THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	41,370	17	41,960
2	41,380	18	41,650
3	41,280	19	41,650
4	41,850	20	40,000
5	41,590	21	41,760
6	39,800	22	41,570
7	41,480	23	41,850
8	41,640	24	41,720
9	41,630	25	44,640
10	41,560	26	41,620
11	41,620	27	40,030
12	42,040	28	41,790
13	40,300	29	41,790
14	42,270	30	41,670
15	41,540		
16	41,840	Total	1,247,300
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1909.
(Seal) M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

Omaha is in for sky-scrapers, but not for a sky-scraper city tax rate.

Our new minister to China, Charles R. Crane, ought to be able to help lift that country out of the rut.

A rye face presented at the proper place often defeats the intent of the most stringent prohibitory law.

Atlantic City has voted a tax on baby carriages. Just wait until ex-President Roosevelt hears of it.

Some of the congressional ball players may be asked by their constituents to explain how they got to first base on a pass.

The attack on the legality of 3,000 Chicago marriages may not be an unmixed evil if it saves a whole lot of work for the divorce court.

An Ohio saloonman bought an elephant for advertising purposes. Probably wanted to demonstrate to his customers what a real thirst looked like.

The old shah of Persia declined to receive a deputation to inform him that he was out of the shah business. He already knew it, and repetition is painful.

A man's cork leg saved him from drowning near New York the other day, which is proof of the old saw that afflictions are sometimes blessings in disguise.

Another member of the Bayard family has assumed the leadership of the Delaware democracy, which would indicate there is something in a name in Delaware at least.

"Let the people rule" is the democratic slogan, but the only people who have any license to rule are those who congregate habitually in the Dahlman Democracy club rooms.

Mr. Bryan insists that Mr. Taft's statement on the tariff is equivocal. Mr. Bryan is purposely obtuse, for every member of the conference committee understands what he meant.

How unkind to rob the paragraphers of their chance by stating in the announcement that it was not a Baptist church in Washington which had put a swimming pool in the basement.

Things have surely come to a pretty pass when the Dahlmanites are driven to the necessity of drafting candidates for office. Democratic confidence in a successful result must be considerably below par.

The wild and woolly west is not the only place where the bandit flourishes. That trick turned on the German-Russian frontier would have done credit to the boldest stage robbers of American pioneer days.

Attorney General Wickersham asserts that it will be easy for any corporation which desires to do so to comply with the proposed tax law. Undoubtedly true, but corporations no more than individuals like to pay taxes.

John W. Kern of Indiana— mention his residence lest some might have forgotten the gentleman is out in an address scoring the democrats who voted for high tariff duties. Whether these democratic senators are right or wrong, from a party viewpoint, they have one thing in their favor—they carried their own states last fall.

Excessive Express Rates.

The Interstate Commerce commission has formally held that express rates on interstate business are too high and ordered the various companies to submit new tariffs on or before October 1. A formal complaint on the rate from New York to Boise, Ida., opened up the entire question and developed a number of important facts. One of them was that while practically all express rates were too high, rank discrimination was being practiced against all points reached by only one company and where goods were transported over the lines of more than one company to reach their destination an exorbitant charge was being made for transfer.

While the larger problems of railroad freight transportation were threshed out, the express companies escaped serious notice, but it was only a question of time when their exactions would be reached, though it has been a matter of common knowledge that they practiced discriminations more flagrant than those of the railroads and paid enormous dividends on a small actual capitalization.

The express business is a vital part of present-day commerce and its regulation is part of the regulation of interstate carriers. The rates charged, according to the commission's findings, are so lacking in system and so chaotic that it will be a difficult problem for the commission to make the needed readjustment unless the companies respond in good faith to the order for rate revision and abolition of discriminations.

Japan Desires Peace.

