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—1548 Marquette Bldg.
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 May, 1908, was as follows:

1	36,640	16	36,100
2	36,520	17	36,050
3	36,700	18	36,230
4	36,520	19	35,960
5	36,560	20	36,830
6	36,680	21	35,937
7	36,610	22	35,850
8	36,370	23	35,900
9	36,120	24	36,100
10	36,300	25	36,000
11	36,250	26	35,900
12	36,310	27	35,950
13	36,150	28	35,600
14	36,090	29	35,880
15	35,960	30	35,460
		31	35,900

Totals 1,120,590
Less unsold and returned copies.. 9,880

Net total 1,110,710
Daily average 35,829

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1908.
M. P. WALKER,
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.

W. D. Haywood is to take the stump against Mr. Taft. Lucky Mr. Taft!

So far as the "allies" are concerned it is all over but the shouting and there won't be much of that.

Three of the biggest piano manufacturing concerns in the country have been merged into a harmonious trust.

James K. Hacket has promised to tone down the dramatic version of "Three Weeks." Two weeks ought to be enough of it.

Anthony Comstock has declared against the directoire gown. That's all right. He wouldn't look well in one of them, anyway.

Senator Foraker will have three votes for the presidential nomination. He can get along with a buckboard instead of a band wagon.

Nebraska is making a very respectable showing at Chicago. As Nebraska is the old original Taft state, this showing is quite appropriate.

Virginia democrats have endorsed Mr. Bryan and he now is assured of almost as many votes at Denver as Mr. Taft will have at Chicago.

Richard Pearson Hobson says he is afraid we will lose the Philippines and all the rest of the democrats in the country are afraid we won't.

Nebraska will be without a governor of any kind for the next few days, but it is not at all likely that any serious difficulty will grow out of this condition.

The weather man apparently has his map turned upside down and thinks he is furnishing June weather for South America instead of North America.

Mayor Jim says the Ryan $15,000 contribution to the Nebraska campaign fund in 1904 is a closed incident. In other words, the coin has been spent.

The price of structural steel has been reduced $2 a ton, leaving no excuse for further delay in starting the work on the new Union Pacific headquarters building.

The Dunkards refused to consider any radical change in the feminine headgear. The wise Dunkards have probably been getting prices on Merry Widow hats.

George Ade says he is going to support Mr. Fairbanks for president to the last. George may not have great political wisdom, but he has a very good sense of humor.

Judge Parker might be induced to accept the nomination for vice president at Denver, just to show his appreciation of the support he received from Mr. Bryan in 1904.

Of course, Mr. Taft has not been nominated, but he might as well tell the carpenter to go ahead and fix up the front porch of his Cincinnati home for the entertainment of visitors.

If you hear any loud or unusual noise in the neighborhood of Kountze park, don't be alarmed. It is merely Ig Dunn rehearsing his nominating speech to the Denver convention.

Water intoxicating! No wonder we see pickled herring.—American.
And soused mackerel.—Brooklyn Eagle.
And skates.—Boston Globe.
And boiled lobsters.—Minneapolis Journal.
And bloaters

BATTLEFIELD OF THE CAMPAIGN.

With the certainty that Mr. Taft will be the nominee of the republican party at Chicago and that Mr. Bryan will be named for the presidency at Denver, political wiseacres are already surveying the field and picking the battleground for the coming campaign. The consensus of expert opinion thus far expressed is that the contest will be waged most fiercely in the middle west. This conclusion is based upon the assumption by the republicans, the truth of which the democrats admit, that Mr. Bryan is no stronger in the east than he was in 1896 and 1900, and that any gains he makes this year will have to be in the middle west, in the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

Leslie's Weekly, discussing these phases of the political situation, asserts that republicans must remember that the majorities in 1900 and 1904 were abnormal and calls attention to the results of the campaign in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland not only carried New York and New Jersey, but captured a bunch of middle western states. This is the usual talk of those who claim to find hope for the Bryan campaign in the middle west. They figure that the campaign of 1892 is to be repeated, but they fail to take into account the changed conditions in the different states that went for Mr. Cleveland in that campaign.

