

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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

Leave enough for hash? Did the touchdowns please you? The early Christmas shoppers get the best bargains with the least trouble.

Hayti is the latest nation to tell its trouble to Uncle Sam, the world's policeman.

It will be a few days yet before the returns of the season's football fatalities are all in.

A lot of people have more to be thankful for the day after than on Thanksgiving day itself.

Speaking of returning confidance, "Lanky Bob" Fitzsimmons is going into the prize ring again.

There seems to be a clear line of demarcation between Germany's William and Germany's will.

This talk of a golf advisory board for Mr. Taft is wasted effort. Golf players never take advice.

Mr. Rockefeller sold his autobiography to a magazine and is now giving it out in court, for \$1.50 a day.

When the doctor in the health commissioner's office and the doctor in the city council disagree, who shall decide?

Friends of Gifford Pinchot are reminding Mr. Taft that he can find plenty of good cabinet timber in his forest reserve.

An Indiana man has shipped a lot of chickens to Africa. As a usual thing, the Africans do not bother folks to send them chickens.

Richard Croker is probably coming home to see what changes have been made in New York City since he surrendered the ownership of it.

The duke of the Abruzzi says he is opposed to long engagements. Senator Elkins appears to be strongly in favor of long disengagements.

Physicians report that the people in many of the southern states are deficient in blood. That's the logical result of spilling so much of it.

Russians are said to be taking kindly to Esperanto. The rest of the world takes kindly to any change Russians may make in their language.

Testimony shows that the Standard Oil company has made a net profit of \$570,000,000 in eight years. It would hardly miss that \$29,240,000 fine.

It may be just as well to remember that congress and not the democratic newspapers will finally be responsible for the revision of the tariff.

Complaint is made that the whisky in Georgia is so bad that even the southern colonels will not drink it. That's one way to make prohibition laws effective.

Congressman "Pete" Hepburn has been succeeded by a country editor. Mr. Hepburn is the author of the bill which took the railway pass from the country editors.

One of our local improvement clubs has by resolution entered complaint because more members of the school board are not chosen from its vicinity. Some school board member who wants to be appreciated should move out into that locality.

INSINCERE. Our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, one day makes an appeal to have the state institutions "taken out of politics" and the next day proves its own insincerity. "It is too bad that the public institutions of this state," it exclaims, "are the victims of partisan politics—the prizes of party success." And then in its very next issue it comes out with a fulsome eulogy of the governor-elect for the selections he has announced of democrats he will appoint to positions in the state institutions.

It is not a question here whether these selections are good or bad, but whether they do not give evidence that the incoming democratic administration has no thought of taking the state institutions out of politics. Whether it or not fit for the places they are to fill, the determining qualification of the new appointees is that they are democrats and supported the incoming governor at the last election. We do not mean to say that there should be no changes whatever in the existing administration of the state institutions, but so far as the changes already decided on by the new governor go, there is absolutely nothing to indicate that they will be improvements.

The state institutions will never be taken out of politics so long as their officers and employees are removed or appointed because of their politics. They will be taken out of politics only when the tenure of office there is for good behavior and removals made only on proved charges of incompetency, neglect of duty, or misuse of official authority.

If the World-Herald were sincere in its demand that the state institutions be taken out of politics, it would be protesting against any change in their management, which has for its object merely the substitution on the payroll of a democrat for a republican.

THE NEW-PANAMA BONDS. In the opinion of the best financial experts, Secretary Cortelyou has chosen a wise time in which to announce an issue of \$30,000,000 of Panama canal bonds. The steady decrease in the treasury's working balance, the loss in customs and internal revenue receipts and the necessity for redeeming the certificates of indebtedness issued during the panic have made this step evident for some time. Secretary Cortelyou has decided that the bond transaction will have the effect of subtracting \$30,000,000 from available cash and will work exactly as would have the withdrawal of a like amount from the banks.

The Panama account is now overdrawn some \$28,000,000, so the bond issue simply replaces in the federal treasury the money advanced out of surplus for the prosecution of the canal work. This will leave the balance now in the banks to be drawn against to meet the current demands. The condition of the treasury is now such that the expenses of canal construction must be met hereafter, at least for some time, by bond issues, and not by payment out of the treasury funds, as has been the custom.