One of the most notable and important contributions to recent international discussions is the interview with Prince Ito of Japan on the aspirations and aims of his country. Probably no other man is so well qualified to speak for Japan as Prince Ito, both from the standpoint of authority and knowledge. His declaration that, above all things, Japan desires peace is reassuring, particularly as it is coupled with reasons which apparently guarantee his sincerity. Never a rich country, it is a matter of common knowledge that Japan is struggling to recuperate from the waste of its great war with Russia and that national development is straining its resources. Japan's position now is too well established for wise men to jeopardize it by deliberately engaging in needless wars. The Ito statement should reassure many in this country who pretend to believe that Japan seeks to assail the United States. Prince Ito's analysis of Chinese conditions is fully as significant as his outline of his own country's ambitions. Without partaking of the yellow peril hysteria, he clearly points out that the situation is pregnant with dangers against which the world must look for relief to the wise men of China itself. In this he is at variance with the large school of foreign political doctors who advocate continued intermeddling and coercion, a policy against which the United States has always contended. The two theories are based on different conceptions of what the unrest in China means, the yellow peril advocates insisting that it is a menace to all the rest of the world, while Prince Ito sees in it possible destruction and disintegration of the empire itself.

If Japanese statesmen can assist in guiding China through its perils they will have accomplished a great thing for Japan, China and the rest of the world.

Shortage of European Crops.

European crop conditions hold out no promise of lower prices for American grain. Over half the grain-producing sections of Europe are reported below the average and in some sections much below, while in the most favored places they are not above normal. This indicates conclusively that there will be an active demand for the surplus food grains of the United States and Canada because the reserve crops of the southern hemisphere and storage in Europe is rather below than above the average. Should there be abundant crops in Argentina and elsewhere in the southern hemisphere the demand may lessen in December and January, but that is too far in the future to influence prices for the present or immediate future.

With the increasing home consumption and an assured market at good prices for any surplus the United States may have, our farmers need not worry about commanding good prices for this year's yield of grain.

County Commissioner Kennard.

There is a touch of the pathetic in the death of County Commissioner Kennard, which will cause the community more than the usual regret at the loss of a conscientious public officer. Mr. Kennard was just completing a second term as member of the county board, and cherished the hope that his health, although noticeably failing, would still permit him to present himself for another vote of confidence in the form of a re-election, which would undoubtedly have been accorded had the people been given the opportunity.

As a member of the board, as well as in the capacity of private citizen, Mr. Kennard left a record most creditable to himself, and commanding the grateful approval of the taxpayers to safeguard whose interests he particularly concerned himself. His part in paving the way and instituting the preliminaries for a new court house, commensurate with the growing needs of the largest city and county in the state, will find commemoration in that handsome building when completed. Mr. Kennard's public service, although never of the sensational or gallery play variety, will be universally conceded a substantial and faithful performance of duty, fully justifying the high esteem in which he was held by all who came in contact with him.

June Imports and Exports.

Treasury statistics for June show that for the first time since 1897 the imports into the United States exceed the exports. This is not necessarily alarming, for it emphasizes the falling off of foodstuffs exports, due to enlarged home consumption, coupled with only a moderate crop. It is of particular interest that the figures show a large increase in raw materials imported for domestic manufacture and also of partly manufactured goods for finishing in this country and in addition a large increase in the exports of American manufactured goods. The imports of raw materials are the natural result of the revival of industry in the United States.

Significant of industrial development is the statement of manufactured goods exported to Europe. In 1895 the total was only $62,500,000, while for the year ending July 1, 1909, it was $173,000,000, a gain of almost 20 per cent. Exports of manufactured goods to other parts of the world also show a gratifying increase. Exports of foodstuffs are always limited by home consumption and crop yields and cannot be enlarged materially through special effort, but there is no limit to exports of manufactures, except ability to compete with other nations and thereby finding a market. So far as production is concerned there is practically no limit in the manufacturing field.

As a manufacturing nation the United States leads the world, but it leads mainly through the immense home consuming power, our foreign trade in manufactures being still insignificant in comparison with that of Great Britain, Germany and France. As indicative of national growth it is encouraging that American manufacturers are rapidly gaining a stronger position in foreign lands. A diversified foreign market means stability and more steady employment for American labor as well as enlarged production.

The Lincoln Star seems to be greatly alarmed for fear some of the coming state conventions may indorse candidates before the primaries. It is true there is nothing in the law to prevent such an indorsement, and if all the candidates who are filed would agree to submit their claims to the conventions of their respective parties it would probably be the best thing possible for all concerned. In the absence of such an agreement on the part of the candidates, however, no convention is likely to load itself down with unnecessary grief.