Illinois gave Mr. Cleveland 26,993 plurality in 1892, but the republican majority in 1888 was but 22,100, so Mr. Cleveland had to change but 11,000 votes to put the state in the democratic column. President Roosevelt's plurality in Illinois in 1904 was 305,039. Mr. Bryan will have to change more than 150,000 votes in that state this year to make it democratic. Indiana gave President Harrison, a native son, but 2,348 plurality in 1888, and gave Mr. Cleveland 7,125 in 1892. In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt's plurality was 93,944. Where Mr. Cleveland had to turn but 1,000 votes to carry Indiana in 1892, Mr. Bryan starts out in 1908 with a handicap of nearly 50,000 voters who must be switched to the democratic ticket in order to carry the state. Wisconsin was 21,000 republican in 1888 and went democratic by 6,544 in 1892. The republican majorities have grown steadily year by year, Mr. Roosevelt carrying the state in 1904 by 156,054. Minnesota has never gone democratic on a national ticket. The republican majority over the fusionists in the 1892 campaign was 12,237. Mr. Roosevelt carried the state in 1904 by 161,464. Kansas gave a republican majority of 80,159 in 1888 and a populist majority of 5,874 in 1892. It gave a fusion majority for Bryan in 1896 of 12,269, but defeated Bryan in 1900 by 23,354. It gave Roosevelt a plurality in 1904 of 126,093. Nebraska was republican by 27,873 in 1888 and by 4,083 in 1892. Bryan carried the state by 13,576 in 1896, but lost it by 7,822 in 1900. Mr. Roosevelt's plurality in 1904 was 86,682.

In the eight states classed as "debatable" this year, Mr. Roosevelt had a popular majority over Judge Parker in 1904 of about 1,340,000 votes, fairly well divided among the different states. That gives a hint of the handicap with which Mr. Bryan will start in the coming race. The people in the states named are fond of Mr. Roosevelt and approve his policies, and the strength in the republican situation lies in the fact that Mr. Taft is identified with these policies and pledged to continue them.

WHERE DOES THE GOLD GO?

The London Statist, in reviewing the financial situation in European countries, again calls attention to the mysterious disappearance of a good proportion of the gold supply each year. The yellow metal, while its annual production is constantly increasing, does not remain in circulation or available for currency purposes. The Statist calls attention to the fact that the Bank of England is $100,000,000 poorer in gold than it was five years ago, while the banks of other countries do not show a gain, over the annual production, that would account for the absorption of any considerable part of this amount. Just now France is suffering because the peasants are withdrawing their gold from the savings banks and hoarding it.

Mr. George Roberts, late director of the United States mint, made a compilation about a year ago in which he showed that in the last twenty years something like $1,000,000,000 of the gold supply of the world available for coinage had disappeared. After making all allowances for the value of the gold used in the arts and sciences, a vast amount of it is still missing. The United States on June 10 held gold coin and bullion, in the treasury at Washington, to the value of $848,806,180, the largest supply owned by any one nation in the world. The director of the mint estimates that the gold in actual circulation and that held by individuals will bring the total up to nearly $1,400,000,000 as the United States' stock of gold. The production of gold in this country is about $40,000,000 a year and the world production about $150,000,000 a year, but the gold keeps on disappearing. Where does it go?

One of the treasury officials at Washington offers the explanation that the disappearing gold stream ends in India and Egypt. He calls attention to the fact that while the Egyptians are paid about $100,000,000 a year for their cotton and paid in gold, but very little of it is used in the currency of that country and but a small portion of it returned to the channels of trade through Egypt's purchases abroad. Even a greater drain is made by India. Gold going into India is lost, so far as trade and commerce is concerned. It does not appear in India banks and the commercial world loses the use of it.

These conditions lead to the suggestion that some remedy should be provided, by international agreement or otherwise, by which the civilized nations might be protected from the economic injury that comes through the hoarding of the gold supply by the ignorant natives of India and Egypt. The annual increase in the production of gold avails little when it is for the most part absorbed and withdrawn from circulation by the ignorant or the timid. The gold belongs, theoretically at least, to the governments as a medium of exchange and there should be some way of preventing its hoarding. The thrift that hoards capital cripples enterprise and industry.

