

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.

Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha, Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—12 South Street.

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

Remittances: Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, 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 September, 1914, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Paid, Total. Rows 1-15 showing circulation data for various days.

Total 1,096,280. Less unsold and returned copies, 8,437. Net total, 1,087,843.

George B. Tschuck, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1914.

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

Register, or you can't vote. Almost time to begin practicing up on storm door etiquette.

Governor Haskell refuses to make his retirement noiseless.

"Who rules this country, anyway?" asks Colonel Waterson. The janitor.

Governor Hughes will also find that Bryan's state is not the enemy's country.

"This is a vast country," says Mr. Bryan. It has to be to furnish burial space for democratic issues.

President Roosevelt called Governor Haskell on the carpet and then Mr. Bryan excited him on the oilcloth.

It may not be your fault if you have not read any of Governor Johnson's earnest appeals for Mr. Bryan's election.

And the beauty of it all is that while King Ak-Sar-Ben is weary, he is willing to start right in and do it all over again.

It does not make much difference where Mr. Hearst got those Standard Oil letters. The burning question is, has he any more of them?

"The Best American City" is the Herald. Omaha is becoming better title of an editorial in the Boston known in the east every day.

Mr. Bryan declares that he will address no more letters to President Roosevelt. His decision will save him much embarrassment and discomfort.

The New York World is now supporting Charles E. Hughes for governor of the state, a job much more to its liking than leading the forlorn hope under the Bryan banner.

Chancellor Day declares that President Roosevelt is inconsistent. Perhaps, but the country will continue to prefer Mr. Roosevelt's inconsistency to Chancellor Day's consistency.

New York business men complain that they have a great deal of trouble in getting competent office boys. That's another proposition Mr. Bryan overlooked in the Denver platform.

Curtis Jett, one of the famous Kentucky feudists, says he hopes Tom Cockerill, who was recently killed in a railroad accident, has gone to heaven. Jett evidently does not care to meet Cockerill again.

The worst feature of the charge that the republican campaign committee offered former Senator Pettigrew \$10,000 for ten campaign speeches is the implied reflection upon the committee's judgment.

Taft's trip to the west is already bearing fruit. The renewed shouts of the Bryanites indicate better than any other evidence the effect of the presence of the republican candidate. "It is the stuck pig that squeals."

The New York World is advising Chanler, the democratic candidate for governor, to break with "Fingy" Connors and Murphy. The advice may be good, but Chanler will probably argue that if "Fingy" and Murphy are good enough for Mr. Bryan they are good enough for him.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Good citizens, regardless of political affiliations, will join in the welcome to Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York, who will address Omaha citizens at the Auditorium this evening and then make a short tour through Nebraska.

Governor Hughes, although he has filled but one public office and has never served the people outside of his own state, has become a conspicuous figure in the public eye. He has won his prominence by his own efforts, in face of the determined opposition of politicians within and without his party, and has done valiant work in pushing the progress of reform in American official life.

Those who imagine they want to listen to a word painter or orator will perhaps be disappointed at first with Governor Hughes. There is no dazzling effect about his oratory, but he has wonderful and effective lucidity in sifting out the essential truths of whatever subjects he undertakes to discuss. Those who hear him will leave with a better understanding of the real truths of the issues in the present campaign and an enlarged view of the best method of achieving a satisfactory solution of the problems that are pressing for consideration of congress and the people.

A condition precedent to the exercise of the elective privilege in Omaha and South Omaha is registration as a legally qualified voter. The wisdom of this provision of the law is unquestioned. It is absolutely necessary and essential to protect the ballot and prevent indiscriminate frauds against the franchise. Too many of the voters seem to look upon the requirement as trenching in some way upon their personal liberty and are inclined to resent by innuendo, at least, the law. This resentment all too frequently takes the form of failure to register. On election day much regret may be expressed at the inability to vote, but the neglect to register stands in the way.

The franchise privilege is one of the most sacred charges laid on the citizen. It makes each voter responsible in his own person for the administration of the government. He cannot evade this responsibility, even by failure to vote, and if he has not voted any dissatisfaction he may feel is his own fault. For this, if for no other reason, every man who is entitled to vote should exercise the privilege.

Tuesday, October 6, is the next day for registration in Omaha, and all who did not register at the primary election should get their names on the list without delay.

IMMIGRATION AND BUSINESS. Official reports for the month ending with September show that the tide of immigration has begun to ebb again, the number of laborers arriving from other shores being considerably in excess, for the month, of those returning.