The new issue will bring the total of the Panama canal bonds up to about \$55,000,000 of the total issue of \$130,000,000 authorized by congress. It will be the policy of the administration, it is stated, to issue these bonds from time to time as the progress of the work requires, instead of issuing them in lump. The new bonds will be in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$1,000 coupon bonds and \$20, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000 registered bonds. They will bear interest at 2 per cent and will run for thirty years. They are exempt from all forms of taxation, are available for national bank note circulation and may not be sold at less than par.

FUTURE OF THE CONGO. The powers that have been expressing gratification over the annexation of the Congo to Belgium have begun to realize the fact that this is no solution of the Congo problem, although it furnishes assurance that the brutal domination of that country as a personal province by King Leopold is at an end. The Belgian Parliament and Leopold have agreed to the transfer of the authority, but the transaction still requires ratification of the powers, among which Great Britain and the United States have a powerful voice.

The natives insist that the agreement of annexation does not assure the reforms they have been seeking. They demand the abolition of forced labor, the dissolution of the concessionary companies, the restoration to the natives of the land and its produce and the establishment of the freedom of trade. While these demands were not granted, the natives are rejoiced that the administration of the Congo has been taken from Leopold, as they are confident that no authority appointed by Parliament could be so unspeakably unjust as has the old king. The Belgian authorities, on the other hand, assert that the lands properly belonging to the natives have been restored to them and that all other lands have been declared the property of the government and subject to settlement or sale as may be decided upon. In return for these lands, the Belgian government assumes the debt of the Congo and appropriates \$10,000,000 for schools, missions and the improvement of sanitary conditions. The Belgian government promises an administration that will secure the maximum amount of benefit to the native tribes, as well as to the white colonists and traders.

The real question, in which the Congo is involved, is the future of Belgium. All the other signatory powers have interests in the dark continent

and it is difficult to foresee how Belgium can carry out its plans of becoming a great African power without coming in conflict with other earth-hungry nations. Although the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by a treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia in 1831, its independence has been repeatedly threatened. Napoleon III tried to get possession of the country before 1870 by a deal with Germany, to balk Prussia in its aggrandizement, but England interfered, and the jealousy of the powers has raged ever since. For more than twenty years Belgium has been laboring assiduously at a scheme of defense, but its greatest safety lies in the jealousy of its neighbors, all of whom desire to take over Belgium yet prefer to have its neutrality preserved rather than see it under the flag of a rival power.

WHEN JUSTICE IS ACTIVE. Chicago has furnished an apt illustration of what justice can do in the way of speed, when the way is clear. Peter Van Vliet was arrested in his office, on a charge of forgery, at 1:30 p. m. At 3 o'clock he was taken to the district attorney's office. He was indicted at 3:15; placed on trial at 4 o'clock and at 5 o'clock found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years in prison. This was all in one afternoon and he spent the night in the cell assigned to him in jail and went to work making brooms in the penitentiary shortly after.

It may be argued that the evidence against Van Vliet was conclusive and that nothing could have been gained by appeals and delays on technicalities, but the incident is refreshing because advantage was not taken of these too much abused opportunities for adding another chapter to the large volume on "The Law's Delays." The case is striking by its contrast with the proceedings in the Thaw trial, the Ruff case, and, more to the point, in the case of the Korean who assassinated Durham Stevens in San Francisco some eight months ago, and who has just been brought to trial and is seeking a delay or an acquittal by presenting a plea of "paralytic insanity." This plea will doubtless call for the testimony of alienists and will be threshed over in the courts and the press and given a place along with "momentary brainstorms," "Americana dementiana" and other excuses for furnishing employment for lawyers and delaying the deserved punishment of undisguised criminals.