It is plain enough that the city council has let the heads of the various municipal departments make up the budget without questioning the demands of any of them or inquiring carefully as to whether the requested appropriations could be reduced without serious detriment to the public service. To take the words of those who spend the money, appropriations out of the city treasury can never be too large, but if the interest of the taxpayers are consulted the limits of expenditures can be held down.

Will some one explain why we have not had an outburst for many weeks about the water furnished Omaha being contaminated and requiring filtration or boiling before using? Isn't it the same water we have been getting all the time? Or is it because the water bond election is dead and buried? Or may we expect the water to become suddenly germ-laden again as soon as the Water board wants another vote of confidence.

Not one of our Nebraska delegation in congress got on either base ball team to decide whether the pennant should fly over the republican or over the democratic side of the house. Candidates for congress from the several Nebraska districts should be required next time to qualify by a test on the base ball diamond.

John D. Rockefeller declares that if he had his life to live over he would do the same things again. We certainly hope John D. will change his mind in his reincarnation, for with the knowledge gained by previous experience there would be no telling what he might not do another time.

After spending 105 days walking from New York to San Francisco, Pedestrian Weston has concluded that he does not like it there and will walk back. If he will put Omaha on his return itinerary he may find something that suits him and save a part of his journey.

If you read it in the local democratic organ, when President Taft makes his trip to the Seattle exposition it will be "a junketing tour," but when Governor Shallenberger heads in the same direction it will be simply a little outing. That's democratic nonpartisanship.

Although the city attorney of Lincoln resigned because of overwork and underpay, strangely enough no trouble seems to have been encountered in securing another attorney of high standing to take the place.

The maximum and minimum feature of the new tariff bill will have a chance to go to work, as soon as it becomes a law, on those French tariff discriminations.

Two men were killed, two fatally wounded in Mississippi in a battle over a cow and after it was all over the only peaceful thing in the community was the cow, which continues calmly to chew its cud.

An Opening for Strategists.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

While all the Persians are fighting instead of weaving it would be a good stunt for some American financial strategist to get a corner on artistic rugs.

One Variety Lacking.

St. Louis Times.

Those much-heralded new lavatories in the $4,000,000 senate office building are designed to furnish every known variety of bath except the immunity kind.

An Emphatic Warning.

Wall Street Journal.

After a few more examples of the folly of trying to smuggle dutiable articles into America perhaps people will learn to be as honest with the government as with an individual.

Will He Guarantee a Funeral?

Boston Transcript.

Castro's prayer to be permitted to die in his native land would probably be granted could he give satisfactory assurance that there would be no delay in his utilization of the privilege once accorded to him.

Old World Strenuosity.

Boston Herald.

Our side of the world isn't holding its own with the other side for political ructions. Peril in Persia, continued trouble in Turkey, agitation in Arabia, India and Egypt uneasy, and now an upstart Rhogi capturing the holy capital of Morocco. Truly, the heathen do rage.

Rural Postoffices Vanishing.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Up to the year 1901 the number of postoffices in the United States constantly increased. Since that year the number has been diminishing. In 1903 the number of offices was 74,169. In 1908 the number was 61,154. With the extension of rural delivery the rural postoffice is vanishing.

Problem of Keeping Cool.

New York Sun.

The whole question of keeping cool during the heated term resolves itself into a question of motion and diet. If you wish to be warm rush about and drink iced water or tea, guzzle alcohol and beer, and read the tariff debates. Vice versa, drink warm tea, discard meat and alcohol, but not your flannels. In the tropics they eat hot spiced food. There's a reason.

Among the Tail-Enders.

New York World.

Out of 130,795,927 spindles in work in all the world at the beginning of last March the United Kingdom had nearly 53,500,000 and the United States a little less than 28,000,000. Of other countries trailing along, Germany led the list with almost 10,000,000. Of the cotton supply of the world for the season 1907-1908 Americans fields furnished over 12,000,000 bales in a total of 14,307,000. We have the crops and the tariff, but the empire of the spinners is still beyond our gates.

Meager National Rewards.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Congress has many times given its vote of thanks to commanders of its armies or navies, and occasionally freely scattered bronze medals for special acts of bravery, but its recognition of great services in science or art have been very infrequent, evidently forgetting that "peace has its victories no less renowned than war." When our fathers broke away from the mother country and established a republic, in their haste to cut out from the new government the bad features of the old they went to the extreme and forgot to leave in some things that are good.

