He knows that it may take six or eight years merely to get down to the mahogany under things now pending. But the American people, know that some way this must be done before the nation can go further. And hence, in the Mississippi valley at least, there is a belief that the man who can make the Hepburn railroad law as much a part of our common life as the postal regulations, who can grind the rough edges off the Sherman law through the courts, who can finish the canal, and deal with Cuba kindly, honestly, and firmly, who can lead the brown men of the islands further into the light, is this big, hard-working, soft-hearted, fair-minded, unselfish man, Taft. He can clean off the desk."

### Alien Workmen Homeward Bound.

Springfield Republican.

The re-migration of alien workmen out of employment continues as large as at any time since the panic—the figure for the year to date standing well over 200,000 while immigrations during the same time has amounted to considerably less than 100,000. The wonder is that so much labor should still be coming this way under such conditions of slack employment as are reflected by the extraordinary emigration figures. Meantime the transatlantic steamship agents at New York report indications of a reduced volume of American tourist travel to Europe this summer. People of means are not engaging steamship accommodations in advance to the extent prevalent at this time in recent years.

## BURNING MONEY.

**War a Huge Snap for Powder and Ball Makers.**

Metropolitan Magazine.

In the future we shall slay one another at incredible distances. An enormous cannon has just been placed on the coast of Havre, which, with one well-directed shell, can sink, at a distance of twenty kilometers, the most formidable armored cruiser. The Germans, on their part, have installed in the port of Willemshoefen, a Krupp cannon which cost the trifling sum of $79,000, every shot of which costs $1,650, $627 for the projectile, $185 for the charge which expels the shell and $838 for the checking apparatus. This gun cannot fire more than ninety-five shots before it is completely useless. Because of the repeated action of the explosives, erosions are made in the bore, which destroy the quality of the steel, and the piece can no longer be used without danger of bursting. If we consider that after the deflagration of the charge the projectile remains in the gun only about the fiftieth part of a second, we can see that a cannon rendered useless after ninety-five shots has not yielded more than two seconds of active service!—$79,000 for two seconds; that gives the makers of the gun a wage of $2,370,000 a minute; $82,200,000 an our. Here lies the wealth of the steel and powder merchants.

## A CONTINUOUS JUROR.

**Nervy Fellow Criticises Judicial Juggling of Justice.**

Kansas City Times.

A brash Brooklyn man who was summoned as a juror this week handed this communication to the presiding judge:

Your Honor: Replying to your circular which I herewith return to you, properly filled out, would say that I do not care to serve as a juror, for the reason that to me the present method of juggling with the law, splitting hairs and granting appeals on any pretext is not the proper administration of justice and to take the time of twelve business men, which to them is valuable, compel them to sit on a case in which they are not interested, and after they have rendered a decision to the best of their ability to have an outside judge differ with them on some slight pretext, granting a stay or an appeal, is disheartening to the juror, and for the above reasons I trust I will not be forced to serve as a juror."

The judge very properly denounced the unfortunate fellow for his lack of appreciation of the fine technical points of the law. "You are not fit to be a citizen, much less a juror," he exclaimed. There will be widespread approval of the judge in thus upholding the law's majesty and mystery. It was absurd that an ignorant layman should venture to voice a criticism of the delays and complexities of judicial procedure. What did he know about it and what business had he to say anything, anyway? Such presumption should not go unrebuked. Certainly not.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Every time Frank Gould talks of the "curse of money" a good many men have a burning desire to tell him how to get rid of the curse.

First Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, field artillery, has been permanently detailed for duty with the signal corps, with station in Washington. He is an aeronaut of some note, and his entire time will be occupied with this subject.

The late Bishop T. U. Dudley of Kentucky declared that he was indebted to a mountaineer of that state for the most ungrammatical sentence he ever heard. This is it: "Them three Miss Blake are three of as pretty a gal I ever see."

Judge Loving, the slayer of Theodore Estes, in whose memory a monument was unveiled by Virginia women on Wednesday, has resigned as manager of the Virginia estates of Thomas F. Ryan, and will remove with his daughter to a distant state.

