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
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
Sunday Bee, one year.....$2.50
Saturday Bee, one year.....1.50
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.
OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Lincoln—518 Little Building.
Chicago—1548 Marquette Building.
New York—Rooms 1101-1102 No. 24 West Twenty-third Street.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street, N. W.
CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.
REMITTANCES.
Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1909, was as follows:

1	38,500	17	38,100
2	38,830	18	38,550
3	38,200	19	38,980
4	38,120	20	39,090
5	38,010	21	39,120
6	37,960	22	39,030
7	38,400	23	38,880
8	38,360	24	37,300
9	38,400	25	39,010
10	38,900	26	39,030
11	38,310	27	39,240
12	38,270	28	38,990
13	38,890	29	39,020
14	38,670	30	38,600
15	38,690	31	37,700
16	38,830		
Total			1,186,130
Less unsold and returned copies			10,416
Net total			1,185,714
Daily average			38,248

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1909.
(Seal) 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.

China is apparently trying to prove the yellow peril is twins.

Anyway, this country need not be afraid of the Chinese navy.

Nevada should pension its press agent and place him on the retired list.

Apparently, even a primary law is not a guaranty against senatorial deadlocks.

The next war in which this country will be engaged will be against the dandelion.

Mr. Taft has been invited since his election to eat about everything on the menu except crow.

That strangling noise is from the California war dogs trying to bay through their muzzles.

It may be noticed that no laundryman ever signs a petition for the abatement of the smoke nuisance.

The indictments against Governor Haskell of Oklahoma are living longer than the campaign songs he wrote last year.

J. Pierpont Morgan's club dues amount to $7,000 annually and he does not belong to the Ananias club at that.

Speaking once more of names, Welby Hatcher has retired from the presidency of the Baltimore Egg exchange.

As a matter of fact, Omaha could get along very comfortably for several years without any charter changes whatever.

"Bernard Shaw is a literary John the Baptist," says an eastern professor. There is plenty of evidence that Shaw has lost his head.

Governor Shallenberger is said to have fifteen colonels on his staff from Omaha alone. The salaried jobs are going to the rest of the state.

Now that members of our fire department may draw pay for sleeping policemen caught napping on their beats will think they have a good excuse.

Willis L. Moore, head of the government weather bureau, says that cold waves are frequently blessings. The kind that comes disguised, evidently.

A counterfeiting den has been located in the West Virginia penitentiary. Prison bars cannot curb the genius some people have for making money.

Mr. Bryan will deliver a speech at Pittsburg on March 4. He had originally planned to speak in Washington on that date, but a committee of American voters selected another speaker.

Spain feels hurt that it did not receive a visit from the American fleet. It will be remembered that Spain's fleet touched American shores some ten years ago and liked the country so well that it decided to stay.

The alacrity with which the professional office-seeker puts up his filing fee to get his name on the primary ballot is equalled only by his slowness in coming across with his campaign assessment when once nominated.

FRANKLY CONFESSED.

Evidently the democratic members of congress do not agree with Mr. Bryan that the prospects of democratic success in 1912 are growing brighter every day. On the contrary, some very eminent democratic statesmen at Washington have gone on record as predicting a republican victory in 1912, and have set forth their opinion to that effect in a public document.

The democratic members of the committee on the election of president, vice president and representatives in congress presented a minority report last Saturday on the senate bill reducing the salary of secretary of state, designed to remove a question as to Mr. Knox's eligibility to that office. In this report this very plain and significant statement of the political outlook for 1912 is made:

> The office of secretary of state probably will be held for eight years by its next incumbent, and a designing senator could reasonably anticipate that although his salary would be temporarily reduced in the closing years of his senatorial term that at the expiration of that term it would through his influence be restored.

Reports of such committees are always carefully prepared, and the one in question was approved by Congressmen Gillespie of Texas, Hardwick of Georgia, Hackett of North Carolina and Rucker of Missouri, all able lawyers and prominent in democratic councils. They do not use Bryan glasses in looking into the political future. If the next incumbent of the office of secretary of state is to hold for eight years, it goes without saying that Mr. Taft will have a second term in the White House.

A BUSY SPECIAL SESSION.

