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. 34 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 small 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	36,840	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	35,830
6	36,680	21	35,930
7	36,610	22	35,850
8	36,370	23	35,800
9	36,120	24	36,100
10	36,300	25	36,000
11	36,250	26	35,900
12	36,310	27	35,990
13	36,180	28	35,860
14	36,090	29	35,880
15	35,980	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.

The Nebraska winds enjoy making fun of the Merry Widow hat.

A Kansas railroad is reported to be under water. In Kansas or Wall street?

Congressman Hull announces that he is again afloat on the political sea in Iowa.

No hint has come of a plank in the Denver platform renouncing 16 to 1 free silver.

One Wisconsin family promises to cast thirty votes for Taft. That means "23" for Bryan.

Charge d'Affaires Sleeper was not living up to his name at Caracas when Castro got saucy.

Speaking of the length of dreams, Castro is still deluding himself that he can bluff the United States.

Mr. Bryan evidently has not capitalized his earning capacity for the benefit of the tax roll in Lancaster county.

The British Admiralty predicts that the next war will be on the Pacific. Certainly, between Tacoma and Seattle.

The convention hall at Denver is in a dry ward, but the state has no law against the importation of original packages.

Mr. Taft is remarkably cool, all circumstances considered. He is going to spend his summer vacation at Hot Springs, Va.

A ship has landed a cargo of 9,000,000 lemons at San Francisco. The share booked for Denver consumption next week is not stated.

"If Bryan is defeated in 1908, who will be the democratic nominee for president in 1912?" asks the Charleston News and Courier. Bryan.

"The Russian army is faithful," says the czar. Particularly in the matter of conducting assassination plans emanating from the czar's advisers.

The report that a woman wearing a sheath skirt created a sensation at Atlantic City may be believed by folks who have never visited Atlantic City.

The Denver convention might better its average by nominating Bryan and Parker. Mr. Bryan is just as unpopular in the east as Judge Parker is in the west.

The New York World's query, "What is a democrat?" has been answered by Mr. Taft, who told a Yale class that, "Democrat is a mere historical description."

On Monday night Ak-Sar-Ben expects to entertain the military at the Den and, if preparations under way do not miscarry, some of the soldiers will find themselves at sea before the night is over.

Mayor Jim continues at variance with his city council, but this is not especially to be wondered at. One of the characteristics of the democrats is that they never could agree in office or out.

Japan is reported to have bought three Dreadnoughts from Brazil and England to have an option on the rest of the Brazilian navy. Brazil can afford to make enormous appropriations for its navy so long as it can sell its warships at a profit.

THE REVIVING INDUSTRIES.

The midsummer season, usually marked by dullness in all lines of commercial and industrial activity, opens this year with a note of optimism from the big industrial centers which promises a marked revival from the depression which began with last October and has been slow in disappearing. The Carnegie Steel company reports that it has more men at work than at any time since the first of the year and that business is steadily increasing. The Republic Iron and Steel company announces that it will reopen its shops on July 1, with orders enough on hand to keep the full force working for the rest of the year. These two firms have received orders for 240,000 tons of steel bars for the agricultural implement manufacturers. The Frick Coke company has given orders for the construction of 1,000 miners' houses and authorizes the statement that they will all be required for the workmen in its new plants.

Such actual existing facts of business promise within a short time a restoration of normal conditions in all branches of the iron and steel manufacturing industries. The Pennsylvania railroad has ordered all of its freight cars prepared for immediate service because of an increase in freight shipments. The New York Central has put a force at work to get 5,000 freight cars repaired within thirty days and 3,000 men employed in the maintenance department have been put back to work after a lay-off of four months. Other railroad lines in the east are getting ready for heavier business, with a prospect for an exceedingly busy six months during the remainder of the present year.

The most encouraging feature of this revival is its appearance in the summer season of a presidential year. Even the most optimistic prophets have hardly looked for a business uplift before fall. The crop outlook, too, is highly satisfactory and should go far to hastening a fairly full resumption of the currents of production and trade.