THE PRICE OF A VICTORY. The burley tobacco growers have won a signal victory in their struggle with the American Tobacco company. Through their organization they stood out for and secured good prices for their product. This will not only bring prosperity to the growers themselves, but materially promote the prosperity of the state in general. In this view of the case nothing but felicitations all around are in order.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The burley tobacco growers of Kentucky may have won a victory, but the state of Kentucky has paid a fearful price for it. The Tobacco trust has paid some \$12,000,000 for the burley crop and this money will be a wonderful stimulus to all industries and interests in the tobacco districts, but no amount of cash can wipe out the disgrace visited upon Kentucky through the operations of the "Night Riders" who have kept the tobacco districts in a state of terror for months, burned tobacco warehouses, murdered planters who would not join them, defied the state and military authorities and escaped without punishment.

The agents of the Tobacco trust and some of the men known to have been active in the night-riding raids agree that the sale of the burley crop will put an end to the lawlessness that has been rampant for months, but this holds no assurance for the future. There is no guaranty that the same elements will not repeat their outlawry next year if the price offered for the tobacco crop does not suit them. These men made the fight for pocket considerations and won their point. No amount of money can compensate the state for its humiliation and disgrace in allowing its authority to be defied. The end of the night-riding should only mark the beginning of a vigorous prosecution against every man connected with the wanton lawlessness. The victory over which the people of Kentucky are rejoicing can not have any real, lasting effect until the state demonstrates its ability to enforce its criminal laws.

The endorsements made by the State Bar association, for those supreme judgeships do not seem to have settled it so far as the applicants who failed of endorsement are concerned. Governor Sheldon could have saved himself a heap of trouble and doubtless have done just as well by making public the names of the new judges the day after election.

Lincoln has elective police commissioners and every election of a police commissioner there is a pitched battle with the liquor dealers, dive keepers and their retinue all on one side. Whatever other results may have been achieved, making the police commission elective has not put the saloons out of politics in Lincoln.

The Department of Agriculture reports an increase in the number of cases of foot and mouth disease throughout the country. Usually there is a decrease in the cases of mouth disease after the November elections.

It is intimated that Governor-elect Shallenberger will not appoint any liquor dealer to any office. But how far back is he going in requiring a clear pedigree? Will the statute of limitation run in favor of any good

democrat who at any time in his life dispensed liquor to the thirsty? Mr. Rockefeller has made it plain that he was not responsible for the creation of the oil trust. Folks just insisted upon coming around and handing him their money and he did not have the heart to refuse them.

General Manager Mohler of the Union Pacific promises to do his best to make that new headquarters building materialize. He has been doing that all the time, but it is Mr. Harriman's last say.

When Governor Magoon is brought home from Cuba, he might be sent to Kentucky, where there is a crying demand for some strong man to teach them how to establish a stable government.

Lincoln is to have two deer presented to it by Mr. Bryan for its public park. The trick mule will go somewhere else where it will not be in such close proximity as a sad reminder.

The Tobacco trust has just bought \$14,000,000 worth of tobacco in Kentucky. The country is apparently preparing for a property smoke.

Far Flung Battle Line. Boston Transcript. The republicans, as usual, had the more money. They have a longer battle line to defend, with no solid south to come for the asking.

First Put Him to Sleep. New York World. Perhaps if Mr. Taft could catch "Uncle Joe" Cannon asleep and talk softly awhile to his subconscious self the speaker might respond to the kindly suggestions.

Much Good May Follow. New York Tribune. The forthcoming second meeting of the congress of governors at Washington renews the thought that regular yearly gatherings of that kind might result in much good to the states and to the nation.

Stands Pat for Pledges. Kansas City Star. Mr. Taft has announced that the platform pledge for sincere tariff revision would be kept to the letter. And does anybody have to recall any instance when Mr. Taft has let go of any proposition that he has taken up?

Maintenance of Good Roads. Philadelphia Record. Good roads will not stay good. The rains, the freezing and thawing, the wear and tear of traffic all tend to the undoing of the work of the road-makers. The question of good roads, therefore, resolves itself into a question of maintenance. Constant ravage can only be checked by constant repairs. It is the usual mistake of road construction while making adequate provision for future traffic to make no suitable provision for upkeep.