According to Washington advices, the special session of congress to be called by Mr. Taft early in March will of necessity have to deal with matters other than tariff revision. The senate and house have spent so much time in wrangling with the president or over his recommendations, that it is practically certain that several measures of importance, upon which early legislation is essential, will fail of consideration and final action by the present congress.

The senate has eleven money-carrying bills awaiting disposition. Several of them are certain to cause discussion which may defeat their enactment. The sundry civil bill, carrying appropriations for the payment of the secret service, under the restrictions imposed by the house, is admittedly doomed to fail of passage. This measure provides appropriation for a great many government enterprises, including the Panama canal, and its adoption before the end of the fiscal year on June 30 is imperative. The president is insistent that the limitations placed upon the activities of the secret service shall be amended to conform to recommendations made by him to congress in two special messages, and certain senators are equally determined to prevent the amendments. If the senate passes the measure as it came from the house the president is expected to veto it, but the larger chance is that the senate will fail to dispose of the measure before congress expires.

The census bill, vetoed by the president, will probably go over to the special session. The president's veto was based on the failure of congress to provide a census force by competitive examinations, congress holding out for the spoils system of making the appointments. The president's veto has been most heartily approved, even by the New York World and Sun and others that have been opposing practically every policy he has heretofore advocated. No action has been taken by either the senate or the house on the veto and indications are that the census bill will go over to the special session. Its passage at the earliest date possible is essential to allow proper preparation for taking the 1910 census.

The bill admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood and the postal savings bill have been discussed at length by the present congress. Mr. Taft and the congress elected with him are pledged to these measures, and there is every prospect that action upon both of them will be secured at the extra session. It is possible, too, that some legislation may be demanded on the Interstate Commerce commission's powers and on the amendments to the Sherman law, so that while the tariff will be the preferred subject for discussion at the first meeting of the new congress, it may take up quite a number of matters on which action is necessary to correct the sins of omission of the present congress.

A SCANDALOUS APPOINTMENT.

By the votes of Commissioners Bruning, Pickard and Bedford, George B. Stryker has been named to fill the position of custodian of the court house. The original intention of these commissioners was to make Stryker superintendent of the county hospital. Although they knew he was a notorious grafter, they seem to have halted at putting a professional hangman in control of decrepit old men and old women and helpless sick people, but have attempted to discharge their political obligation by providing him with another lucrative, if less responsible, berth.

In rewarding Stryker with a place on the public pay roll the commissioners who voted for him have not the excuse of doing so in ignorance of his rotten record, because each one of them a month ago personally received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

> OMAHA, Jan. 11, 1909.—Mr. Oscar Pickard, County Commissioner: Dear Sir—I am informed that one George B. Stryker is claiming to have been promised the votes of members of the county board for employment in a responsible position under the county.
>
> You should know, if you do not, that the public record already made by this same Stryker is such that it should debar him from any position of trust.
>
> To go back no further than his last service as deputy sheriff and jailer, his fraudulent and falsely sworn expense accounts for conveying prisoners, and insane patients to the penitentiary or asylum are conclusive of his dishonesty. If you are not familiar with them, I stand ready to furnish you the indisputable and convincing proofs.
>
> No member of the county board thus advised of the facts and mindful of his oath of office can conscientiously help to put such a man upon the county pay roll. Very truly yours,
>
> VICTOR ROSEWATER.

The members of the county board will be known by the appointments they make as well as by the company they keep. If they have any self-respect they will rescind this odious action and draw the line at known crooks.

ENLARGING THE WHEAT CROP.

A professor in the State Agricultural college of Kansas claims to have bred up a new wheat which he predicts will increase the average yield from fourteen to twenty-eight bushels per acre, or a modest increase of 100 per cent. The new wheat is the result of "breeding for points" with 600 varieties of wheat gathered from all parts of the world, and it is estimated that its use will add $50,000,000 a year to the value of the Kansas wheat crop alone.