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

With the coming of the new school year an experiment will be tried in New York that will interest boards of education and teachers throughout the country. One of the problems before educators everywhere has been the adoption of some course of study that would result in the larger attendance of pupils in the high schools. Statistics show that something like 70 per cent of our boys and girls end their school work with the graded schools. It is becoming generally accepted that this condition is due to the fact that instruction in most of the high schools is designed to fit pupils for college courses and is not of much practical value to those who must leave schools to earn their own livelihood at an age of from 16 to 18. The need then, is for some modification of the high school work that will be of special benefit to those who cannot go to college yet who need more preparation for earning a living than the grammar schools afford.

Under the New York plan it is proposed to establish a vocational school with a two years' course as an alternative to the high school. The studies will be selected with a view to enabling the pupils to earn their living. The boys will be taught metal work, carving, mechanical designing and technical work in some of the better paid trades. The girls will be given instruction in elementary household arts, dressmaking and millinery. The new courses will be designed to adapt the teaching to the needs of the pupils. It will have the essential elements of a public trade school. Superintendent Maxwell of the New York schools has been led to undertake this experiment because of the eagerness of many pupils in the New York High schools to attend night schools in which the elements of the trades were taught. Every school of that kind that has been opened has been overcrowded from the first and several such schools in process of construction have already received applications for admissions that will tax their capacity.

Boys and girls who must go to work at 16 or 17 years of age far outnumber those who can afford a college course and the effort to equip this majority with better facilities for their future as wage earners is worthy of encouragement everywhere.

THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MEN.

The convention of the National Live Stock exchange, which has just concluded its sessions at South Omaha, has furnished an excellent illustration of the concrete power of organized business. An outgrowth of the development of the live stock industry, the association is an example of the modern idea in commerce. It has proved its worth many times by the steps it has taken to prevent abuses and to regulate matters within its own scope, so that both the buyer and seller of live stock will be assured of an absolutely square deal.

The men who make up this association are in no sense producers, but they have become a very necessary factor in production. As the live stock and packing industries are now carried on it is almost a physical impossibility for the owner of the animals to handle them personally up to the time they are turned over to the packer. This function is performed by the commission man. It is a business that is carried on almost exclusively "on honor," and the commission man's word is as good as his bond. The local and national organizations have made this so. Whatever else may be true, the rules adopted by the live stock exchanges at the big markets of the country are primarily intended to secure uniform honesty and fair dealing and are rigidly enforced so that both parties to the bargain know that the sale is being made with absolute honesty. The convention just held at Omaha debated a number of matters of great importance to the packing industry of the United States, and while no radical action was taken, the result of these debates will be found in the betterment of conditions.

The live stock commission men are in the front rank when it comes to advocacy of improvements in conditions surrounding the food supply of the country. Whether the middleman is soon to be eliminated matters not, but as long as he is a factor in our commerce it is well that he should be of the type represented by the National Live Stock exchange.

TARIFF AND BUSINESS.

Secretary of State Root has taken special pains to make it plain that the American commission recently appointed to go to Paris to consider tariff relations between the United States and the government of France is a commercial and not a political body. It will have nothing to do with the political phases of the tariff dispute, but will direct itself wholly to the obstacles in the way of better trade relations between the two nations. No hint is offered of the use to be made of the report of the commission, but the inference is plain that it will be presented to the new congress to be called immediately after March 4, 1909, to consider revision of the tariff.

Mr. Root evidently has in mind the attitude of congress toward reciprocity treaties negotiated between this country and other nations, under section 3 of the Dingley act, which allows the president to make reciprocal agreements with other countries. Several such agreements have been negotiated, but to secure all the data obtainable to leave them alone until the final adjustment of tariff schedules. The German treaty has been held up in the senate and the French treaty, in way of negotiation, is still pending. The State department has accordingly decided to negotiate no more treaties, but to secure all the data obtainable for use of the new congress at its tariff session.