REAL THING IN THIRSTS.

Kansans Choose Between the Governor and a Loaded Locker.

St. Paul Dispatch.

We have been hearing much, if not too much, about the manner in which the prohibition laws are being enforced in Kansas, but the latest reports from that state show that the Kansas thirst has not been conquered, but is alive, potent and far-reaching. The illustration of this fact comes in a report from Topeka, to the effect that the Topeka club, described as "the height of Kansas swelldom" has voted to keep its "locker" system, even at the penalty of losing the governor of the state as a member.

The test came when Governor Stubbs wrote to the directors of the club stating that, as governor of a prohibition state, he would not belong to an organization which maintained a "locker" system built to accommodate liquors for members. The directors took the matter under advisement. They agreed without a dissenting vote that they were fond of the governor, but that when it came to getting along without a governor or without their booze, they would try leaving the governor's name off the list of members. In effect, they declared, "We love you, Governor, but oh, you booze."

WESTON'S WONDERFUL FEAT.

Footing it from Ocean to Ocean in One Hundred Days.

St. Louis Times.

The extraordinary feat just accomplished by Edward Payson Weston eclipses any endurance performance of record. He started to walk from New York to San Francisco in 100 days. The distance he traversed is reckoned to be 3,975 miles. Practically he walked forty miles a day for three and a half months. The fact that Weston was five days behind his schedule at San Francisco in no way detracts from the merit of his performance as a marvel in athletics. He was not trying to break a record, but to make one.

No other man ever went so far afoot so fast. A North American Indian of the virgin time might have been capable of crossing the continent in 100 days; some of the hardier African tribesmen might be capable of such recurrent fatigues, but we doubt either probability. No Marathon runner, no four-footed beast ever foaled, could duplicate Weston's speed from the Hudson to the Golden Gate. If the old man had not suffered incipient sunstroke in the Sacramento valley—which caused him to falter, but could not make him stop—he might have met the rough-hewn schedule he had set for himself.

Weston's accomplishment, however, is in no sense a triumph for American athletes or an American system of athletics. It is a performance purely personal. It is an achievement of Edward Payson Weston himself, and probably no other walker in the world could equal it.

Think you! This man is threescore and ten years old. He lacked much helpful attention. He was not mollycoddled on his way. Many hardships other than those of his mere pedestrianizing he endured.

Behind the salient birth-given and practice-molded iron constitution and steel muscles of the man, behind his indomitable force of will, lay a life of temperance and three-score years' devotion to open air exercise. Frugal in diet and sparing of stimulant, Weston, even at 70 years, was trained to the hour by the habits of a longer lifetime than falls to most. His feat is a fine and significant expression of what temperance may in some measure do for any of us.

Persian Politics

Some Light on the Cause of the Revolt, What it Portends, and the Real Rulers of the Country.

The success of the nationalist forces of Persia in driving the obstinate Mohammed Ali Mirza from the throne and installing his son, twelve years of age, as shah, marks an epoch in the country's affairs as impressive as the recent upheaval in Turkey. Both are political convulsions springing from like causes—despotic indifference to the needs and demands of the governed. The change in Persia has a deeper significance than a change of rulers. Colonel Mesrop Nevton Khan, former secretary of the Persian legation in Washington and at one time aide-de-camp of Muzzaffar-el-din, grandfather of the new shah, in an interview in the New York Sun explains the motives of the leaders and what the changes signify. He says:

"The present difficulties in Persia illustrate one very salient fact, and that is that Mohammedism as a political agent is a failure. We see it in Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, Egypt and now in Persia. This revolt means that the independence of Persia seems to be doomed.

"After the Russian-Japanese war Russia became tractable and she and England divided Persia up into 'spheres of influence,' Russia taking the north and England the south. For more than a year the Turkish troops have been in the western part of Persia. They moved right in and have ruled there ruthlessly. I look for no conflict between them and the Russians at present. The Russians will probably wait until the Turks find themselves tied up in political and military operations elsewhere and then will politely invite them to move out of Persia—which they may do.

"When the troubles arose over the constitution and it was abrogated the outlying provinces wouldn't have it. Previous to that these provinces had sent in complaints about their local and provincial rulers, men who had lived by graft and who had ruled most arbitrarily and often cruelly, and these were removed. They all came to Teheran and they surrounded the shah.