For the first time since last October the balance is in favor of immigration, the arrivals for the last week in September exceeding the departures by about 700. Discussing the changed conditions, a writer in the New York Press says:

Since the panic, an outflow of 575,000 working people with only 270,000 people coming in has actually decreased the laboring population of the United States by 277,000. Even last month the weekly excess of departures averaged 5,000. * * * There is no parallel in our history to these after-panic figures. Following the panic of 1893, annual immigration was immediately cut down from 602,000 to 314,000, while annual emigration increased from 285,000 to 360,000. This left the arrivals still the larger number; but on the other hand the autumn season did not check the outflow. The fiscal year 1895 saw immigration dwindle to 280,000 and emigration rise to 216,000. Following 1897, the effect of the commercial depression was least longer than a year, emigration in 1875 being nearly double that of 1873, and immigration in 1876 being barely one-third of that during the panic year.

The fact that the tide of immigration has set America-wards is significant in indicating that the news has percolated through the old world that business conditions in America are again becoming normal, and that an era of prosperity is setting in with the prospect of work at good wages for all. The demand for labor is increasing in all of the industrial centers of the country and the foreign laborers who returned to their homes when the depression set in last fall will be the quickest to take advantage of the improved conditions.

"DO VETERANS LIVE TOO LONG?" A reader of The Bee, who presents a record showing that he wore the blue from Bull Run to Appomattox, takes Mr. Bryan severely to task for an editorial which was printed in the Omaha World-Herald finding fault with the veterans of the civil war because they persist in living. The editorial in question was printed in the Omaha World-Herald on November 18, 1892, and was as follows:

The next congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of \$30,000,000. This is an account of the pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must be not less than \$100,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that congress must make for pensions at the next session must aggregate not less than \$166,000,000. This tremendous sum would of itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if there was a howling debt, but a large proportion is not debt because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and despoiled of no mean portion of this, and it seems helpless to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many more years it will take

to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such longevity.

In justice to Mr. Bryan it should be explained that he was not at that time connected with the Omaha World-Herald, as it was some time after that when his populist friends bought him a share in the paper. The editor of the World-Herald at that time and the man responsible for its editorial utterances was Gilbert Monell Hitchcock, present editor of the paper, a member of congress from the second Nebraska district and a candidate for re-election. If the veterans who helped save the nation have any apologies to make for still being alive they should make them to Mr. Hitchcock.

IDEAS FROM CITIZENS. It is perhaps well not to relieve the minds of many Americans that the government at Washington can do anything, can comply with any request of citizens, but the worries of the department heads might be reduced if more citizens would take into consideration the obstacles in the way of acting upon the plans or policies which they advocate. As an illustration, the Navy department is now engaged in the diplomatic work of trying to pacify some California citizens who are wrought up because Admiral Sperry, in command of the touring battleships, has declined to bring home a few shiploads of Nubian goats. The Californians are convinced that the Nubian goats, if properly crossed with the native species, would solve the milk problem that is now prominent in many large American cities. To this end, they have appealed from Admiral Sperry's decision and are asking the Navy department to go into the goat business on a large scale.

While the Navy department does not feel called upon to butt in on the goat question, the Department of Agriculture begs leave to report that it has been doing a lot of work along the lines suggested by the irate Californians, with the prospect that Nubian or Assyrian goats may be imported to this country in large numbers and trained to serve as allies to the cow in the production of milk. The department has discovered that the Assyrian or Nubian goats live well in the milder climates in this country. They produce milk that is considered better and purer than that of the cows and entirely free from tubercular germs. These goats, it is stated, are very different from the American type, being tame, odorless, and requiring delicate food. They will not thrive on billboard posters and are not vagrants by nature, seldom caring to wander from their own yards or pastures. They are famous for their milk producing qualities and can be kept much more cheaply than cows. If experiments now being conducted by the Agricultural department experts result satisfactorily plans will be made for introducing into this country a special breed of goats with special reference to their milk-giving qualities.

An association of southern democrats in New York has issued a circular urging voters to support Bryan and explaining that "if Bryan should attempt harmful legislation, a republican senate would prevent it." Even the democrats appreciate the blessing of having a republican senate standing between the people and Bryanism.

Mr. Bryan is such a clever entertainer that it would be a pity to remove him from the platform he has shown himself so well fitted for to put him in an office for which he has as yet developed no qualifications. The people realize this and will decline to part with their fun for the purpose of trying an uncertain experiment.

Watson says he does not expect to be elected. Debs says he would resign if he thought there was any chance of his being neglected. Hisgen says he is not particularly hopeful, and Mr. Chaflin admits that his election is far from being clinched. The choice then would appear to lie among Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan and August Gilhaus.