The tariff plank adopted at Chicago, calling for the adoption of maximum and minimum schedules, opens the way for reciprocity treaties. The maximum and minimum plan is a reciprocal proposition by which a maximum rate is to be assessed against imports from a country that places a high tariff on American products, while the lowest rates are to be imposed on imports from countries that make concessions to the products of American fields and factories. The French have maintained a practical embargo on American meats, while they have been persistent in asking a lower duty on their canned goods, wines and delicatessen products destined for American consumption.

Regardless of the campaign excitement, the French tariff commission and other agencies of the government will be busily employed in the next six or seven months in the collection of data sure to be of much value to the congress of 1909, which will be convened for the sole purpose of considering the subject of tariff revision.

Mr. Bryan's record as a retreater is now rising up to greet him. One after another of the abandoned positions from free silver to government ownership are being reviewed by the public not to the special advantage of the Peerless. One of the most prominent and attractive features of this review is the comparison between his demand for publicity of campaign contributions and the silence he maintains concerning the slush fund sent into Nebraska four years ago. Consistency may be a jewel, but it was not set in the Bryan diadem.

The ruling of the supreme court on the matter of the state's claim against the pensions of inmates of soldiers' homes is following the precedent established in other states and generally recognized as being just. It was not intended to work any hardship on the pensioners or their families, but, on the contrary, has proven to be of actual benefit to the old soldiers. The effort to make political capital out of this episode will fail when the facts are understood.

District Court Clerk Smith has been upheld in his demand that fees must be paid in full before decrees are made part of the records. This is merely the application of business principles to public business and no litigant should complain. It will also relieve the clerk of a large amount of financial responsibility, which has proven extremely burdensome at times to some of his predecessors.

"Jerry" Sullivan of Iowa announces that Mr. Bryan has put him on "the list of eligibles" for the vice presidential nomination at Denver. That must be a mistake. Mr. Bryan is much opposed to one man running a national convention.

Champ Clark, who is to succeed John Sharp Williams as the leader of the minority in the house of congress, is a much larger man than his predecessor. The word "larger" is used in the physical mood.

Governor Hoke Smith says he is about half-glad he was defeated for re-election in Georgia. His successful opponent will supply the other half of the gladness.

Navy authorities are surprised at the number of deserters from the Pacific fleet since it started on its voyage around the world. Perhaps the men fear their inability to stand the long siege of dinners and receptions.

Richard Croker writes that he will not return to America because he enjoys life on his stock farm in Ireland. The majority of Americans will hope that he may continue to enjoy life—on his stock farm in Ireland.

Mr. Rockefeller is said to be writing the story of his life. There is no suspicion that he is taking any of the material from the story of his life written by Miss Ida Tarbell.

That chair at the cabinet table that was specially built for Secretary Taft may be set aside until next March and then moved to the head of the table.

Forsaking an Old Friend.
Chicago Tribune.

Times are not what they used to be. Not a sweet girl graduate in the country, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has informed a waiting world this year that "Beyond the Allups Lies Italy."

The Annual "Before Taking."
Cleveland Leader.

The effort to denature the Fourth of July betrays no signs of weakening, though there is nothing to show that it will be any more successful this year than it was the year after powder was adopted as the favorite dissipation.

Wouldn't This Jar You?
Indianapolis News.

While all the discussion concerning that injunction plank is going on, it will be noted that a labor union at Detroit has obtained an injunction against the police. What effect does that have on the political situation?

Dog Day Signals.
Louisville Courier Journal.

A barking dog awakened a family in Montegomery, N. Y., and saved them from death in the flames. But it is a 1,000,000 to 1 shot that when your watchdog is barking as if the house were on fire he is merely calling the dog on the adjoining farm a malefactor.

Useful Hints for Parents.
Philadelphia Record.

Those parents who are lucky enough to have unmutilated and undisfigured offspring should take joy of beholding them for the next ten days. The Fourth of July is approaching. After the Fourth will follow the usual season of liniment, lockjaw and general dislocation of limbs and lineaments. Very discreet parents will have their children photographed in advance. They will perhaps like to know in the future how babies looked July 3, 1908.