For half a century the United States has been the leader of nations in the production of wheat, but the experts of the Department of Agriculture assert that this lead can not be long maintained unless our farmers pay more attention to the replenishment of the soil, which is rapidly exhausted by the growing of wheat, and devote more time to the study of seed improvement. The Nebraska farmers may well offer a plea of not guilty to this indictment. By soil conservation, dry farming and seed improvement, the average yield of wheat in Nebraska has increased from 15.3 bushels per acre up to 17.7 in the last five years, while the average in Kansas and Iowa has decreased about a like amount. In the same manner, the average yield of corn in Nebraska has increased from 24.2 bushels per acre to 30.1, while Illinois, Iowa and Kansas have shown decreases of from two to six bushels. Nebraska's gain of six bushels to the acre amounts to something on a corn crop running about 250,000,000 bushels annually.

Soil exhaustion has been the cause of the removal of the wheat belt from New York, Virginia, Ohio and Illinois to Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas. The farmers of New York and Virginia early lost their wheat records because of failure to rotate their crops and take care of the soil. It was estimated in 1855 that Illinois produced enough wheat to supply every family in the union for a full year, but Illinois is no longer a wheat growing state because of impoverished soil. While the west now leads in wheat production the lesson of the older states should not be lost. France was a great wheat producer 600 years ago and the average yield there is still larger per acre than in any American state. The French have learned the lesson of soil preservation. The Americans are only in the kindergarten grade in that school. If the American farmer were as provident as the Frenchman our yield of wheat would soon be doubled without increase of acreage.

The only wonder is that the World-Herald did not object to accepting Levi Carter park on the same grounds that it now objects to letting the State university professors share in the Carnegie foundation fund. In the words it quotes with such gleeful approval:

> Divided support will lessen responsibility. Accepting the gratuity of today will lead to neglect of direct support in the hope of greater gratuity tomorrow.

But then, one of the editors of the World-Herald is a member of the Park board, which may explain its failure to sound the warning.

Sheriff Bean of Okolona arrived at Houston just as the negro was being hanged, but too late to prevent the mob's action. The representatives of the sheriff here declare they consider their action in surrendering the negro, in view of the refusal of the court to call a special term, justified in the interest of law and order. Should their action be condemned they declare they will resign.—Houston (Miss.) Dispatch.

The sheriff who believes that lynching is justified "in the interest of law and order" might think differently if he were arrested and convicted for responsibility for the death of the mob's victim.

Every democratic spellbinder in the last campaign assured his hearers that the framing and enactment of a deposit guaranty law would be as easy as rolling off a log, and then the democratic legislature finds it necessary to hire a lawyer for three hundred dollars to draft a bill that is not calculated to produce greater evils than it might cure.

Our amiable democratic contemporary has not yet answered whether its demand for strict enforcement of the so-called "blue laws" includes strict enforcement of every law on the statute books or whether it will consider that the enforcement of some laws is more important and more urgent than the enforcement of some others.

The really sensational feature of the Frohman divorce case is that the manager and his actress-wife have agreed to separate, without any scandal, charges or countercharges.

The house at Washington has refused to appoint a commission to gather information on the liquor traffic. The house members doubtless feel that there is nothing new for them to learn about the liquor business.

After Mr. Bryan responds to his invitation to address the joint session of the Nebraska legislature and tells them just what to do, everything at Lincoln will be smooth sailing.

The interests that are clamoring for a sea level canal at Panama would be shouting for a lock canal, if the government were building on the sea level plans.

The "mysterious stranger" in the Omaha charter bill is the section permitting of re-platting additions to the city. For whose addition was this added?

Some Slight Difference.
Washington Star.

Mr. Bryan recalls the fact that Noah preached a hundred years without converting his neighbors. But a flood and an election landslide are not the same thing.

Restored to Favor.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Senator Tillman is no doubt again in good standing in the south. Preventing the appointment of one colored collector outweighs a dozen typewriters franked by mail.

Successive Railroad Kings.
Kansas City Star.

George Gould will follow the Vanderbilt example and get out of the railroad business. Twenty-five years from now the Harriman, Hill, Rockefeller and Morgan heirs will also be crowded out of the railroad industry by the newcomers. The fizzle of the second generation is an aspect of social development in America that ought to abate the terror of "plutocracy" which disturbs the minds of some very good and very honest people.

Vanishing Lincoln Line.
Springfield Republican.