Tamed for a Time. Indianapolis News. The most remarkable thing about the speech read by Emperor William on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the formation of the city council of Berlin was that he read it from a printed form handed to him by his prime minister. This simple fact meant more than any number of apologies for the past and promises for the future. It meant that a very imperious ruler has been effectively tamed, at least for the time being. Whether he will stay good remains to be seen.

PASSING OF THE VANDERBILTS. Family Nearly Extinct as a Railroad Factor. Brooklyn Eagle. Burton J. Hendricks contributes an interesting article to the November number of McClure's Magazine, relative to the Vanderbilt control of the great railroad properties grouped under the title of the Vanderbilt roads.

According to this article, the Vanderbilts have practically abdicated. While the present head of the family, William K. Vanderbilt, is yet in actual control, it is set forth that he is so only through the use of his holdings and those of his allies like John Pierpont Morgan, who wields the proxies of European stockholders.

After tracing the growth of the great railroad system under the efforts of the founder of the family, Cornelius Vanderbilt, commonly called the "Commodore," it is shown that when the properties were turned over to William H. Vanderbilt, his son, the majority of the stock and bonds of these properties was actually held in ownership by the Vanderbilts. William H. Vanderbilt is credited with having abandoned the fortune placed in his control from \$80,000,000 in value when the commodore died, to \$200,000,000 its value when William H. Vanderbilt died.

The railroad system was greatly enlarged under William H. but during his career he was forced to let the actual ownership of the New York Central & Hudson River section go from his hands. He was forced to sell the "Commodore" in fact of the Lake Shore & Michigan. This was the situation when he died and it further sets forth that his death resulted from the strain of carrying these great properties.

The theory of overstrain as the cause of the death of William H. Vanderbilt and of Cornelius Vanderbilt is due to the necessity felt by magazine writers to find a cause for events at any hazard, the better to account for them to their readers.

On the death of William H. Cornelius, his son, became the head of the family, and in the control of the Vanderbilt holdings he controlled the entire system. No changes were made under his management except on the line of development. But it is asserted that he, too, died as the result of the strain in caring for the Vanderbilt empire. He was succeeded by William K. Vanderbilt, his brother, who is yet in apparent control.

Under William K.'s lead the system was much enlarged, especially in stretching from the Boston & Albany. During all of the years of the domination of Cornelius, the third, and William K., the key to the maintenance of control was the ownership of the Lake Shore. Mr. Hendricks says that now William K. has surrendered control of that keystone road by turning the stock held by him into the hands of a trust. He is credited with saying: "Both my father and brother died of apoplexy; I do not propose to end that way." So, Mr. Hendricks concludes that when William K. dies or steps out "the Vanderbilt family will cease to be a power in American railroad management."

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Whipped on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. A battalion of policemen working under high pressure got all the exercise required by the regulations one afternoon recently keeping open a passage through a crowd packed around a store window in which this conspicuous sign was displayed: This window was smashed by Two Intoxicated Ladies. Window cost \$50. Judge Fined the Ladies \$5 Each. Where the — Do I Get Off?

Fortifying the storekeeper's knock and kick were three exhibits displayed with all the skill of the widow dressers' art. These were a comb worn by one of the "ladies," a piece of a dress and a "sky" piece of one of the "ladies." Wherever the word "ladies" appeared it was heavily underlined in red ink. The encounter which occasioned the exhibit happened about midnight. The victor in the scuffle gave the vanquished one such a jolt that she went through the window, leaving the exhibits among the fragments of the glass.

One of the most shocking features in the gas explosion in a deep trench in Brooklyn was that different branches of the municipal service quibbled as to whose duty it was to undertake the rescue of the men and children. The rescue was not completed until the afternoon. The posterous controversy reached Mayor McClellan, and he set the health department at work. There ought not to have been a moment's delay in beginning the rescue work. Three men escaped by crawling through a sewer a considerable distance, but the chances of saving those who did not find this way out were greatly reduced by the criminal tardiness in starting the work of excavation.

The man who made a pin tray for his wife out of the copper plate from which their wedding invitations had been engraved was ingenious, there is no denying, but there is another man in New York who says he has turned his to an even more interesting use.