OMAHA AND CONVENTIONS.

Omaha once laid claim to much consideration as a convention city and in times past has had the honor of entertaining some of the most important gatherings of representative bodies ever assembled in the United States. The generous hospitality of the citizens on these occasions has been such as brought the warmest of complimentary acknowledgement from the visitors and fairly established the city as one of those splendid western communities whose people were always ready to welcome strangers.

For some unaccountable reason during several years last past no very serious effort has been made by Omaha to secure any of the more important gatherings. Several are now reaching out for an invitation to hold next year's sessions and the Commercial club is offering assistance through the proper channels to induce these bodies to come this way. Omaha's hotel facilities have been wonderfully increased during the last year and in every way the city is better prepared to entertain visitors than ever before. The effort of the Commercial club to secure these gatherings should be seconded by the citizens to the end that Omaha shall regain its former prestige as a convention city.

HORSE RACING AND GAMBLING.

The final passage of the anti-gambling race track bills by the New York legislature marks a triumph for Governor Hughes in one of the most exciting and dramatic legislative contests the country has witnessed in many years. It required a long, bitter fight to put the measure through. It was recommended for passage by the governor at the regular session of the legislature, but the race track owners and promoters mustered strength enough in the senate to defeat the measure. The governor promptly called an extra session and appealed to the people to bring pressure in support of the bill. It was finally passed by one vote, a state senator being carried from his sick bed to cast the deciding vote in favor of the bill.

In the final analysis the passage of the bill was a triumph for law and order. It has been admitted for years that the race track gambling has been carried on in open defiance of the state constitution. The laws ostensibly authorizing and legalizing betting on races were in violation of the constitution, but the influence of the gamblers was sufficiently strong to prevent the repeal of the obnoxious laws or their overthrow in the courts. In the fight against the adoption of the law, at both the regular and special session of the legislature, Governor Hughes was opposed by prominent politicians in his own party and by the almost united vote of the democratic members. He was assured that his action would alienate the support of the sporting fraternity and would injure his political chances in the state, as under the adroit provisions of the old laws the farmers and county fair associations got a liberal rake-off from the earnings of the pool that controlled the race tracks near New York City and held a monopoly of the bookmaking and other gambling privileges. Governor Hughes refused to yield, declaring that as the constitution of the state expressly prohibited gambling, it was his duty to repeal any laws passed in defiance of the constitution that were designed to legalize larceny at the race track. He has won his fight.

Just what will be the effect of the new law on racing throughout the country remains to be demonstrated. The men engaged in the raising and running of racehorses contend that with the betting feature of the game removed organized race meetings can not be carried on, as the patronage from gate receipts will not be sufficient to pay the expenses of keeping up the racing stables and the prizes necessary to encourage horsemen to go to the expense of training for the contests. They contend that no large number of people will attend racing when the possibility of wagering on the track is removed. Be that as it may, the exposures of the methods by which the race track gambling syndicate has annually mulcted the patrons of many millions of dollars, much of which amount has been used in bribing lawmakers and officials, furnishes all of the justification needed by Governor Hughes for his crusade against the gamblers. If, as the racing promoters assert, there can not be racing without gambling and without racing the breed of horses will not improve, the best answer is that given by Governor Hughes when this argument was presented to him. His reply was: "It is better to breed men than horses."

It is asserted that some of the Pennsylvania delegates will be shut out of the convention at Denver on the ground that they are not democrats. Which reminds us that the question, "What is a democrat?" has not been answered to anyone's satisfaction.

A Pennsylvania man has been sent to jail for ten years for stealing a hat. Now, if he had stolen the state capitol building or a bank or two he might have retained his standing as a prominent citizen. Those Pennsylvanians have little use for petty thieves.

Wall street is reported to be not over-pleased with Governor Hughes' victory against race track gambling, but there is a suspicion that Governor Hughes does not care a continental about what Wall street thinks on that subject.

Omaha will be called on to entertain at one time or another a good many distinguished democrats during the coming summer. These men should be made to understand that Omaha's hospitality has no partisan tinge.