The splendid showing of Nebraska's farm wealth, indicated by the report of Commissioner Ryder, must surprise even those who thought they knew the foundation of the state's greatness. It is certainly a justification for the pride that all Nebraska's citizens take in their home state.

As much as the country does not enjoy the spectacle of T. C. Platt representing the great state of New York in the United States senate, it would prefer to stand for him rather than change him for Mr. Bryan's friend and political chum, "Fingy" Connors.

The rush for the new lands in South Dakota is a cheerful sign that some of the country's population, at least, is endeavoring to get "back to the land." Urban life has many attractions, but the rural is coming to the front with allurements as powerful.

"The rock throwings of Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan and President Roosevelt are as deplorable as they are unseemly," says Mr. Hearst's New York American. Apparently Mr. Hearst thinks he is entitled to a monopoly of the rock-throwing privilege.

Japan has decided not to maintain any huge garrisons in China. The decision may be a fatal error, as Richmond Pearson Hobson is apt to sneer through China almost any time and wipe the Tokyo government off the map.

If the World-Herald is to be believed, Mr. Bryan's election will abolish poverty, sickness, crime and, in

fact, all the evils that attend humanity's uncertain course from the cradle to the grave. And this is just the sort of dope the Bryanites have been handing out from the beginning. It is a poor war, however, to undertake to fool the voters by iridescent dreams.

"Home, Sweet Home." Boston Transcript. The slogan of Lincoln, Neb.: "Four years more of Bryan."

Every Knot on Straight. Baltimore America. Mr. Harriman denies any reports about having spinal trouble. There has been no cause up-to-date to doubt the stability and stoutness of his backbone.

How Provoking. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Colonel Bryan returned to Nebraska to make some necessary repairs to his fence. To the foreman of the ranch he admitted that crops are provokingly good this year.

Democratic Embarrassments. New York Sun. Mr. Bryan can, of course, say that Mack did it, but it must be terribly embarrassing to have to explain to the faithful why a democrat in the very shadow of Wall street has been made treasurer of the national committee. After all, Mr. Bryan's embarrassment is not to be compared with that of Herman Ridder, who finds himself called upon to collect money for a candidate whose election he had declared impracticable.

Purifying American Politics. Philadelphia Ledger. Foraker, Haskell, Sibley, McLaughlin, Elkin and Bailey is an array of talent which touches parties, sections and factions. The Standard Oil Company has long been a democracy in the very shadow of Wall street mark the point of its greatest influence. The people hardly know which way to turn. Those who believe that whatever is right will hope that the result of the "Standard Oil Campaign" will be to purify American politics for a hundred years to come.

Will the Senator Talk? Philadelphia Ledger. Put Senator Foraker on the stand. In his latest statement he says that if "every man who has had relations with the Standard Oil company is to be driven out of public life I shall probably have a great deal of company." Quite right; and the country desires to see, segregated into one company of the ostracized, all the men whose relations with Standard oil have resembled Foraker's. From recent developments it seems altogether probable that the company would be both large and conspicuous. How many can the senator name?

TAFT IS MARCHING ON. A Kansas Bard Interprets the Melody of the Nation's Heart. Emporia Gazette. We have heard a hundred slogans since the fray was ushered in; and the land is full of statesmen who are sure they ought to win; you may hear their frantic voices in the fury and the din—but Taft goes marching on. He is towering, strong and splendid, like an oak among the weeds; they dwell upon their theories, he is pointing to his deeds; he's the man the people take to, he's the man the country needs—and Taft goes marching on. He is honest as the daylight; in the cause of truth he's bold; nature made him as we find him, and she threw away the mold; he is big in brain and body, and his heart is tested gold—and Taft goes marching on.

