

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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6.	30,850	20.	39,950
7.	37,000	21.	37,100
8.	38,350	22.	40,525
9.	38,500	23.	38,820
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GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
 Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1909.

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.

Early robins yet?

Fortunately, or unfortunately, there is no tariff on asparagus bark.

Still, those for whom an inheritance tax has no fears are in the majority.

It will be but a few weeks now until Mr. Roosevelt will be spending his time editing lions.

Somehow those Bostonians are slow about expressing their views of the proposed tax on tea.

Mr. Bryan says he does not read fiction. Many authors refuse to read their own productions.

Still, the average male person will not object to having a tea placed on tea, pink and other varieties.

The proposed balloon trip from Boston to Seattle is to be undertaken by a man whose first name is Helms.

Carrie Nation came home on the Baltic from Europe and the vessel was naturally in a storm all the way across.

The insurgents who failed to get Speaker Cannon's head will probably find even greater difficulty in getting his eye.

This is the great season for colds, but there is the consolation of knowing that lice are to be placed on the free list.

St. Petersburg furnishes the startling information that another Russian prince has died without artificial assistance.

As to that increased tariff on stockings, Omaha women stand ready to join their sisters in putting a foot down on it.

Our democratic city clerk has gone up against the Thirteen club. Probably in preparation for entertainment by the Twenty-three club.

Mayor Jim's debt to his enemies would sound more like the real thing if he had scattered a few more pokerable terms through it.

At any rate, Kansas City can never have an accident like that at Montreal, where a train broke into the union station and killed a lot of folks.

Home rule for Omaha under the new democratic city charter will begin with the appointment of a new police board by the governor at Lincoln.

The next peace agreement in Central America should be put up without the use of benzene or soda, which causes fermentation in hot weather.

A New York helms has married a poor carpenter. On the square, it is said to have been a case of plane love the first time they saw each other.

Another way to provide Omaha with cleaner streets would be to enforce the rule against dirt-hauling wagons that spill their contents on the pavement.

It may yet require a board of arbitration to settle the differences between the local democratic organ and Edgar Howard's Columbus Telegram.

Most of the jurors in the Cooper-Carmack case were unable to read and, therefore, failed to recognize the unwritten law when it was shown to them.

Prospects of a Coal Strike.

Indications again point to a general strike of the anthracite coal miners soon after April 1, when the present agreement between the workmen and the operators expires by limitation. The operators have emphatically declined the demands made by the miners and the miners are insistent that there shall be a tie-up in the industry unless the demands are granted.

The anthracite miners ask for an eight-hour day without reduction of wages and for an increase of 10 per cent in wages of \$1.50 a day or less, and an increase of 5 per cent in wages between \$1.50 and \$2 a day. The most important demand, however, so far as the chance of an agreement is concerned, is that the operators recognize the United Mine Workers of America. This organization, which is now dominated by the bituminous miners, declares its intention to force recognition or cause a general strike in the anthracite regions. The miners ask also for a one-year agreement instead of a three-year agreement, as provided by the original anthracite strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt.

There appears to be no aim in common between President Lewis of the United Mine Workers' union and the anthracite operators upon which an agreement might be reached. The operators express their willingness to deal with a union of their own employees, but refuse to deal with officers of the soft coal union. President Lewis is naturally fighting to make his organization dominant in the anthracite fields, as well as in the bituminous. The situation after April 1 will rest with the anthracite miners themselves, and the indications all are that they will adhere to the union and that a strike must follow.

Without reference to the merits of the controversy, this is the worst possible time for a strike. The country still has many unemployed men and a coal strike would cause a halting in the industries rather than the improvement already setting in. In the famous anthracite strike six years ago public sentiment was almost entirely with the miners, and it is admitted that the agreement made between the operators and the workmen, at the instance of the strike commission, has worked well and largely to the advantage of the workmen. Popular sympathy will go to the miners again, only if it is shown that they first exhausted all resources to secure a new agreement on reasonable terms.