The family line of Abraham Lincoln consists today of three generations, with a single member in each. Of the boys who composed his family when he went to the White House Willie, as he is generally called, died in 1862, his death almost prostrating his father. Thomas, named for Mr. Lincoln's father, well known as "Tad," whose portrait, standing by his father's knee, is familiar, died soon after the war. Robert T. Lincoln, the oldest son, was born August 1, 1843, and during most of the White House life was away from home. He graduated at Harvard college in 1864 and soon after went upon General Grant's staff. He was in the cabinet of Garfield and of Arthur as secretary of war and during Harrison's administration was minister to Great Britain. He married a daughter of Senator Harlan. His only child, Mary, married Charles Isham on December 1, 1891. Mr. Isham is a graduate of the class of 1876 at Harvard, where he was popular for his scholarly taste and refined and genial disposition. Of this marriage there is one child, Lincoln Isham, born June 8, 1892.

AN IMPRESSIVE WARNING.

Lobbying by Postal Employes Sharply Forbidden.
Boston Herald.

Three postal employes who have been importuning congress for legislation affecting wages and conditions of labor of their fellows are subject to reprimand under an executive order forbidding government employes to attempt to influence legislation in their own interests. There are more than 70,000 postal employes, and their political influence with congress has seriously embarrassed the department in its policy of economy and retrenchment. The necessity for executive restraint of such interference by means of political influence is apparent. But the 70,000 employes are a factor in the election of congressmen, and their political influence cannot be denied them by executive or legislative action. Nor is it logical to assume that they should be less concerned in the matters of wages or labor conditions than are other workers whose right to organize and to concentrate their forces for self-betterment is not denied. The situation illustrates one of the perplexities of government enterprise on the industrial side which has not been relieved by civil service reform.

MR. BRYAN AND THE SENATE.

Why He Would Not Shine in the Upper Branch of Congress.
Washington Star.

Mr. Bryan has been most fortunate in escaping election to the senate. Had he been elected senator the winter following his first defeat for the presidency, his national leadership would have been brought to an end and his party left at liberty to look about for its candidate for 1908. And if the present Nebraska legislature had a senatorship to bestow and bestowed it on Mr. Bryan, the democratic problem for 1912 would be greatly simplified.

In the senate Mr. Bryan would be out of his element, and therefore at a disadvantage. He could not lead, and so would simply be one member among many. It may be granted that he would be an interesting member, but principally so to the galleries. On the floor his influence would be small.

In the first place, in the opinion of even his own party friends in the senate, he lacks balance. And balance in the senate counts. The leader of the majority must have it in an eminent degree, and the leader of the minority finds use for a good deal. Neither Mr. Allison nor Mr. Gorman, who opposed each other for years, was a brilliant man, but both were clear-headed and full of calculation. Mr. Culberson, the present minority leader, owes his place to his solid qualities.

In the second place, Mr. Bryan would have to adjust his shining qualities to an atmosphere unsuited to mere brilliancy. The senate will not tolerate what in campaigning circles passes for eloquence. The member who flies high soon finds himself out of sight and hearing of his colleagues. They refuse to follow him. Their interest is in things nearer earth. Mr. Bryan would either have to clip his wings, or, indulging in full sweep of pinion, take his flight simply for entertainment's sake. And while some senators are entertainers between sessions of the senate, few care to be such in the chamber itself.

Mr. Bryan's gifts are of that character, and his success with them has been such that it seems to be the presidency, or nothing for him in politics. He has tried the house to small purpose. He had only a qualified success there, and left of his own accord. He would find the senate quite as little to his taste, and neither the governorship of a state nor a cabinet office would afford him the swing he needs to exhibit his strongest powers. He is preeminently an agitator, and has done service in that field so long now he could not with comfort to himself or profit to his cause tie himself down to public affairs on a limited scale in what he would consider a subordinate post. Senator Bryan, or Governor Bryan, or Secretary Bryan would show a sprinter in hobbles.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