CAMPAIGN PICTUREQUESS. A Sign for Return of Old-Time Marching Clubs. Boston Transcript. It is pleasing to note that a republican club of Wyandotte county, Kansas, which is to escort Mr. Taft when he speaks at Topeka next week, will on that occasion appear in Indian costume, war paint, feathers, moccasins and all. We say the announcement is pleasing because it is a hopeful sign of the revival of the picturesque in politics. Our political demonstrations have lost much of the scenic and spectacular since people became businesslike enough to attend demonstrations in their "everyday clothes." Parades and processions are not what they were. A business man's procession in New York is impressive from its representation of the opinion of trade, commerce and finance, and it exerts a moral influence that is powerful, if not decisive, but nevertheless it does not delight the eye nor tickle the fancy as did the torchlight parades. There have heretofore all but fallen into desuetude, as the "wild hunt" has supplanted display, and there are no indications of young enthusiasm panting to be organized into "battalions" either at its own expense or on funds contributed by statesmen. Perhaps the older way yielded to the process of changing opinion and cannot be recalled, but if it were possible of revival the night would be filled with music and the darkness almost dispelled by the glare of thousands of torches. Those of us who recall the great torch light parades of the past recall them through the medium of golden, rosy memories of youth. Looking back we see the "Wide Awakes" marching under the Lincoln banner, the "rail-splitters" carrying stage axes; the Bell and Everett paraders who jingled as they marched, so many and so varied the bells they wore, bore or guarded; various Douglas organizations. Heretofore the torchlight parade was a feature until comparatively recent campaigns, but the last occasion on which the idea was used to the extent of spectacular possibilities was in 1884 when "Plumed Knights" revived some of the glories of the past. Now the "torchlight" has passed away, carrying with it a business one lucrative of purveying torches and uniforms. In Philadelphia, as in other cities, there are still "wide awake" clubs, but these are not what the "Wide Awakes" were. Heretofore men in Prince Alberts, carrying umbrellas suitably inscribed, may be impressive in a certain way, but they are not picturesque.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The War department has refused to consider the request for a court of inquiry preferred by an army officer who believed that he was not fairly treated in an efficiency report filed by a senior officer. The secretary of war has decided that the authors of reports of this kind should not be restricted by the prospect that the candid expression of their honest opinion regarding fitness of subordinates should be hampered or otherwise influenced by the prospect of the proceedings of courts of inquiry. As is very well known, the subject of an efficiency report always has the opportunity to file his reply to criticisms and to make his own defense in his own way so long as there is nothing in the way of vituperation in the answer; a rule which applies as well to the composition of the efficiency report itself. This provision for defense in the case of an officer who believes himself unfairly treated or "wronged" in any way is regarded by the War department as answering all the needs of the situation.

Colonel William P. Stewart of the coast artillery corps who has been residing at Fort Grant, Ariz., under orders from the president, has been before an army retiring board in Washington last week. The board, of which Brigadier General W. P. Hall, U. S. A., is president, has not completed its examination. No case of retirement in the army has attracted so much attention as that of Colonel Stewart. No doubt is entertained in the War department concerning the findings of the board and there is every prospect that Colonel Stewart will be found incapacitated for active duty and retired.

The War department continues to receive by the hundreds the applications for the civil war campaign badge. The requests must be denied, of course, since the badges authorized are for officers and enlisted men in the service and that for those in the service the badges constitute a portion of the uniform. Among the soldiers received lately are those from members of the organized militia, who have observed that officers and men of the District of Columbia organization have received campaign badges. By authority of the president, certain distinctive badges are authorized for officers and enlisted men in the regular service, and there is warrant for supposing that these badges are to form part of the uniform required under the Dick law to fully equip the national guard in accordance with that act. Moreover, the badges are to be issued to individuals and not by the method under which the other articles of the uniform are issued.

The War department has held in the prevailing question concerning the employment of army bands outside the service that the law applies equally to the band as an organization and to the enlisted musicians who are members thereof in the prohibited line against competing with local civilian musicians. It is pointed out that it is an error to suppose that the pay of members of army bands is in consideration for their military service only. They have recently been granted a substantial increase of pay which was understood by congress to be in consideration of their military service, and they are deprived by the act of restrictive legislation embodied in the law of May 12. The execution of the statute may be enforced by a resort to disciplinary measures if necessary, the character and extent of which measures must in the nature of the case, be left to the judgment and discretion of the proper commanding officer. In a case arising in the execution of a statute which involves disobedience of orders the offender should be proceeded against for that offense; otherwise a charge should be formed under the military articles of war, which would carry with it the penalty of being imposed upon conviction by the court charged with the trial of the case.

Army officers who have survived with entire credit to themselves this year's physical test in the army of the ninety-mile three-day horseback ride entertain what may be described as a patriotic view of the exacting as it now prevails in official orders is needlessly severe on both man and beast. It was appreciated when the president's scheme of promoting physical endurance was promulgated that it made use of conditions likely to prevail in an emergency by applying them as a test of personal fitness. The army ride has something to be said in its favor to the extent that it compels the sedentary officer to get out into the open and exercise. But beyond that it establishes little in the way of demonstration of professional qualifications and the conservative opinion which is likely to prevail to an extent during the present administration in things either military or naval is entirely in favor of a modification of the test so as to bring it down to a three-day ride of fifteen miles a day, or twenty miles at the outside. This would not fatigue officers who wear out the majority of states in the three-day ninety-mile ride, especially on the first day the War department officers rode to Fort Myer, when the weather was sultry almost to suffocation. A distance of forty-five miles on horseback in three days would accomplish all that the ninety-mile ride has reached. It would furnish the same evidence of individual skill and endurance without the needless hardship which is now imposed.