A Remedy for Revolutions.

Secretary of State Knox should not overlook the significance of the latest news of the progress of the war between Nicaragua and Salvador. The report is meager, but it furnishes a hint of means by which a shrewd diplomat may be able to make future wars in Central America impossible. The steamship Acapulco has just touched a Pacific coast point with the information that the war between Salvador and Nicaragua was stopped for a couple of days in order to give the residents of the town of Acapulco an opportunity to attend a circus. When the steamer arrived at Acapulco the town was under martial law and troops were being hurried to the frontier to engage in deadly conflict with the hated invaders. The next day a circus came to town and the war was declared off for the time being. The martial fever died down and all the population turned out to see the elephant and join in salvos of applause for the queen of bareback riders.

Perhaps the Central Americans kick up their frequent revolutions, insurrections and wars largely because they lack entertainment of a more diverting and less harmful kind—although a Central American war never scares the life insurance companies very much. It would seem to be the natural inference, then, that if Secretary Knox will just engage a circus to tour the country when the war fever becomes acute a deal of diplomatic bother may be saved.

Bryan's Birthday Speech.

Here are three quotations from Mr. Bryan's birthday speech, as reported in the local Bryanite organ:

I hope that circumstances will never again make me available for another office.

It is up to Mr. Bryan. He has himself made the circumstances whenever he has run for office.

I would rather be connected with the movement to purify politics than to draw a president's salary.

This alternative is entirely unnecessary. Mr. Taft will do both.

He roundly criticized the twenty-three democrats who deserted the party and the allied insurgents to join the Cannon forces.

The corporation or trust strings on most of these twenty-three democrats were well known before the election. Why did not Mr. Bryan denounce them during the campaign?

A Veteran on the Road.

Although just turned 71 years, Edward Payson Weston has started on a pleasant little pedestrian junket from New York to San Francisco, a matter of 4,300 miles, which he proposes to negotiate in 100 days. Forty-one years ago Weston astonished the world by walking from Portland, Me., to Chicago, a distance of 1,230 miles, in thirty days and a year ago he made the same trip and reduced his record by twenty-three hours.

The present junket of Weston is not being made on a wager, but is rather a voluntary trip on the part of the veteran pedestrian, who is something of a preacher in his way and takes this method of illustrating the soundness of his doctrines. He holds the hygienic theory that total abstinence and a daily walk in the open air are the surest guarantees of sound

health and long life. That he is confidently undertaking a cross-continent walk at his age in life would seem to prove the soundness of his theories, so far at least as he is concerned.

It might sadly hamper the industrial and economic affairs of the nation if all men were to keep themselves fit, at any age, to start on a walking trip across the continent, but undoubtedly the general health of the people would be greatly improved if more men and women should adopt the Weston plan of taking a walk every day in the open air and make a study of diet adapted to their special needs.

The West in Congress.

The reorganization of the committees in the two houses of congress is sure to emphasize the growing influence of the west in national legislation. While the west has never been wanting in strong men in congress, it is plain to impartial observers that the west has been steadily gaining upon the east and now holds a more commanding position for shaping national legislation than ever before.

It is gratifying to know that in the re-arrangement of the senate committees the two senators from Nebraska have moved forward and will in this congress occupy positions better calculated to impress their mark upon the work of the senate than heretofore. Whatever may be said of the advantage of strong personality, the only way results can be obtained in the senate is by exerting it in the committee as well as on the floor, and the most brilliant speaker without useful committee assignments may accomplish nothing substantial.

In the house the Nebraska delegation, having been actively affiliated with the insurgent group, is not likely to fare specially well on the committees. Among the insurgents, however, at least one of the Nebraska members occupies a position of leadership, and from this point of vantage should be able to protect the interests of the state. If the final outcome of the battle should favor the insurgents, Nebraska's republican congressmen contributing to that result could confidently expect recognition. Unfortunately, three of Nebraska's six congressmen are in the democratic ranks, where they can be of but doubtful service to their constituents.