"Instead of listening to the good advice of the foreign ministers about constitutional government and making the best of things, the shah listened to the army of disgrunted ones. He also objected to the doings of the ignorant parliament. The members were unfit to rule over the country. The people knew nothing of representative government.

"Parliament annoyed the shah by interfering with his prerogatives and meddling with the finances. Before that time the shah was his own finance minister. All the revenues of the kingdom were his. He took what he liked for himself, and if there was anything left over he paid salaries to his government agents. It annoyed him to have this privilege of handling the money interfered with, and he listened to the malcontents.

"The shah has never had an army. The fighting spirit has nearly disappeared from the Persians. The so-called Cossacks are simply a brigade of Persians in Teheran, wearing uniforms like the Russian Cossacks, and hence the name. They have Russian officers also. Outside of this force at Teheran the shah's army is one on paper. His Cossack force is now outside Teheran and can't get in. Its military strength practically amounts to nothing.

"The Russians are already in control of Tabriz, which is really the most important city of Persia. The force that is sweeping down on Teheran came largely from Baku, in the Russian oil fields by the Caspian sea.

"On some accounts it is fortunate that the nationalists now occupying Teheran, which consist chiefly of the Baktiari tribe from the south and west, arrived there first. The shah is probably at his summer palace at Sahabgranieh, twenty miles or so from Teheran. He can do nothing there. The reform element is in the saddle. It is not offending the foreign powers. It is trying to re-establish parliament.

"Russia and England will really rule, and the complications will come when Turkey is invited to move out of the west. For a year there has been anarchy. This must come to an end, and it means, as I have said, the doom of the Persians as an independent people."

There being only six miles of railroad in Persia, no one cares particularly what time it is, and noon of one day as announced by the firing of a cannon at the drill ground may differ by as much as half an hour from noon of the next day without arousing comment. One of the servants of the municipality of Teheran is told off to the sole duty of winding an eight-day clock in one of the towers; between which there is nothing for him to do but smoke his water-pipe and sip his tea. Sunset, according to the Persian reckoning, is always at 12 o'clock midnight.

Saloons are non-existent, but arak (made from raisins, containing 30 to 50 per cent of alcohol) and native wines can always be purchased at any of the shops in the bazar. Since the Koran, while it condemns alcohol, has nothing to say about opium, many who religiously eschew alcoholic indulgence find solace in the degrading and deleterious practice of opium smoking.

As for transportation, Teheran boasts a system of horse cars—a very good horse can be bought for $50—and there is one little toy railroad six miles in length running from the city gate, where the horse cars stop, to the Moslem shrine of Shah Abdul Azin. The horse cars obligingly pause in front of the cafes and wait if the passengers choose to take refreshment or a pull at the long stemmed water-pipes, for the hurly-burly and hustle of western civilization are utterly incomprehensible in the slow-going, placid country of Iran. The difference in railway fare between the first and third classes, for the one ride it is possible to take, is 7 cents; and the first-class passenger enjoys a cup of tea for nothing. The villas of the wealthy residents of Teheran and their abundant gardens are in the cooler, elevated hill retreats on three sides of the city. From June until November is the dry season, during the rest of the season the purlieus of the city are themselves made beautiful with all manner of blossom and fruition.

Strain on the President.

Boston Herald.

President Taft is said to show in his face the effects of official care. The camera even has caught him without his smile. No wonder. During the past few months he has traveled enough and made speeches enough to kill a horse. And many of his tasks have been the result of wholly unnecessary demands upon time and strength that ought to be saved to matters far more important.

Embarrassing Spills.

Chicago Record-Herald.

General Picquart, the French minister of war, was thrown from his horse while parading in front of 60,000 troops and 500,000 spectators. He must have felt as badly embarrassed as a man who spills soup on the tablecloth when he is invited out to dinner.

NONPARTISAN JUDICIARY.

Attempting Too Much Rendered Nebraska Act Invalid.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is not surprising that in the progress toward direct primaries, and beyond that toward nonpartisanship in certain nominations, occasional mistakes are made in the framing of laws. In Illinois, for example, the primary laws have been made unconstitutional by the machinations of enemies of their passage. But sometimes even the friends of such legislation will violate necessary constitutional limitations.