General Lord Roberts of Kandahar, commander-in-chief of the British army and member of the House of Lords, threw a "war scare" in that body during a debate last December. He asserted the nation had an inadequate army for home defense, and, as now constituted, was insufficient to repel invasion. It was possible, in his opinion, for Germany to elude the British navy on the North sea and land an army of 200,000 men on the sacred soil of England and scatter the handful of red-coated home guards like chaff before a stiff breeze. At once the depths of national fear were sounded and the wheels started whereby the hoped-for increase of British recruiting will be achieved. Some American army officers, emulating Lord Roberts, believe the best way to reach the national treasury for an appropriation is to throw a "war scare" among the people. Members of the general staff of the War department, in a special report sent to congress, assert that the harbor of San Pedro, near Los Angeles, affords a tempting landing place for a hostile army and that $3,656,000 would place the harbor in shape to repel the enemy and make him swim back home. The alarming situation is outlined in the report as follows: "Recent study discloses the fact that, assuming there were no effective naval opposition, a certain oriental power could, within a month of the time its hostile intentions began to be even strongly suspected (a formal declaration of war would no doubt come a good deal later), land on our Pacific coast an expedition of an estimated maximum of about 100,000 men, and that such a force could be augmented, by the end of two months more, to a total of possibly 300,000. The ease with which San Pedro harbor, unfortified, and through it the entire Los Angeles country, could be seized is apparent."

"Republicans in Nebraska have the belief that William J. Bryan wants to come to the United States senate, and that he is behind the proposition to pass a law in Nebraska similar to that of Oregon," said George A. Meade of Fremont, Neb., quoted by the Washington Post. "The democrats, on the other hand, declare that Bryan does not want to come to the senate, and that his friends are the ones who are urging the passage of such a measure.

"I do not believe that Bryan could be elected to the senate even with a primary law such as that of Oregon, because I do not think the majority of the people of the state are favorable to him. It is true that he carried the state, but it was not because of his popularity but because of the fight against Governor Sheldon and other candidates for state offices. Bryan got the electoral vote by a comparatively small plurality; Governor Sheldon was beaten by a larger plurality, and other candidates for office received varying majorities. It was because of the fight on Sheldon, I believe, that Bryan pulled through on the national ticket.

"If conditions in the republican party had been normal, I am confident that Bryan would not have carried Nebraska, but because the republicans were engaged in a fight on their own candidates the presidential candidate was enabled to pull through. Therefore, I say, if the democratic legislature should succeed in passing a primary law similar to that in effect in Oregon, and it were left to the people of the state to express their preference for a senatorial candidate, Bryan would not be the choice of the people."

A southern tobacco grower was before the ways and means committee arguing that a higher tariff should be placed upon Egyptian tobacco. He said the American industry needed more protection.

"Isn't it a fact that the reason Egyptian tobacco is sold in such great quantities is because so many people have cultivated a taste for it?" asked Champ Clark, leader of the house and member of the committee.

"Well, I suppose that is true," admitted the southern advocate.

"And wouldn't they insist upon getting this Egyptian tobacco in their cigarettes, even if it cost more?"

"Yes," admitted the witness reluctantly.

"Well, then, what good would a higher tariff do you fellows?" asked Clark.

"Oh, it would do the country generally a lot of good. Think of how much revenue it would mean to the country."

"The country would be a whole lot better off," said Clark, "if tobacco were done away with all together—if they did away with the whole thing, cigars, pipe and plug."

"Maybe you would not think so if you were a user of it," said the witness.

"I've got a good chaw of it in my mouth this minute," said Clark, carefully directing the overflow into a cuspidor. "Don't know what I would do without it," he added, when the laugh had subsided.

The most persistent of knockers against pure food laws, particularly the crusade of Dr. Wiley against the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative, is one H. H. Harris, who poses as a disinterested expert under the name of H. H. Langdon, but in reality, is an agent of the Pacific Coast Borax company. The New York Journal of Commerce says of him: As a writer and speaker, pretending to scientific knowledge and independent judgment, he appears before the public as "Langdon," and we have in time past received many communications from him in that disguise, some of which were printed before his real character was discovered. As Harris, which we understand to be his real name, he serves the Pacific coast corporation that monopolizes the borax supply and is concerned in its utmost use as a "preservative," and haunts committee rooms and lobbies where legislation is pending that may affect the interest that supports him. In Washington he has labored in both characters, appearing in one before the public and in the other behind the scenes.