Those Water board lawyers are still wrestling with the formulation of the proposition for the issue of \$6,500,000 of bonds. If it is as hard work as all that to draw up the bond proposition look out for another big bill of attorneys' fees for the taxpayers to liquidate.

With Edward Payson Weston walking across the continent and Dan Brothers going back to professional base ball, no one need be surprised to hear of David Bennett Hill and Henry Gassaway Davis coming out for a fresh start in their political careers.

A New York dispatch says that Jack Binns has returned to work in that city. Name sounds familiar, but we can't just place him, unless he is one of the men who was prominently mentioned for a cabinet position.

Present prospects are that the sigh of relief that will go up all over Nebraska when the now expiring legislature finally adjourns will be louder and more heartfelt than on any previous similar occasion.

Economy down at Lincoln means cutting down the appropriations that might be spent under direction of republican offices and liberality in appropriations that will be cut up by democrats.

Servia has promised to disband its army and put an end to the Balkan war. It is understood that the army was dissatisfied anyway and wanted to get home in time to do his spring plowing.

The Denver Chinaman who thought to escape paying rent by shooting his landlord did even better than he expected. He will have neither rent nor board to pay for the next ten years.

The courts have decided that it is a breach of the peace to call a man a liar in Georgia. In the old days the calling of a man a liar was promptly followed by a call for the coroner.

First he had a finger nail broken and now he is laid up with rheumatism in the arms, but Paderewski has the consolation of knowing that his hair has not been injured.

This talk about "Ransom," coming simultaneously from the scene of the kidnapping at Sharon, Pa., and from the scene of the legislature at Lincoln, is decidedly confusing.

Some married men may as well make up their minds to go through a hard summer and fall. The newest style in women's dresses call for from 250 to 500 buttons.

What Would the Real Thing Do?

Germany and England are so scared at a fleet on paper that the effect of a real one, it may be supposed, would be tremendous.

Haunting of Bad Dreams.

Roosevelt being out and the Standard Oil case having been expunged from the docket, Chancellor Day's dreams probably are sweet again.

Curiosities of Postal Laws.

Eleven pounds of merchandise may be mailed to Mexico in one parcel on payment of \$1.25 postage. In mailing the goods from one domestic postoffice to another, though but a few miles off, the articles would have to be divided into three packages and the

postage would be \$1.25. Some day congress will wake up to the necessity of correcting this absurdity.

A Threat to the State.

The capture by the Bethlehem Steel company of the contract for two warships for Argentina in open competition with the builders of Europe is a cruel thrust at the ship-subsidy bill.

Virtue in Giving Up Something.

It is doubtful if a man's posthumous benefactions are credited to him at par on the books of heaven. The virtue of giving up something no longer can possess is like that which foregoes meat in Lent because it prefers eggs.

Be a Sport, Edward!

Says Mr. Harriman: "It is more or less the fault of the railroads that they have become discredited to such an extent." Come, come, Mr. Harriman! Be sport, and lay the blame on the Interstate Commerce commission.

The Last Shall Be First.

In the case of battleships it is notably true that the last shall be first. Wyoming and Arkansas are now to have the reward of waiting, by having their names taken by colossal 26,000-ton ships. Will not the older states soon be feeling ashamed of their naval namesakes?

Prepared for the Worst.

If coal should go up in consequence of a strike it would not disturb the equanimity of the coal companies that expect to have 9,000,000 tons on hand by the end of this month. They feel about the matter, probably, very much as the holder of some million bags of coffee do about the proposed imposition of a duty of 4 cents. The tax paid by consumers would go to them until the supplies on hand should be exhausted.

EDUCATION THROUGH TRAVEL.

Value of Personal Intercourse with the People.