Time Banishes Enmities.
New York Sun.

In other days the ideas of Mr. Cleveland and those of this newspaper with regard to many things were notoriously not in accord. This circumstance possibly makes it proper to say now what it will always be pleasant for us to remember, namely, that the personal breach ceased to exist years ago, and that The Sun has long numbered Grover Cleveland among its constant readers and faithful friends. Peace to the ashes of the good man and great leader, and may the generations hold his name and the memory of his deeds in just and high esteem.

THOROUGHLY ENJOYED HIMSELF

President Roosevelt Heartily Rejoices in His Strength.
San Francisco Chronicle.

When a friend congratulated the president on his coming vacation on the ground that he must need a rest and had certainly earned it, the president replied that no sympathy need be wasted on him for he had enjoyed every moment of his official life and, in fact, had had "a corking good time."

And he meant every word of it. Few men are physically or intellectually so powerful as the president, and to the strong man nothing is so agreeable as the exercise of his strength, and especially its exercise in combat. It is a necessity of such men to fight. They prefer that men should not agree with them for the joy they find in hard hitting. If at any time the president has sensations which he imagines to be weariness, he calls in some champion boxer and has a bout with him. It soothes, comforts and refreshes him and he is ready for work once more. We are sorry for the lions in the African jungles, whom it is said the president is to tackle in good earnest as soon as he gets congress and American evil-doers at least temporarily off his hands. Such vitality is the greatest boon that can come to a human being. It is only the chosen few who possess it who can get out of life on this earth the last modicum of enjoyment there is in it. How it will be later with the president we can only imagine. He will be, we all feel sure, where Apollyon will be separated from him by a great gulf and utterly beyond any possibility of attack. But such a spirit as his must have some vent for its activity, and unless in his translation he undergoes changes of which we can have no conception, he will make a right lively time among the angels.

MORE HOLIDAY, LESS FUNERAL.

Basis of Agitation for "Safe and Sane" Fourth.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Already, from east, west, north and south, the call comes for a "safe and sane" Fourth. The approach of the day is the signal for the resumption of the annual agitation. The protest made in the current number of the Outlook is representative of the entire chorus of crusaders. "On the Fourth of July," remarks that contemporary, "the people of the United States, unless they change their habit, will acquiesce in the killing of 160 persons and the maiming of over 5,000. This was the record two years ago. Of these, probably seventy-five died of tetanus, or lockjaw, thirty-eight were killed by gunshot wounds, fourteen by stray bullets, eighteen, mostly very small children, were burned to death, eighteen were killed by explosions of powder, dynamite and torpedoes, three by giant firecrackers, three by cannon. In one place six boys were killed outright. Among the injured, twenty-two became totally blind, seventy-two lost one eye, fifty-six lost arms or legs or hands. This terrible record of death and injury was made, not by grown men in defense of the country, but for the most part by young boys and little children conducting a national celebration adopted from China. The Chinese have taught us many things, and we might have learned many more from them. We chose, however, to take their semi-barbaric love of noise."

The Fourth of July outbreak is unnecessary as a manifestation of patriotism and unattractive as a method of celebration. But the habit is an old one. It is one that is not easy to cure. There is no reason, however, why we should not all assert a little faith in human nature and muster up the courage to believe that some day there will be a change and consideration of humanity and horse sense will make the Fourth of July more of a holiday and less of a funeral.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

High Praise of Republican Leader from Opposing Camp.
Atlanta Constitution (dem.).

The republicans have unquestionably selected the most effective and available candidate for a contest that gives every promise of marking an epoch in American politics. Mr. Taft's record and his personality comprise the broad qualities essential to an American president, in a degree not even remotely approached by any of his whilom rivals.