"Taking it down to the East Side Russian quarter, he had it fitted with four neat little ball feet, also of copper. With this slight addition it now stands upon the breakfast table in place of the usual tile and the copper percolating coffee pot has a most harmonious stand.

"The only difficulty is that I'll never be able to get it down to the East Side Russian quarter, he had it fitted with four neat little ball feet, also of copper. With this slight addition it now stands upon the breakfast table in place of the usual tile and the copper percolating coffee pot has a most harmonious stand.

The prize gold medal exhibit at the recent flower show of the New York Horticultural society was a Japanese chrysanthemum grown in a specially constructed greenhouse at Samuel J. Termyer's country place, Greystone, in Yonkers. The plant was twelve feet in diameter. It was grown from a slip two inches high, and is only a year old. A special tramway or wooden chute was constructed to slide it into the exhibition building and it required six men to lift it. If it has these extensive proportions with a year's growth, the question was asked, what will become of the rest of the country if it lives to be 100 and grows in proportion? The plant will stand in the vestibule at Greystone. Its blossoms are lavender with gold centers.

Charles Mahoney of Brooklyn has regained his mental faculties and is on the road to recovery after lying in a state of coma for seven weeks. An operation performed at the Swedish hospital removed the pressure from a piece of bone on his brain, and the patient awoke bewildered to find himself at the institution, not having been conscious of his surroundings since early in September, when he was injured. While a passenger on a street car Mahoney was thrown to the pavement, striking his head. The operation of trephining has been so successful that he will be discharged in a few days.

The auctioneer at one of the mushroom book establishments in New York was entertaining a large audience with remarks on "riches" preparatory to asking some one to start the bidding on a book relating to that subject. "Do you know," he said, "I would like to own more than nine tenths of all the wealth of this great country? Yes, our country has 80,000,000 inhabitants, and 50,000 of these own it. Now, this book tells you all about them—what an I bid? There was no immediate response and then a cadaverous, cold looking, seedy individual said: "If it tells how a fellow can get into the minority I'll give you \$100,000 for the book." And the auctioneer had to pass the lot and try his oratory on the works of an English poet.

APPEAL FOR LEGAL REFORM. Indianapolis News. One of the strongest appeals for reform in American criminal law that has come under our notice was an address delivered by Attorney General Bonaparte a few days ago before the National Municipal league, in New York. The subject is not a new one. It has been more or less discussed for years past by the bench and the bar, as well as by the press and the people, with a general consensus of the opinion that the American system of criminal jurisprudence, especially with reference to the enforcement of law and the administering of justice, is the worst of any civilized country.

American who go abroad notice the difference, and foreigners who come to this country, even those who come with the intention of remaining and becoming American citizens, are quick to notice it. There is a laxness in the enforcement of law and apparently a legal connivance at the escape of criminals, which tend to beget contempt for the courts, and in a certain respect does so. We presume no person doubts that this feeling has contributed to the growth of lynch law—a feeling that the courts could not be depended upon to punish crime, promptly, swiftly and adequately. That the feeling has also contributed to the growth of socialism, there can be no doubt. It is among the discontented class it takes the form of a class that big criminals escape, while the little ones are punished.

It is curious that in a country where the people rule, or are supposed to, it should be so hard to bring about reforms which everybody admits are imperatively demanded. In the case under consideration the needed reform is a legal one, and lawyers greatly outnumber any other class in all our legislatures, one would think there ought not to be great difficulty in getting the reform. But there is; for unfortunately the lawyers talk one way and act another. They all admit the existence of the evil charged and the need of reform, but whether, as law makers, practitioners at the bar, or judges on the bench, they do nothing to bring it about.