This latter appears to have been the case in Nebraska with the new state law designed to take nominations for judicial and educational office entirely out of party hands. This law went so far as to prohibit political parties from in any manner whatsoever indorsing, recommending, censuring, criticising or referring to any candidate for state or county offices of these two kinds. Now the supreme court of the state has held that the prohibition violates the provisions of the bill of rights in the state constitution grantiig the rights of free speech and free assemblage.

The law might, perhaps, have been sustained with the elimination of this clause, but there were still other defects in it. It contained a prohibition against using more than 500 names from any one county in the nominating petition of any candidate for chief justice or judge of the supreme court. This provision, designed to compel candidates to have more than a strictly local following, appeared to the court as an interference with the constitutional requirement that elections must be free and without hindrances to the exercise of the franchise. As a majority of the court regarded this clause essential to the purpose of the law, the law was set aside entirely.

If the Nebraska law had contented itself with prescribing what should not appear on the official ballot, there is no reason to think it would not have been upheld. Doubtless the Nebraska legislature at the next opportunity will pass an amended bill, securing all that is possible for the present in this direction. A constitutional convention ultimately can consolidate and complete the reform.

PUT A BAN ON COCAINE.

Easiest Drug to Use and Most Dangerous in Effects.

Philadelphia North American.

Of all the vicious, habit forming, character and health wrecking drugs, cocaine is the easiest drug of all to use. It is bought as a solid, white substance. It is then crushed, with a pencil usually, then taken upon the thumb and sniffed into the nose, precisely like snuff. It is one of the most exhilarating of all drugs. Later there are terrible reactions, until the "fiend" has to use the drug constantly to be even decently comfortable. Finally there are complications and he dies.

Statistics concerning the results of cocaine are lacking. But it has been in every city as it has been in Philadelphia, where it was proved in open court that scores of boys and girls in this city are addicted to the cocaine habit; that purveyors of the drug have even approached the pupils of the public schools, and that the opiate can be obtained in almost any part of the Tenderloin.

Police officials have had good cause to learn that one result of the use of the drug is to breed in the "fiend" the desire to make converts to its use. And in most cases the choice falls upon children of tender years. The schools for thieves, the colleges of crime of the modern Fagins that exist in every large city, find cocaine the most potent of the corrupting influences necessary for the education of the juvenile pickpocket and sneak thief.

For the sake of that whole race, for the sake of the children forced daily into contact with evil in congested city districts, for the sake of the humanitarianism that is causing the whole world to help lift the curse of opium from China, let us look at home and force congress to take the first step toward casting out the devil of cocaine.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Attorney General Jefferson D. McCarn of Nashville, who successfully prosecuted the Coopers for the murder of Senator Carmack, is to be a candidate for governor of Tennessee.

General Castro issuing proclamations from Santander, Spain, is a droll failure as an exiled Napoleon planning his return from Elba. No steamship company would sell him a ticket home.

George W. Emery, who died recently at his home in Marshfield, Mass., was territorial governor of Utah during the administration of President Grant. At one time he practiced law in the office of Benjamin F. Butler in Boston.

One of the great hotels of New York will have as an adjunct a splendid yacht, so that guests may be taken to Europe without having to touch elbows with the merely respectable. But, alas, they must use the same wind and waves, and the common variety of seasickness.

Cruel husbands will take notice that Judge Honore of Chicago, in granting a decree of separation to Mrs. Arthur L. Aldrich, on the ground of cruelty, has fixed her alimony at half Mr. Aldrich's income, with half his estate, valued at $500,000, when the estate is awarded.

The supreme court of Minnesota, having annulled an act of the degislature appropriating $600,000 for highway improvements Governor Johnson is considering the calling of an extra session of the legislation for the purpose of submitting a constitutional amendment permitting state assistance for good roads. If the call is issued it is likely the governor will include consideration of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

NO MORE SOLID SOUTH.

Lookout on the Border Interprets the Signs.

Baltimore American.

Whatever else may have been accomplished when the extra session shall have finally adjourned, the signs and portents seem already to warrant the conclusion that the democratic party will have been split asunder, divided hopelessly and irrevocably, by the divergence of view that has developed among the stalwarts of the party upon the tariff issue. The "Solid South" is already a misnomer in political nomenclature when the politics has reference to tariff policy. Texas and Alabama are entirely at outs when it comes to fixing a principle upon which the tariff should be readjusted.