Time was when presidents were inaugurated and never left Washington until they died or retired from office. Then a change came, and the era of "swinging around the circle" followed. Since President McKinley there has been far freer movement, both of executives and of their cabinet advisers. The theory has found acceptance now that a problem can be dealt with better if it is seen at first hand, and if there is personal intercourse with those who have to solve it. Most notable of the new precedents of this kind was President Roosevelt's trip to Panama, and Mr. Root's visits to South America and to Canada. Now it is announced that President Taft intends to send his cabinet advisers traveling, as one of the surest and quickest ways of educating them for their administrative duties. Trained as most of them are for dealing with issues from the legal standpoint, he wishes them to see matters from the point of view of the subordinate governmental official, or of the citizen most directly affected by national legislation. Hence he has let it be known that the cabinet officers must travel. Profiting himself by this method of education for public service, he expects his advisers to profit also, and, through them, the nation.

PERMANENCE OF TAINT.

Reflections on Nebraska Case of the Carnegie Pension Fund.

The Independent. (New York.) We are not going to discuss here the question whether money can be tainted. Although Vespasian told his son Titus, "pecunia non olet," money does not smell, the contrary has been very positively asserted. Roger de Coverley says that "money kept three days taints." We do not question that money given for a bad purpose, as to buy ecclesiastical office—called simony—or to buy political office—called bribery—or to control the teaching of a university for a selfish end, is tainted money. Equally all money acquired by theft, fraud or oppression is thereby tainted and remains tainted so long as it is not restored. The money given to us is not restored. The money given to us is not restored. The money given to us is not restored.

We say we are not raising any question as to whether money can become tainted. We do not doubt that it can, and that it can remain tainted till it is cleansed; and we do not believe that Vespasian meant to deny this. We more old St. Augustine mean to deny it when he said of money: "Est ut lux; si pura immundus transeat, non inquinatur." "It is like light; itself pure, if it passes through unclean hands it is not defiled." We allow that money obtained and held fraudulently or given for a fraudulent or selfish purpose is tainted. The question we ask is another question, how long does it remain tainted? For example, is the money obtained for a college by a fifty-first or a hundred years ago still tainted money?

The question is a practical one in Nebraska and elsewhere. The University of Nebraska might have accepted for its retired professors the advantage of the Carnegie pension fund, but Mr. Bryan appeared before the legislature and protested against accepting it; on the ground that the money is tainted, because given originally by a notable trust baron and multimillionaire; and by the narrow margin of votes the legislature refused to allow the professors to take advantage of the fund. Mr. Bryan is very stern in this matter, much more so than Governor Johnson of Minnesota; but Governor Johnson is declared not to be as good a democrat as Mr. Bryan. Indeed Mr. Bryan is the law and norm of democracy.

Let us take another case. A man gets immense wealth by fraudulent control of a railroad. He dies and his property is divided among his children. A daughter—or a son—is like the good son of a bad man described by the Hebrew prophet, and she, or he, uses the money inherited in such a way as to add with glory the shaded name. Is the money that she, or he, gives so worthily so tainted that it cannot be received by good people for a good cause? Certainly not. No one will believe so. We have settled that by universal applause.

Now let us revert to the Nebraska case of the Carnegie pension fund. That money belonged to Mr. Carnegie, was acquired by him in the line of business methods which Mr. Bryan believes to be oppressive and wrong. But it has passed out of his hands just as much as if he had died. It was given over to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and Mr. Carnegie no longer owns it or has any control of it. The cause is a noble one. Does the alleged taint stick to the money still? Certainly no more than in the other case in which the original acquirer of the wealth has died. Mr. Augustine's principle applies. The light is not defiled; the money is not tainted; and Mr. Bryan simply lacks the clearness of vision to see the facts and their application. Let Nebraska freely allow its aged professors to receive their pensions.

Washington Life

Short Sketches of Incidents and Episodes that Mark the Progress of Events at the Nation's Capital.