It is as impossible to conceive of Mr. Taft assuming a bigoted, partisan or geographical viewpoint on any national issue as it is impossible to conceive of similar astigmatism on the part of Mr. Roosevelt. In a day dominated to the last degree by the spirit of democracy carried to its ultimate meaning, his sympathies and conceptions appear of such caliber as will make him, if elected, president of the whole nation, in fact as well as in designation.

Viewed from the standpoint of the opposition party, the nomination of such a man can be but gratifying, for it carries with it the certainty that even if the republicans are to win, the country will have in the executive chair for four years more a big, broad, patriotic American of whom the whole nation will have cause to be proud.

Bryan as a Platform Critic.
New York Sun (rep.).

In his review and criticism of the platform adopted by the republican convention Colonel Bryan gives a deliciously unconscious revelation of his attitude toward representative government when he says:

The republicans who attended the national convention as spectators and joined in the demonstration in favor of President Roosevelt and Senator La Follette must have felt indignant as they watched the panic-stricken delegates running over each other in their effort to get away from the La Follette reforms, some of which had been endorsed by the president himself.

Whatever charges may be sustained against the delegates at Chicago, that of being "panic-stricken" is certainly not among them. They did refuse to be stampeded by the galleries, and this seems to Colonel Bryan, naturally, to be a matter for grave complaint. His own theory of reform is to break down and remove every obstruction that now exists between government and the fleeting gusts of passion or frenzy that at irregular intervals possess the multitude. To him the organized, mechanical and perfectly drilled demonstrations of the few thousand men, women and children in the Coliseum galleries are incidents of far greater moment and importance than the deliberate and considered action of the 980 delegates on the floor.

Colonel Bryan believes firmly, if he believes in anything firmly, in government by the gallery. That is the reason why he, in the language of the street, always "plays to the gallery."

Party Platforms.
Boston Traveler (ind.).

Political parties formulate and adopt platforms with all the solemnity and ardor that a bibulous sinner "swears off" at the beginning of the new year, and they live up to them with about the same zeal and fidelity. Some political cynic once defined a platform as something to get in on but not to stand on. Technically parties stand on their platforms, for in the mutations of political life, in the changes which expediency demands and the shifts which opportunism dictates, the platform is frequently under foot.

Platforms are merely traditional and additional methods of fooling foolish voters; they never say what they mean or mean what they say; they are expedients to divert public attention from real evils by declaiming against evils that seldom exist, and, as both parties agree in the fooling and the fooled are content to be fooled, the farce goes on forever.

Qualified for the Presidency.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep.).

No president has ever had a broader experience to fit him for the duties of his office than has Taft. None has been gifted with an intellect better endowed. None has combined with such keen practical judgment and such strength of character and energy the geniality and companionableness that makes friends even of those who are sent away empty-handed. With all his responsibilities and in spite of all the burdens that have been laid on his shoulders Secretary Taft's good nature and his interest in the ordinary things of life have never flagged. He is a giant among the statesmen who have been in the service of the country and he will be recognized before he has long been president as one of the greatest of the succession.

Carrying Forward People's Policies.
Kansas City Star (ind.).

Secretary Taft serves notice that if he is elected to the presidency he will not strive to be conspicuously original, but that he will do his best, in his own way, to carry forward the essential policies of the Roosevelt administration, which he recognizes as the people's policies. No doubt Mr. Taft would employ more or less original methods in doing things. He has demonstrated a strong individuality, even under a president who has largely dominated nearly all departments over which he has had direction. But the main point is that while Mr. Taft may not be particularly original, it is everlastingly certain that he will not be reactionary.

Republicans Make the Issues.
San Francisco Chronicle (rep.).

It has been the custom of the democrats for nearly a half a century to permit the republicans to make the issues of the campaign. They did not vary from the practice this year and the republicans have not shrunk from the responsibility imposed upon them. In the platform drafted at Chicago, and submitted to the people, the party has planted itself on the proposition that the policy of reform energetically inaugurated by the present administration be continued until all that is desired by sane people is accomplished. Mr. Bryan at Denver will probably make an appeal to the unreasoning, and it will meet the same fate that his former appeals suffered.