Texas, being yet mainly an agricultural state, shows a disposition to stand pat upon the ancient theory of a tariff for revenue only. In a recent issue the Houston Post argues thus: "The south is a producing section. Its chief resources are raw materials and it will never consent to compete in the markets of the world on what is sells and be confined to the American market for what it buys. It will object to selling its wool, hides, rough rice, raw sugar and other products on a free-trade basis, and buying its clothing, shoes, dressed rice, refined sugar and hardware on a protection basis." This sounds truly like a whoop handed down from the Roger Q. Mills period.

But Texas needs only a few more cotton mills and a few more blast furnaces to bring about the same change of view upon triff matters which has come to Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisina. At present it seems that the democratic party, as a national organization, has no common ground to stand on. Its last formal declaration—the Denver platform—has been completely disregarded by more than half the representation of the party in the United States senate and has been treated with not much greater regard by the party representation in the house. The sage of Lincoln, Neb., speaking through his personally conducted organ, The Commoner, remarks in a recent issue: "The cause of the people is moving forward; even the enemies of the public are, by their opposition, making more clear the distinction between democracy and plutocracy." Whatever this oracular utterance may mean the fact is probably not lost upon so acute an observer as Mr. Bryan that the party for which he assumes to be spokesman is irretrievably divided and completely adrift.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"The artist over the way was boasting to me that his work is now being hung on the line."

"Humph! So is his wife's."—Baltimore American.

"I don't see that her college education has improved her much."

"No?"

"No. She helps her mother with the housework just as if she hadn't been educated."—Detroit Free Press.

"How can you reconcile your previous statements with your present opinions?"

"I don't want to reconcile 'em," answered Senator Sorghum. "My desire is to keep them so far apart that they can be considered as strangers."—Washington Star.

"He's a regular contributor to your paper, isn't he?" asked the caller. "Oh, yes," replied the city editor, "but we haven't used any of his stuff for years." "But I thought you said he was a regular contributor?" "So I did. He contributes just the same."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Young man," said the stern parent, "when I was your age I had to work for a living."

"Well, sir," answered the frivolously inclined youth, "I'm not to blame for that. I have always disapproved of my grandfather's attitude in the matter."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Rankin—Why don't you open a savings account?

Fyle—I guess I'll have to; they've shut down on me where I've been running a spending account.—Chicago Tribune.

Sociologist—Do you have much trouble keeping down expenses?

The Toiler—Not so much as keeping up the revenue.—Milwaukee Journal.

"Old chap, what are you growing those umbrageous side whiskers for?"

"I'll tell you if you won't say anything about it. I know of a big department store where there's going to be a vacancy in the floorwalkers job in a few weeks, and I'm going to apply for it."—Chicago Tribune.

"Harold," said the young woman, resolutely, "I promised my mother I never would marry any man without asking him how he stood on the great question of woman suffrage. You will have to tell me how you stand."

"I'm opposed to it, Bella," bluntly answered the young man.

"Well—e—that's all I promised mamma; I didn't bind myself to refuse any good man just because he—now, Harold, you stop that!"—Chicago Tribune.

TEST OF A FISHERMAN.

Detroit Free Press.

The world has many anglers, but
Real fishermen are few,
An angler loves to sit and chat
About the sport with you.
He'll tell you how he loves the game,
How he could spend all day
Casting a baited hook for bass
In river, lake or bay.
And yet the angler is a man—
Oh, there are lots of them—
Who will not quit his bed to fish
At 4 o'clock a. m.

The fisherman will rise at dawn
And quickly slip away
To cast his line into the deep
Before it's break of day.
The angler, though, the night before
Will swear that he will rise,
But when the fisherman gets up,
It is in vain he tries
To rouse the angler from his sleep—
He sticks unto his cot;
To fish? Well, I guess not.

The fisherman will row a boat
For miles and miles and miles,
And, catching but a fish or two,
His face is wreathed in smiles.
The angler wants a cushioned seat
And room to stretch and yawn;
A place to sleep if they don't bite
And weariness comes on.
The morning star knows fishermen,
And smiling, welcomes them;
The anglers, though, it never sees—
They sleep till 9 a. m.