Mayor Brown of Lincoln is to tote Mr. Bryan's platform to Denver. If he wants any pointers on how to carry out the job he might get them from Dick Metcalf, who carried the Bryan platform to Kansas City.

Some enterprising manufacturer of agricultural implements ought to get on the market with a plow that can be attached to a motor boat or a skiff. It would be in big demand in the semi-arid regions.

The country would be better off if the conventions at Chicago and Denver should decide that the currency question is a business and not a political proposition and so leave it to congress.

A drug called sclorin is now touted as an infallible cure for snakebites. Perhaps, but the old fisherman will continue to pin his faith to the antidote he has always taken with him.

Some of those presidential aspirants who have been sawing wood for a year or more may find consolation in the thought that the exercise was good for them.

Sure Thing.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Says Bill to Bill: "What's the use of these conventions anyway."

A Wholesome Jolt.
Minneapolis Journal.

The paper trust, having had the scare of its life, has decided to be good— or at least as good as it has to be.

Helping the Party.
Minneapolis Journal.

From secretary of the treasury to vice president would be a step down, but Mr. Cortelyou would probably take it rather than see the party stuck.

Coming Down Gracefully.
Kansas City Times.

Even a bad fighter can do something for himself by showing that he is a good loser, and about all the "allies" can do in the Chicago convention is to lose as gracefully as possible.

Save the Pulp!
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Owing to the scarcity of the timber supply the several political parties of the present year should try and get along with as few planks as possible in their platforms. Save the pulp!

Lingo of the Game.
Kansas City Times.

Being possessed only of a four-card flush after the draw, the only hope of the "Allies" is to persuade the Taft forces to divide the jackpot. But Taft has four aces—and he got them on a square deal, too.

Famous Motto Reversed.
Philadelphia Record.

Colonel Henry Watterson, one of the truest of the old democratic guard, has surrendered with the declaration that "the nomination of Bryan is unavoidable." This, it appears, is a reversal of Cambronne's famous motto: "The old guard dies, but never surrenders."

General Prosperity Has the Floor.
Wall Street Journal.

The panic of 1873 brought to an end the era of paper inflation and was followed by the resumption of specie payments.

The panic of 1893 brought about the repeal of the silver purchasing act and later the definite establishment of the gold standard.

The panic of 1907 has produced a law for panic insurance by establishing the machinery for the issue of emergency money.

On Its Last Legs.
Boston Transcript.

The death of the square piano is announced in the decision of the piano dealers, who held their annual session in New York recently, not to accept it any longer in exchange for newer styles in pianos. For some years it has been generally known that the square piano was on its last legs, so to speak. The doom that has now overtaken it has been expected, yet its departure to many is pathetic. Memories and association cling to it that cannot be transplanted to pianos of a different shape. It was the heart of the household; the spot where it stood was the gathering place of the family and its friends. Besides, it was something more than a musical instrument. It was a convenient piece of furniture for the accommodation of newspapers, magazines and bric-a-brac that have now no such general ground upon which to meet. In all its ways it belonged to a different generation.

"There Stands Massachusetts."
Boston Globe.

Every now and then somebody who is dreaming, rises to remark that Massachusetts has lost a large share of its influence in national affairs.

Is that so?

No, it is not!

Proof to the contrary can be found in the news dispatches from Chicago, which is for the nonce, the center of political interests in this country. In session, in that city, are the members of the republican national committee, sitting in judgment on the claims of contesting delegations to seats in the republican national convention. Their decisions may make or mar the fortunes of aspirants for the party nomination.

Prominent on the committee are three men of distinguished ability from the old Bay state—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator Winthrop Murray Crane and Frank H. Hitchcock, the manager of the Taft campaign.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Captain F. E. Buchan, U. S. A., acting judge advocate of the Department of the Missouri, on duty at Omaha, Neb., is receiving congratulations on the result of the case of Charles E. McCullough, formerly an officer of the army, whose release from the penitentiary has been sought on habeas corpus proceedings. The decision in this case, which was conducted by Captain Buchan, is considered important as calculated to greatly strengthen the position taken by the judge advocate general's office in view of the decision in regard to a somewhat similar case rendered a few years ago, which earlier decision the authorities have been inclined to regard as too drastic. It is a satisfaction for the military authorities to observe that court-martial jurisdiction has once more been fully sustained.