Watterson and Second Place.
Louisville Courier Journal (dem.).

Henry Watterson says no loyal American should refuse the nomination for the vice presidency. What's the matter with Bryan and Watterson for the Denver ticket?—Omaha Bee.

Nothing except that he doesn't want it and that nobody wants him, and that because he wore a gray jacket his nomination would defeat the ticket and at the same time disgrace him, by giving the lie to his profession of disinterestedness.

The Democratic Spirit.
St. Louis Times (ind.).

Mr. Taft has a way of running about the country alone suggestive of the democratic spirit. If he can but make it possible for a persident, or even a candidate for the presidency, to feel at home on the street without a procession of the curious on his heels, he will deserve well of future executives and of sensible people in general.

An Approaching Stampede.
Kansas City Star.

It becomes more certain every day that the Denver convention will be stampeded into nominating Mr. Bryan for a third term.

NEBRASKA POLITICAL COMMENT

York Times: Governor Sheldon has been made a "doctor of laws" by Hastings college. That's good, though he did a pretty good job doctoring the laws passed by the last legislature before he acquired the honorable title.

Wood River Sunbeam: The Nebraska delegation, upon their return from the Chicago convention, state that in their opinion the strongest kind of a ticket was named at Chicago. It is one that will be a winner at the polls next November.

St. Paul Republican: Now that the smoke has cleared away from the convention at Chicago, the people have begun to study into the candidates and the platform. The republicans of this part of the state, as a whole, are well satisfied with the work done and look forward to the success of the ticket named.

Peru Republican: It is certain the nomination of Taft and Sherman is acceptable to the people of this county and that the public opinion is that a republican victory, in this county and congressional district, as well as in the state and the nation, is as certain this fall as it is that white is white and black is black.

Crete Vidette-Herald: We don't expect our friends, the enemy, will be satisfied with Taft. They would have preferred Roosevelt, or Hughes, or Fairbanks, or Cannon, or Knox. Nor will all of them be perfectly happy with Bryan. But since these men are the strong choice of their respective parties, let the minority atoms wince and make faces. A great majority of the people are supremely happy.

St. Paul Republican: It ought not to be forgotten that eight years ago, when Secretary Taft was in the Philippines, giving active service to make a just and equitable government for the Filipinos, and the army was there carrying out the only course open to this country, his political opponents were in this country, giving moral support to the men who were firing bullets at the American flag. We were there and cannot forget it.

Schuyler Free Lance: We can now understand why our friend Edgar Howard declined to stand as a candidate for delegate to the Denver national convention. The first assessment was $125 each for the delegates and $100 each for the alternates from this state, so that touched up our citizen, James Hughes. That assessment was simply for quarters out there and is but a starter. Our citizen will be a poorer if not a wiser man when he is once through. But what about the alleged Jeffersonian simplicity?

Ord Quiz: No man has ever been elected to the presidency of the United States with more experience and with a greater record of great deeds done than William H. Taft. His excellent work at Panama, in Cuba and the Philippines is more than enough to commend him to the confidence of the people and assure us that his administration will be eminently successful. The fact that he is the choice of the administration means that he will follow out the great and very popular policies of Roosevelt. That the people will fail to elect him seems incapable of consideration.

St. Paul Republican: G. W. Berge, who wants to be a candidate for governor this fall, is being invited every day to come to the front with a substantiation of his charge that the republican party in Nebraska is working hand in glove with the railroads. It is nothing for a man to make such statements, but it means considerable more to bring something that looks like a real reason for saying it. If he can show where the administration of the state has done any act, however small, which is against the people and in favor of the railroads, then he has some excuse for making such talk. He attacks the Railway commission and says it has done nothing. When was it before that any person could make complaint against a railroad company and have it heard and heeded? When was it before when a complaint could be laid before anyone save a railway official? Mr. Berge has jumped into a hornets' nest and he is now trying to let the hornets forget him by leaving them alone. And after that $15,000 of good hard railroad money was spent in his campaign, too.