Reports current at the national capital have it that another real patriot sacrifice a salary of \$6,000 a year for a government job, paying \$4,500. Secretary of War Dickinson put aside both salary and income, well above the half century mark, for a cabinet position paying \$12,000 a year. The new assistant secretary of the treasury, Charles B. Norton of Chicago, makes a much greater pecuniary sacrifice for the privilege of shining in the reflected light of Secretary MacVeagh.

The new assistant secretary has been general agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance company in Chicago for some years. In his capacity of general agent Mr. Norton's ability was quickly recognized by the leading concerns of Chicago, with the result that he has had many offers from banking concerns.

The pressure grew so great that Mr. Norton became interested in the theory of banking and went abroad to study at first hand the systems of England, France, Germany and other European countries. His researches were made among the clerks and actual working forces of the various institutions, so that he has a large knowledge of the intricacies of the financial methods of the principal European countries.

While managing the Chicago office of the insurance concern Mr. Norton came under the observation of Secretary MacVeagh, who was one of the leading merchants of that city. When Mr. MacVeagh had accepted the treasury portfolio he set about attaching Mr. Norton to him. Mr. Norton was eager to continue his inquiries into the banking business and believed that \$4,500 a year in the treasury, plus the experience he would gain there, was worth more than \$50,000 a year in the insurance field.

A \$50,000 house was sold at Fort Whipple, near Prescott, a few days ago, for \$180,000. George H. Morgan, a lawyer of Prescott, Ariz., in an interview in the Washington Post, "It was known as the General Crook house and was owned by the government. General Crook occupied the house for several months, and it was on just such a windy day as that of the sale that General Crook rode away from the house in March 1883.

"The building was of a nondescript style of architecture, constructed of stucco, adobe and frame. It was roomy and comfortable, with lofty ceilings and bay windows, through which could be seen the snow-covered peaks of the mountains on one side and Thumb Butte and the city of Fort Huachuca on the other. The house contained more than 40,000 feet of lumber and among other modern conveniences it had two bath tubs.

"While General Crook was the occupant of the house he was engaged in a long and difficult campaign against the Indians. The old building is still well preserved. When the auctioneer announced the sale the bidding started at \$50, and the figure was raised from time to time until it reached \$150, at which sum it was knocked down to the proprietor of a hotel. What the purchaser purposes to do with the house I do not know, but he was told that it must be removed shortly, as the government would no longer be responsible for its safety.

"The house cost probably more than \$50,000. Every foot of the lumber in it was freighted from Los Angeles, at a cost of a pound. It was considerably enlarged after General Crook left it. The latter's successor, General Knaut, lived in it for a long time, but it has not been occupied for a number of years. At the time of its construction a guard of soldiers had to patrol the vicinity constantly to keep away the Indians. There was not a person at the sale who did not express regret that the government should not allow the old house to remain as a monument to General Crook, who, probably more than any other soldier, made possible the peace that Arizona enjoys today."

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, N. Y., leader of the Cannonite faction of the democrats, whose amendments to the rules of the house of representatives are adopted, is regarded as "the most famous man in congress" by Washington correspondents of home papers. The New York Herald correspondent says: "In the course of three hours he firmly placed himself to the front rank of parliamentary fighters, putting to flight his own party leader, and forcing the republican majority to follow him in adopting the most important amendments made to the rules of the house of representatives during many years of republican rule."

Moreover, by this astute knowledge of the rules themselves and of parliamentary practice, he brought to a close in one afternoon a chaotic fight which threatened to delay indefinitely the introduction of the Payne tariff bill, and to hold the consideration of tariff legislation which is the sole cause for the meeting of the Sixty-first congress, now, and is what the depressed business world is waiting for.

The little Brooklyn representative has dark red hair and wears glasses. He speaks slowly, sometimes as though he did not know what the next word would be. But those who have watched his progress in the house since he was sent to Washington through the aid of Patrick H. McCarren, ten years ago, to represent what is not the Seventh New York district, are not surprised.

For several years he has been a member of the appropriation committee, the most important in the house, and has borne a part in the debate over the big supply bills. He has made capital for the democrats steadily, always penetrating the majority's arm at the many vulnerable points which extravagant administration has created.