Attorney General Bonaparte's address was at once an arraignment of a vicious system and an urgent plea for reform. It was a strong appeal for the better enforcement of law, and as contributory to this, more conscientious attorneys at the bar and more learned and resolute judges on the bench, especially in trial courts. He thought the laws were defective in

MADAME YALE'S SKIN FOOD FREE! ALL THIS WEEK. The Special Fall Souvenir Yale sale will continue all this week in charge of Madame Yale's most expert demonstrators, direct from her New York offices and magnificent retail parlors. It is unnecessary to state that Madame Yale's toilet requisites are the standard, having stood the test of time and experiment. They are now in universal use by all lovers of high grade toilet specialties throughout the world. It is safe to say that millions of pretty girls and beautiful women in this country owe the beauty of their complexions and the luxuriance of their hair to Madame Yale's Preparations. Free Beauty Consultation. Ladies who are desirous of trying these preparations and who would like to ask questions concerning them (the proper ones to select, etc.) can obtain all the information they desire from Madame Yale's representative, who will be here the entire week. Special for This Week. With very purchase of Madame Yale's preparations to the amount of \$8c or over, we are authorized to give FREE OF CHARGE a large souvenir jar of Madame Yale's celebrated skin food. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. Ladies unable to call may order by mail. The skin food souvenirs and beauty books will be included in each order. BRANDIE'S BOSTON & SONS.

LIVELY AND LIGHT. "It must be more than a week since I shaved you last," said the barber as he looked down at his patron's blazing chin. "Yes," replied the patron dryly. "I've been growing a new skin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. First Reporter—And to make a long story short, the Old Man just bluebonneted my stuff to beat the band. Second Reporter—Why, to make a long story short, of course.—Toledo Blade. "Maria, isn't that asleakish case of yours good enough for another winter?" "John, have you been losing money on 'chairs'?" "I have." "It is!"—Chicago Tribune.

Tramp—Say, boss, can yer tell a feller where he kin get 15 cents for a bed? Old Gentleman (dealer in second-hand furniture)—Certainly, my good man. Bring the bed to me, and if it is worth 15 cents I'll buy it.—Judge. My mother's best hat was too wide for the shelf. So I used to nail it up to the wall. And father made complaint that it took so blamed much peff. That's couldn't make enough to pay it all. It was wider by half than mother was here. Though it didn't seem to weigh any more, but it stopped—short—never to go again. For Time is keeper of the way—the Garden there is Yesterday.

J. W. Foley in Collier's Weekly. I know a garden fair to see, where haunting memories tread and joys of ours, forgotten, left among the flowers; Like joys of children strewn upon the playground of the leaf and lawn; And many stand without the gate who learn with wistful search in Yesterday. It swings but out and none may go in search of treasures scattered so. For Time is keeper of the way—the Garden there is Yesterday.

All day I stood beside the gate from dawn to dusk, and saw them wait. To plead with him to clear the way, that he might search in Yesterday. But to them all he shook his head. "The way foregoes," he said; "I lost a child," the mother cried; "A sweet heart," the lover sighed; "A song," the poet said; "was there, sweet-voiced inerrable and rare;" But Time, unyielding, held the way: "The place is mine"—in Yesterday.

And came a schoolgirl, tearful-eyed: "My playmate," sorrowful, she cried; The felon said: "My liberty—will you not give it back to me?" "My folks loved and could not spare," the hoard I loved and could not spare; "My youth is there," the old man said; the widow whispered low: "My dead." "My honor," faltered the weak knave; "The way foregoes," he said; "The soldier, stilled slave; And one by one they came to pray they might go back to Yesterday.

And somewhere in the Garden gleam the gems of innocence and dream; And somewhere are the lovers that were; the eyes and cheeks, and lips of her. Somewhere the hearts from sorrow free and all the joy that was to be; The peace of Honor yet unsoiled; Ambition's sweetness still unspoiled; The ties of love, the strength of youth, the hearts of hope, the ways of truth; But Time is keeper of the way—the place is like it Yesterday!

Moses Zangwill, whose death in Jerusalem was reported a few days ago, was the father of Israel, Mark and Louis Zangwill. He was born in Russia, but when he was 16 years old went to England. About ten years ago he gave up his home in England and went to Jerusalem, where he joined the colony of pious Jews who devote their lives to prayer and the study of ancient law. Secretary Roof is the only cabinet member who wears a silk hat down to work every day. Senator Milton, the new senator from Florida, has a heavy black mustache and long black hair. He looks like a Spaniard, which he isn't. Senator Homer of Indiana once dug ditches in the colony of pious Jews who devote their lives to prayer and the study of ancient law.

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