The clause in the army appropriation act signed on May 11 forbidding army bands from receiving pay for services rendered outside of military posts where such work brings them into competition with local musicians continues to call for official interpretation. The latest question to be presented is whether the "competition" referred to has to do with members of the Musical union, or whether it refers to local musicians generally without regard to membership in unions or federations. It is held that it is beyond the power of any branch of the government to add to, or subtract from, the conditions imposed by congress in its legislation in respect to the military establishment. It is considered that the competition which is prohibited to army bands is that in connection with local musicians, independently of their union affiliations.

The army medical officers have this year continued their investigations which have been under way for three years at all army posts with a view of determining the destruction of disease carrying mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have not been reported at two army posts, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Fort Mason, Cal. Reports have not been received from some eight or nine posts, but at all of the others the mosquitoes have been reported as present in more or less vigorous and dangerous form. With this knowledge in the possession of the army surgeons, of course, it is comparatively easy to take steps against the communication of disease.

Much interest attaches to the regulations which will shortly be promulgated from the War department governing the disbusement of the allowance provided for in the army appropriation act for horses owned by army officers. As is well known, the allowance is $150 for one horse and $200 for two animals. The question before the military authorities has been as to the form of certificate which must be filed in order to obtain the allowance, and in this is invoved ownership and the legality of disbusement in the case of an army officer who may be on temporary duty and to whom is furnished the mount.

The appropriation for the payment of expenses of such part of the organized militia as may participate in encampments as are established for the field instruction of troops of the regular army under authority of the secretary of war cannot be made available to pay the mileage of officers of the regular army who travel under orders directing them to participate therein. The assistant comptroller of the treasury holds that the appropriation for the joint encampments and maneuvers of the militia and regular army state specifically the purpose for which them oney is to be expended and does not include such an expense.

REQUIEM OF OLD DEMOCRACY.

"Ye that Have Tears to Shed Prepare to Shed Them Now."

David Bennett Hill sailed for Europe on Wednesday, not despairing of his country, but despairing of his party. Almost his last words were:

"There is no democratic party!"

Then the hope that springs eternal flushed up for a moment, and with the astuteness of the veteran he pointed out the weakness of Mr. Taft, as the probable republican candidate, and how the democracy might take advantage of this and regain strength by putting forward as its standard bearer a well balanced man of the people such as John A. Johnson of Minnesota.

But the flickering flame died down in an argument that Mr. Bryan was never "wanted" by the democratic party— that he had "forced" himself upon it, etc., etc.— so that the end of it all was: "There is no democratic party!"

Of course, in one sense, Mr. Hill is entirely mistaken. There is a democratic party growing daily in practical vigor. It is without American traditions, and its ideals are not historic American ideals. But it is there, a visible force to be reckoned with.

It is not the democracy of Jefferson, flinging the boundaries of the republic across the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains. It is not the democracy of Jackson, sternly repressing disruptive tendencies and standing fast for honest payment of honest debts. It is not the democracy of Polk, proud of the republic's strength, pushing its banner to the Pacific, and wisely providing for its future growth. It is not the democracy of Tilden and Cleveland, standing for efficiency and economy in government and for national honor and honesty. It is not the democracy that stood always for the reign and government of laws and not of men merely.

Of that great and old democracy, of which he and Grover Cleveland, in his honored age and retirement, are almost the only survivors who, in their day, played effective parts the words of David Bennett Hill are the requiem.

DOES BRYAN FAVOR PUBLICITY?

Why Not Tell Where the Wall Street Boodle Went?

New York World.

In another column of this page the World reprints certain section of the Nebraska publicity act. Does Mr. Bryan believe in the enforcement of the law?

If he does, is it not time that T. S. Allen, Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law, accounted for the campaign contribution made by Thomas F. Ryan for use in Nebraska in 1904? Mr. Allen has already admitted that he received $15,000. Is it not time that James C. Dahlman, Mr. Bryan's national committeeman, reported how this money was used? Mr. Dahlman admits that he spent the money and that all of it went into the state campaign.