NO BACKWARD STEP IN IOWA.

Standpatters Reluctantly Admit the World Moves.
Chicago Tribune.

The indorsement of progressive legislation by the Iowa republican convention will surprise no one at all in touch with the political situation in the middle west. The policies of which the president has been the effective champion and proponent are today a part of our political conviction. They are no longer challengeable, however we may differ as individuals or in states as to the details of their application.

Regulation of corporations as an alternative to the socialistic tendencies of the radical element in both parties may be said now to be the truly conservative policy, broad based upon the American people's will. All intelligent politicians accept this as a fact accomplished and the task before us now is to secure the ground the first triumph of these policies has gained by a wisely considered application.

The convention at Waterloo was especially significant because in the face of violent faction at the close of a protracted struggle there seems to have been no difference as to the prompt and unequivocal indorsement of the progressive legislation achieved nor of the principles upon which that legislation is founded.

Iowa honored itself in honoring the long and useful career and high personal character of Senator Allison, whose seasoned experience it wisely retained. And Iowa honors itself in the tribute its convention paid to the administration of Governor Cummins and in its indorsement of the progressive policies which today give a vigorous vitality to the republican party.

PROHIBITION AND DEMOCRACY.

Efforts to Reconcile Policy and Practice in the South.
New York World.

Henry Watterson says, "Nobody can be a democrat and a prohibitionist." If the venerable principles of democracy mean anything, nobody can at the same time advocate personal liberty and then undertake to dictate what some other man shall or shall not drink.

A man can be a democrat and a total abstainer. He can be a democrat and smoke or not smoke. But he cannot without casting aside the fundamental Jeffersonian principles undertake to regulate by law another man's habits or morals any more than another man's religion or tastes.

In the southern states where prohibition has been adopted it is enforced chiefly as against negroes and not against white men. On the theory that the negro belongs to an inferior race whose duty it is to labor in sobriety to build up the white men's civilization, prohibition can be enforced on economic grounds, disregarding its moral aspect and leaving the white man to do as he pleases.

The system of white men's clubs, original packages by express and drug store saloons enables the white men to regulate the negroes' habits without changing their own somewhat as they regulate the diet and work of their horses and mules which are no more indispensible on a southern plantation than is negro labor.

This is southern prohibition.

PROGRESS TOWARD PROSPERITY

Upward Trend Made Manifest in Many Directions.
Washington Post.

Steady progress is being made toward the complete restoration of prosperity. It was easier to break down than it is to build up, but nature is on the side of a healthy, optimistic, and active people, and very striking proofs of better times may be seen. The fundamental, massive fact is that the crops of the United States are in splendid condition, with every propspect of being bigger than ever before. This alone means prosperity; for a nation in the midst of the fatness of the earth cannot be lean. It has all it wants to eat, and a surplus with which to buy anything it wants.

The prospect of heavy business in crop-hauling and industries dependent upon the harvests has induced far-sighted railroad men to get busy. The Erie railroad has 3,000 men at work ballasting, replacing ties, laying rails, and otherwise toning the system up for a big fall and winter business. The mechanics of that railroad are trying to break the record by repairing 5,000 freight cars in thirty days, to make ready for increased traffic. Fifteen new locomotives are to be put at work. Mr. Harriman is extending the Southern Pacific line, improving the Union Pacific, and pushing his Mexican road to the City of Mexico and to Pacific tidewater at Mazatlan. Mr. Hill is running feeders into the western Canadian country, in order to handle the wheat crop. Idle freight cars are going back into business at the rate of 3,000 a day, according to reports from the principal roads.

Assurance of big crops has led to the resumption of industrial activity. Merchants are giving good-sized orders, and the mills must run to fill them. All the New England cotton mills are running on full time. Wool is coming in rapidly. During the past week 500 additional coke ovens were fired up in Pennsylvania. The output of pig iron is increasing, and the demand for copper keeps the price well up. Building operations have been better all through the country during the last three weeks, and the demand for iron pipe and structural steel is increasing.