He is a good fighter—that was shown when several of the democratic hotspots were attacking from all sides. He never allowed himself to be ruffled; was always courteous in his replies.

Luke E. Wright for chief justice of the United States supreme court? Hardly, comments the Baltimore Sun. Not just yet. If Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan know what they are about, there are no vacancies in the supreme court. In order to permit President Taft to reward his friend, the former secretary of war, with an appointment to that body someone must resign. It was Justice Harlan, that old jurist, noted for dissenting opinions in such excellent language, who voiced the sentiment of the court upon the question of Secretary Wright's advancement. "Wright will hardly be appointed chief justice," he said, in answer to a friend. "Fuller is not going to resign."

They passed to other topics and the friend had said good night.

You know, called Justice Harlan, half-way across the street, as if he had forgotten it in the first instance. "Fuller and I have decided that we'll let them take us off feet foremost. Good night."

Flirting with a Wild Dream.

Mr. Bryan admits that a United States senatorship looks good to him. But doesn't it lack the agreeable chinking sound that pertains to the lecture platform?



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Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes—

Royal Baking Powder conveys to food the most healthful of fruit properties and renders it superior in flavor and wholesomeness.

PERSONAL NOTES

Henry R. Ide knew Taft in the Philippines. Now they talk of castles in Spain for the Vermont diplomat and publicist.

Foolish males seem to have jumped to the conclusion that the dress with 200 buttons has buttonholes to match.

Montville in the state of Maine has elected Charles Nelson Allen town clerk for the twenty-second time. The town meeting was held on his sixtieth birthday.

Albert C. McMullan, who gained a congressional medal for his bravery as a Rough Rider during the Spanish-American war, and who won his bride, Virginia Boyd of Fordham Heights, at the conclusion of hostilities, has been sued for divorce.

Senator Bacon of Georgia and former Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee are fighting off an attack of pneumonia as the result of severe colds contracted on inauguration day. The former is greatly improved, but the latter's condition is said to be causing his friends much anxiety.

An astronomer lecturing in Boston told his hearers that space is filled with flying bodies to such a degree that if we could ascend to a height of 100 miles from the earth, we would be riddled by a storm of meteoric bricks. Candidates who prize personal comfort should keep their feet on the ground.

Captain William H. Dore, who served in the navy throughout the civil war, was arrested by the confederates charged with being a federal spy and later by the federal government charged with suspicious conduct, but who, in the second instance, proved his loyalty to the union and was restored to rank and service, died recently in New York.

The Chicago Chronicle company was placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Honore in Chicago Saturday on complaint of John R. Walsh, W. I. Dickinson, assistant treasurer of the company, was made receiver. Judgment for \$100,000 has been entered against the old newspaper company, which has assets of only \$30,000, being the leasehold of the ground improved with the building in which the Chronicle was published. Mr. Walsh owns 1,750 of the 4,000 shares of the company and is creditor in the sum of \$80,000.

A HINT TO THE HOUSE.

Means of Conserving the Tissue of Honorable Legs.

At last accounts the south end of the capitol was flickering in unconcealed resentment. The senators, at the north end, had secured for their majesty and comfort an automobile to navigate the subway connecting the office building with the halls of legislation, and incidentally to convey the potent, grave and reverend senators to and from. The representatives had to hoof it. They had the same subway, a neat and commodious tunnel, in traversing which no rain could fall upon their proud forms nor any dust profane their newly polished shoes. The thought of walking while the senators could spin along on rubber tired motors rankled in their otherwise distended midriffs. It hardened and embittered them. They have suspicion of an injurious favoritism soured once sunny minds and tinged the very bath tubs with a saffron hue of jealousy.

It is to the relief of this curdled state that we make bold to hasten with flying feet and outstretched arms. And it will not cost the house a penny. Why not a moving platform through the subway? Two of them, in fact, to accommodate the ebb as well as the