Prof. Leopold Schroetter, the celebrated laryngologist, to whom in 1887 fell the duty of telling Emperor Frederick of Germany, while he was still crown prince, the fatal character of the illness from which he was suffering, died suddenly in Vienna, after delivering the inaugural address at the International Congress of Laryngologists.

V. Kejuin Wellington Kee, of Shanghai, China, son of the Chinese secretary of foreign affairs, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Columbia Spectator, the university daily paper. He will have charge of the paper all next year. Kee for two years has been a member of the varsity debating team and was instrumental in defeating the Cornell team recently.

## CORPORATIONS NEED WATCHING.

**Warning Against Monopolies of Western Water Power.**

Wall Street Journal.

The public is disposed to forget altogether too quickly the warnings which their representatives in office gave out from time to time against private or corporate encroachments on public rights and properties. Less than sixty days ago the president of the United States in his waterways message sounded a note of alarm against the quiet and stealthy efforts that were being made by certain corporations to alienate public lands in state and federal jurisdictions wherever there was any desirable water power to control. President Roosevelt then said:

"Among these monopolies, as the report of the commission points out, there is no other which threatens, or has ever threatened, such intolerable interference with the daily life of the people as the consolidation of companies controlling water power. I call your special attention to the attempt of the power corporations, through bills introduced at the present session, to escape from the possibility of governmental regulation in the interests of the people."

Here is a case in which publicity would serve as a sure preventive of efforts to filch from the public not only its property, but its right of control over such properties under federal law which it is proposed to enact through methods that will not bear the light of day. The constituents of representatives in congress can head off any of these projects by letting their representatives know that they are holding them responsible for the defeat of these attempts to get property and privileges from the public on terms that ignore the rights of the people in their own estate.

## BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

"Here, Waiter," cried the guest in the cheap restaurant, "this food is simply vile and I don't propose to pay for it. Where's the proprietor?"

"He's gone home to lunch, sir," replied the waiter.—Philadelphia Press.

"You should make a speech so full of thought that it will compel your colleagues to abandon their errors," said the earnest citizen.

"My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "this business is politics, not mental science."—Washington Star.

Mother (despairingly)—I am worried about Tommy. This is the third time I have caught him stealing the jam.

Father (facetiously)—I see. A sort of syrup-titious tendency.—Baltimore American.

Investor—When will the company be on its feet again?

Receiver—When it is out of my hands.—Harpers Weekly.

"It doesn't seem to me that your streets are swept," remarked the stranger.

"Not swept!" exclaimed the indignant native. "Why, there's an April breeze sweeping them at the rate of forty miles an hour right now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sparrow—You're rather late in getting back from the south.

Robin—I hated to break away, old chap. The farmers down that way are actually letting the cherries spoil on the trees.

Sparrow—Why, how's that?

Robin—Prohibition has queered the cocktail business.—Puck.

"That young doctor is a queer contradiction."

"In what way?"

"He has an exceedingly good temper, and yet he is lacking in patients."—Baltimore American.

"My clerk over there at the liquor counter," said the proprietor of the large establishment, "is a believer in occult phenomena."

"So I see," replied the customer, as he noted the clerk deftly making a bottle up into a package. "At this very moment, I observe he is engaged in spirit-wrapping."—Philadelphia Press.

## THE EARLY BIRD.

When he was just a little lad,
He loved to lie in bed;
Alas! To him his father's voice
Was but a thing of dread;
For his father called at sunrise:
"Silas! Sammy! Charlie! Fred!"
And his little heart would oft rebel
As he covered up his head.

Now, he himself is father,
And he rises with the sun,
And up a newer stairway calls
His children, one by one;
Ah! How he glories in it
As he shouts: "Get up, be quick!
Or else I'll come and bring you
With my big, stout, walking stick."

These fathers.. Ah, these fathers..
Alas! They soon forget
How good the bed at sunrise feels
To Silas, Sam and Fred;
How fearful is the voice that shouts:
"Get up, get up, be quick!"
But they don't forget the fetching powers
Of the big, stout, walking stick.

Omaha. —BAYOLL NE TRELE.


The extensive sale of

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts

is owing to their perfect purity.