Throughout the west, from Missouri to California, there is a demand for farm labor. The city is louder as harvest time approaches. Employment agencies in the large cities have their hands full trying to supply the demand for rural labor. No healthy man, willing to work, need be out of a job. The percentage of the unemployed in the cities is dwindling, partly on account of the pull from the farm, but principally on account of the resumption of factory work.

PERSONAL NOTES.

If the Gould woman and the prince are really to be married July 4, of course the effort to suppress noise will be futile.

Henry M. Flagler of Florida has retired from the Standard Oil company at the age of 78 with approximately $100,000,000. This proves that the price of oil has not been too high for Henry M.

Melville W. Fuller, '55, chief justice of the United States supreme court, was re-elected president of the Harvard Law association at a meeting Tuesday. Among the vice presidents are: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, '66, Washington; Charles J. Bonaparte, Washington; Justice George Gray, '63, Delamare, and David T. Watson, '68, Pennsylvania.

Captain Henry McCrea, who commanded the United States battleship Georgia on the cruise of the battleship fleet to the Pacific, is seriously ill at the naval hospital in Brooklyn suffering from kidney trouble. Captain McCrea reached there recently from San Francisco, where he was detached from his ship and ordered to report to the lighthouse bureau in New York.

Andrew Carnegie has consented to act as one of the judges to award the Chester Pugsley prize offered by the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration for the best essay on international arbitration by an American college student. The other judges, who already have consented to act, are: William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State John W. Foster, Judge George Gray of Delaware and President Butler of Columbia university.

In connection with the death of Grover Cleveland, the New York Tribune notes that only twice before in the history of the nation has the United States been without a living ex-president. George Washington died in 1799, when John Adams, the second president, was in office. Andrew Johnson, at the time the only surviving ex-chief executive, passed away in 1875, two years before General Grant retired to private life.

LAUGHING GAS.

"But," said the kind-hearted housekeeper, "don't you know that in the whole world there is no place like home?"

"Sure, lady," replied Walker Rhoads, "dat's de reason I feel so happy travelin' from place ter place."—Philadelphia Press.

"Are you what they call a practical politician?"

"I hope," answered Senator Sorghum, "that I am not what some people call a practical politician when they don't happen to like him."—Washington Star.

"Yes," said Mrs. Lapsling; "Johnny tries my patience sometimes, but I never spank him. I don't believe in corpulent punishment."—Chicago Tribune.

"Father," asked little Rollo, "what is a sure thing?"

"A 'sure thing,' my son, is what a smart but unscrupulous person tells a man who looks like a good thing."—Houston Post.

"I wonder why it is said that 'all the world loves a lover?'"

"I guess it's because the world thinks it's such fun to hear his letters read in court."—Philadelphia Press.

He—That elusive little curl of yours, darling, is so mean it always reminds me of a character in Shakespeare.

She (shyly)—How is that?

He—Because it is such a shy lock.—Baltimore American.

The applicant for a marriage license gave his age as 23 and said he had been twice divorced.

Receiving the paper, he fumbled for the change to pay for it and grew embarrassed.

"Never mind," remarked the obliging clerk. "I'll just make a memorandum of it and you may settle next time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Your face is familiar," said the passenger with the goggles. "Haven't I run against you somewhere before?"

"No, sir," answered the passenger with the hunted look in his eyes. "You've tried a dozen times or more to run over me, but I have always been able to dodge in time."—Chicago Tribune.

MY TOAST.

Frank N. Lynch.

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows—that wind is best!

My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
And what for me were favoring breeze
Might dash another with the shock
Of doom, upon some hidden rock.
And so I do not dare to pray
For winds to waft me on my way;
But leave it to a Higher Will,
To stay or speed me—trusting still
That all is well, and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with me
Through storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,
Within His sheltering haven at last.

Then, whatsoever wind doth blow,
My heart is glad to have it so;
And blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows—that wind is best!