Mr. Bryan talks about restitution if proof is furnished that Thomas F. Ryan contributed the money. The Nebraska publicity law says nothing about restitution. There is no section which provides that money secretly spent in a state campaign shall be restored to the contributors if the story happens to find its way into print.

If Mr. Bryan wants further proof as to the Ryan contribution, why does he not write to Thomas F. Ryan? If he believes in publicity, as he pretends, why does he not demand that his kitchen cabinet respect the statutes of Nebraska and report in detail how this money was spent? If Mr. Ryan's money is good enough for Mr. Bryan's political managers to accept, it is good enough to tell the truth about.

PEERLESS IGNORANCE.

What Bryan Knows About Railroads and Things.

New York Tribune.

Of Mr. William J. Bryan, after his talk in Chicago on banking, a leading Chicago bank president said he could discover no evidence that the speaker even had a conception of what the nature of a bank deposit is. Yet Mr. Bryan goes about the country advising the government guaranty of bank deposits and telling how to avoid a panic. The instance is characteristic. Lack of information exercises no restraint over the Nebraskan's volubility.

In his talk about railroads at North Platte, Neb., the editor of the Commoner made statements which any attentive newspaper reader could readily dispute from his knowledge of what has appeared in the press within recent months. After insinuating that the discussion by railway managers of the possible necessity of reductions in wages was intended to "coerce" railway employes into circulating petitions against the enactment of legislation affecting the railways, Mr. Bryan continued: "I have been unable to learn of an instance where these officials have suggested a reduction of their own salaries as well as those of the ordinary employe."

Shortly after last fall's panic it was widely published that the Erie railroad had reduced the salaries of all its officials and of its clerical force. The news has also appeared in the papers from time to time that the Southern Railway, the Louisville & Nashville railway and the Baltimore & Ohio railway have followed the example of the Erie. We are sure that instead of there being no instance where the officers have suggested a reduction of their own salaries that very thing has been done on several lines beside those we have mentioned. If Mr. Bryan will make the necessary inquiries or search the files of the daily press in his office he will probably learn, too, that not only has the pay of the higher-salaried railway men been cut, but that, usually, if not universally, the percentage of reduction has been greater in the case of salaries than that applied to the lower paid employe. Not only have the higher salaries fallen, but on a number of roads dividends also have been cut, and yet there has been no reduction in the wages paid to the mechanical forces of the railroads. Mr. Bryan has been "unable to learn" of these things. As an editor how does he dodge so much of the common news of the day?

PERSONAL NOTES.

In the list of reasons why Bryan should be nominated, Willis Abbott neglected to mention the Abbott salary.

People scared at high prices of meat may get over it by cultivating the fad of being afraid of the meat.

Former Governor Samuel B. Van Sant of Minnesota was unanimously indorsed for commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Minnesota state encampment in Minneapolis.

"When you teach children to avoid kissing, swapping gum and eating half-baked foods and to be clean, you will be doing something to prevent tuberculosis," declared Dr. S. A. Knopf of New York, at the recent convention of the American Medical association in Chicago.

A genius with a nose for "news as is news," sends to The Bee from Cascade, Colo., this chunk of information: "Prof. Starr, the great clairvoyant, prophesied on Pike's Peak a few days ago that W. J. Bryan would be elected president. Angels were seen by several persons when the professor said it."

In an autographed copy of his "Warpath and Bivouac," sent to a member of The Bee staff, many years ago, the late Colonel Finerty of Chicago penned this sentiment: "In the sanctum the pen is mightier than the sword, but in an Indian fight a good American rifle double discounts both of them."

Ever since King Alfonso of Spain married Princess Ena of Battenberg he has been an advocate of outdoor exercise and has done everything in his power to promote physical culture in Spain. He is particularly fond of yachting, and has just ordered three sloops and two motor boats at Ferrol, which he hopes to enter in the races between Biarritz and San Sebastian this summer.

Eleven years as secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, during which time the efficiency of the department has been elevated triple-fold—that is the record of James Wilson. And now it is reported from Washington that Mr. Wilson is going to lay down the office and seek a quiet life. The strenuousness of his work has won him plaudits from the entire agricultural community.

They Must Show Missouri.
Kansas City Times.