Now, there is no objection to the borax company employing a "publicity man" or a "legislative agent," or "lobbyist," if he works openly and above board by setting forth facts and arguments in behalf of an interest that he avowedly represents. There is no objection to a real "expert" in food products having an opinion that differs from that of Dr. Wiley and honestly supporting it. Even if he openly takes up the side of a corporation for pay, no one can reasonably object, for if he acts in good faith it is his right, and due allowance for bias can be made. But when a man is the hired servant of an interested concern, and acts and is paid as such, pretends under another name to be an independent "expert," seeks as such to mislead the public and defeat the law in the interest of his employer, and comes out in derision of those who are striving to have the law upheld in the interest of public health and common honesty, forbearance ceases to be a virtue and exposure becomes a duty. Those who employ him are even more deserving of criticism.

The Knox Impediment.
New York Sun.

Nevertheless it is rather funny. Who doubts that on the face of that other eminent constitutional lawyer, Judge Taft, there is a smile as broad as the gulf of Mexico?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Thousands of millions of cans of Royal Baking Powder have been used in making bread, biscuit and cake in this country, and every housekeeper using it has rested in perfect confidence that her food would be light, sweet, and perfectly wholesome. Royal is a safeguard against the cheap alum powders which are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL IS THE ONLY BAKING POWDER MADE FROM ROYAL GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR

PERSONAL NOTES.

New York capitalists will put up a large sum for investigation of municipal waste, but none of this amount in the form of taxes.

Colonel Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who will soon reach his sixty-ninth birthday, is at his winter home at Naples, near Fort Meyer, Fla.

The sword which Admiral Frank A. Cook, retired, wore as captain of the Brooklyn when Admiral Cervera surrendered to him has been used by him to cut a wedding cake at New Haven.

Says Hetty Green: "I'd rather have my daughter marry a good live newspaper man than any worthless duke." Mrs. Green is about as sweet and sensible a mother-in-law as the country can exhibit.

J. C. Hutchins of Concord, N. H., employed by the Boston & Maine railroad, has completed a half century service as a railroad man. Mr. Hutchins is 68 years old and for forty-seven years has been a locomotive engineer.

Americans who live abroad because, having small incomes, they find it cheaper there than at home, will need to keep away from France if the proposed law taxing the incomes of resident aliens is enacted. According to the measure now before the Chamber of Deputies, foreigners resident in France would be taxed on the basis that their taxable income was seven times the rental value of their residences.

Lest we forget, let it be noted that the eleventh juror has been secured to pass upon the charge that Street Railway Magnate Pat Calhoun of San Francisco handed a bunch of money to city officials in return for favors received. Jury picking has been going on for four weeks, so difficult is the job of finding men who do not know enough to get off the track when the locomotive whistles.

The quality of booze doled out by Kansas drug stores works wonders. William Allen White's paper tells of a woman who came to Emporia, expecting to meet a long-lost husband. She was disappointed. To soothe her grief she took a few snorts of prohibition dope purchased by her grown son. When the dope warmed up, both the mother and son warbled as merrily as meadow larks, varying the stunt by the old girl dexterously kicking off the station agent's hat and deftly toeing the glassware on the chandelier of the waiting room. Kansas dope beats the real thing to a frazzle.

AMERICA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We May Accomplish All the Dreams for Human Welfare.

Israel Zangwill in New York Times.

"You have," said Mr. Zangwill, "the most interesting country in the world. Its present situation and its future opportunities are absolutely fascinating. Never before was a territory so vast, a virgin territory, committed into the hands of the people, not of an aristocracy, but of a people—a democracy. You have a chance to do in America anything in the world that has ever been imagined or that remains to be imagined. You have a chance to amaze history and to dumfound the future itself.

"What you need is a national aspiration. Do you think you have one? If you have, I cannot discern it. You are engaged with the idea of material grandeur. You think of riches. You pile up wealth, you increase possessions, you multiply luxury. It is not worth while. All true glory, and all continued, assured national existence even, depends upon the existence of a spiritual ambition. No people can hold together, certainly no people can hold a great place in the world, unless it be by some ideal. 'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'

"The vision will come to you. The ambition will possess you, I do not doubt. What it will be, I cannot guess—but something very splendid, I am sure, perhaps even now conceiving in the passion of events. If I allow myself to think of it at all, it comes to me that perhaps if you but allow your zeal for material expansion to become more introspective; if you would cease to take pride in extending abroad the fame of your riches and come to take pride in the fact that every man and woman and child at home not only knows of, but participates in, your wealth and comfort and good living, then you would have achieved an ideal worthy of your existence."