PERSONAL NOTES. Does education pay? Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, has been outdone in billingsgate by the uncouth Governor Haskell.

The old home of Senator John James Ingalls at Atchison, Kan., is now being used as a theological school, and is known as Ingalls Hall.

Frederick Innes, the well known bandmaster, is lying dangerously ill in the Savoy hotel at Seattle, suffering from a fever contracted since his arrival.

It is sometimes pays to stop to pick up things at sea. A tank steamer has towed into New York a derelict barge which was not worth the while of ocean liners, and the salvage will be at least \$25,000.

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Former Alderman Dotser, of New York, who weighs 400 pounds, is dieting, as his doctor told him to eat less and often, recently ordered and ate this breakfast on the Albany boat Adirondack: Ten cups of coffee, 30 rolls, 20 fried eggs and 40 slices of bacon.

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Dr. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder. A grape cream of tartar powder. Makes pure, healthful, delicious food. No alum, no lime phosphate.

There is an infallible test by which every housewife may detect the unhealthy alum baking powders—The label will tell. Study the label. If it does not say cream of tartar the baking powder is made from alum and must be avoided.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

Leigh Wood: In reply to the Roosevelt letter, Bryan attacks the Roosevelt policies. And yet he claims to have originated most of them.

Stanton Pickett: Nebraska has good reason to feel proud of such a governor as George L. Sheldon and his majority this fall will be a record breaker.

Nebraska City Press: From all over the state come reports of the continued esteem felt for Governor Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon undoubtedly will carry the state this fall by one of the largest majorities ever accorded a candidate for that office.

Schuyler Free Lance: Well, the old fight for governor of two years ago between Sheldon and Shallenberger will be fought over and the results will be the same. The Free Lance was for Sheldon two years ago and was right and he has proven alight.

Syracuse Journal: Bryan opened fire on Roosevelt, and in so doing exposed his most vulnerable points. As a result of which Mr. Bryan's arguments are being shot so full of holes by Mr. Roosevelt that there is nothing left of them to entice anyone who needs to change his vote to the perpetual candidate.

North Platte Tribune: Will the farmers of Lincoln county vote against six cent horses, fifty cent corn, forty cent oats, six cent beef and seventy-five cent wheat? Do they expect democratic success to bring higher prices? Did democratic success in the past bring higher or lower prices? These are pertinent questions.

North Platte Tribune: Taft's western tour is proving a winner; wherever he is receiving tremendous ovations. He is not a spellbinder, but his plain words, honestly spoken, and his personality attracts the people and enthralls them. Here in Nebraska, the home of Bryan, he has been as enthusiastically received as elsewhere.

Tekamah Journal: It is a notable fact that every county newspaper in this congressional district that claims to be an independent newspaper is favorable to Mr. Lafta for congress, which leads us to remark that a man's independence in politics where political principles are at stake is generally governed by the pocketbook of the wealthiest candidate.

Stockville Republican-Faber: The republican party in Nebraska has proven its right to public confidence. No party ever fulfilled its promises so completely as did the republican of the state in the last legislative session. The old debt created by fusion extravagance is being rapidly extinguished, railroad regulation is an accomplished republican fact and not a mere democratic promise, and all the affairs of the state are being intelligently and economically administered.

Ord Quiz: If we are to have bank guaranty of deposits, let it be a voluntary thing. If any bank wants to be insured, as it may, it can advertise the fact and get the benefit if any there is. But this making the state or union guarantee all the deposits of the banks is as big a lumbag as Bryan ever advocated, and this is saying a good deal. We will bet a printing press against a second-hand toothpick that when Bryan runs for office again he will not be advocating bank guaranty of deposits.

Crotle Vidette Herald: Mr. Shallenberger is a clever speaker. He puts up a pretty strong and quite plausible argument against postal savings banks and espouses in clarion voice and apparent logical sequence the great benefits to be derived from a guarantee deposit law. It strikes us that the most forceful argument in favor of the savings bank law, and one which knocks Mr. Shallenberger's recent discussion into a cocked hat was the argument used by Mr. Shallenberger himself, all through his campaign two years ago, when the two paramount issues which he urged upon the voters with great earnestness were two-cent per cent fare on railroads and the immediate adoption of a law for "postal savings banks." To be consistent he ought to tell the people wherein he was wrong in his last campaign. He

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