Attorney General Hadley has decided to demand of the railroad's proof that the 2 cent fare is unprofitable. This merely goes to show what the railroad lawyers have contended all along, that they can't be too careful this year in filing such an important office as that of attorney general.

TENANCY IN AMERICAN FARMING

Ownership as a Conservator of Land Values.

Wall Street Journal.

There are now in the United States not less than 6,000,000 farms representing an investment of fully $25,000,000,000. Eighty per cent of this, or $20,000,000,000, represents the value invested in farm lands and improvements, including buildings. When the census of 1900 was taken 35 per cent of the farms of the country were being worked by their owners, and 35 per cent, or over one-third, were operated by tenants. If tenancy now represented a like proportion of farm values, there are in the hands of cash and share tenants property of the value of $7,000,000,000, an amount equal to the entire capital stock of the railroads of the United States.

As between ownership and tenancy there are about two of the former to one of the latter in the management of the farms which produce crops valued at over $7,000,000,000 a year. It is not always the case that ownership is coupled with good farming, nor that tenancy is a sign of bad farming. The fact is that there is no guarantee against slipshod farming in the tenure of the occupant of the land. Many tenants bring out much better results than their owners could. But as a rule ownership is more likely to be conservative of the permanent elements of value in land, while tenancy in American farming is concerned with getting the maximum result from each year's efforts and investment, with only minor regard for the enduring value of the property.

The value of farm lands has been steadily rising for some years. The effect has been rather to increase than to decrease tenancy. But the area within which tenancy has enlarged lies near enough to city and town markets to encourage a business-like management of the resources of the soil in order to yield the largest net returns. To this end rotation becomes a rule of maximum net profit, the use of fertilizers is judiciously applied and intensive methods of cultivation confine the effort of the tenant to a few acres where formerly he attempted to work a whole farm. The result is not only a better use of land, but a better system of farm management, taking both present and future values into account.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"Is your husband a Congregationalist, a Presbyterian or a Swedenborgian,"

"N'm; he's a plumber."—Baltimore American.

Actor—There is one thing in a production of "Hamlet" which is worse than playing the piece with Hamlet left out.

Critic—What is that?

Actor—When the ghost doesn't walk."—Baltimore American.

An old friend of the family had dropped in to see a young lawyer whose father was still paying his office rent.

"So you are now practicing law," the old friend said genially.

"No, sir," said the candid youth. "I appear to be, but I am really practicing economy."—Youth's Companion.

"Maw, what's paw doing down in the basement? Patching up the ice box?"

"No, dear; he's putting new wire gauze on the screen doors."

"How do you know?"

"By the language he is using, dear."—Chicago Tribune.

"The learned counsel for the defence," said the plaintiff's attorney, "appears to be afraid of losing his case. Otherwise why isn't he ready to go on?"

"I've got a good excuse," replied counsel for the defence.

"Nonsense! Ignorance of the law excuses no one."—Philadelphia Press.

"You are one of the city's most famous lawyers, are you not?"

"I believe so."

"And men of different pursuits are constantly coming to you for advice?"

"Constantly."

"Now, who profits most by your advice?"

"I do."—Houston Post.

The Squallops were preparing for a day's outing.

Mrs. Squallop was putting up the luncheon, while her husband was looking at the first page of the morning paper.

"Rufus," she said, full of forebodings concerning the weather, "what does the paper say is the outlook?"

"Taft," answerer Mr. Squallop.—Chicago Tribune.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Baltimore American.

"I will break his will," said the wife,
Though the lawyer shook his head,
"I did it many times living,
And I'll do it now he's dead,
I'll get every cent he had,
As I got it in his life."
And she went to court and she broke his will.
She was an experienced wife.

"I'll break her will," said the husband,
"Though obstinate she may be;
Though she wants to rule, I'll teach her
She's found her master in me."
So he started to make her obey
On the lines of his confident plan,
But quitted the job with a low, stifled sob,
A sadder and wiser man.

And this is the way it goes
Since first the world began,
The notion his will is the stronger
Has been the delusion of man.
A woman will have her way,
But the man is trying still
To find a way where he'll have his say,
And break the woman's will.