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Husband of Three Months—Do you believe a wife is justified in taking money from her husband's pockets?

Husband of Experience—Certainly, if he is that careless.—Baltimore American.

The university student blew a cloud of smoke from a monogramed cigarette.

"All rot about us fellows indulging in luxuries," he said in bored tones. "Why, I have to come to recitations in a machine of the '07 model yet."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Why don't you read up on scientific farming?"

"I started that once," answered Mr. Corntossel. "It didn't pay. I got so interested readin' that I forgot to go out and farm."—Washington Star.

First Urchin—What's all this rag-chewin' 'bout wipin' out the color line in the schools?

Second Urchin (disgustedly)—Shucks! Any guy orter know that! The school board is goin' to make us wash beneath our collars and behind our ears.

He—I cannot express to you my gratitude for your kindness in giving me the first dance last evening.

She—Well, you see, it was a charity ball.—Puck.

Baldwin—Yes, Squiggles is a fairly good man, but he has his price.

Rambo—You may think so, but I've asked him for the price half a dozen times when I've been hard up and thirsty and never got it.—Washington Post.

The Doctor—You've never met Colonel Floodgate? You would like him. He's a perfect gentleman.

The Professor—A perfect gentleman? How can he be? You have told me yourself that you removed his vermiform appendix.—Chicago Tribune.

"Your son says you talk to him as if he were a hired man."

"Well, I don't," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I talk to Josh a mighty sight different from what I talk to a hired man. A hired man does enough work now and then to make it worth while coaxin' him."—Washington Star.

PA EXPLAINS THE WIRELESS.

Chicago Post.

"This wireless telegraph," ma said, "I just
can't understand,
I don't see how they get the words sent
out from sea to land."
"Humph!" pa observed, an' knit his brows
in somethin' like a frown,
An' looked at ma in pity while he laid his
paper down.
"It's as plain as day to any one that takes
the time to think.
Just give attention an' I'll make it clear
quick as a wink.
"Marconi was a foreigner who——" ma
broke in at that
An' said: "O, yes, I've heard of him from
Mrs. Bemus Pratt.
She used to know a girl that knew a girl
that he went with
An' broke off the engagement, an' I think
her name was Smith."
"Marconi," pa went on, "he is Italyun by
his birth,
An' he got up this wireless, an' I don't
know what he's worth!
"You see, they have it on the ship; a little
house on top
That's filled with wires an' plugs an'
things—that is the wireless shop.
The operator pounds the key an' that
sends out the waves
That summons help an' snatches folks
from gapin' ocean graves."
"How cute an' splendid!" ma declared. "It
ought to bring him fame.
I just can't think who that girl was, but
Smith was not her name."
"You see," pa says, "the air is full o'
hertzian currents now,
An' ether waves that run around in criss-
cross style, somehow,
An' when the operator lifts the key it
starts 'em out
An' they go whizzing everywhere for miles
and miles about."
"O, isn't science wonderful!" ma says
"Just think what one man does!——
It's strange I can't remember what the
name o' that girl was."
"An when th' wireless waves go out," pa
says, "they keep right on
Until they find a wireless wire by which
their strength is drawn.
An' so they click the other key—it may be
awful far—
But right away the message comes right
down—an' there you are."
"Just think," ma says, "why years ago
we'd not believe 'twas so.
It's strange that I've forgotten who and
what that girl was, though."
"Of course," pa says, "it's unseen force
that circulates all 'round,
An' what it is or whence it comes no one
has ever found——"
Ma jumped up with a start an' then she
sat right down again
An' sighed: "I had her name, but you
made me forget it then!"
Pa picked his paper up an' scowled, an'
ma's voice told her pain
When she said: "Henry, I thought you
was goin' to explain."

Wheat Cakes
Corn Cakes—
Griddle Cakes
of all Makes

taste better, set better, *are* better when served with

Karo

The most healthful and nutritious syrup for every use, from griddle cakes to candy.

A book of recipes for cooking and candy-making sent free on request.

All Grocers, 10c, 25c, 50c

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY, New York