THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 July, 1909, was as follows:

1	41,740	17	41,810
2	41,790	18	40,800
3	42,090	19	41,840
4	40,830	20	41,730
5	42,130	21	42,420
6	41,920	22	41,690
7	41,080	23	41,910
8	41,970	24	41,800
9	41,810	25	40,150
10	41,760	26	41,970
11	40,680	27	41,680
12	42,020	28	41,540
13	41,740	29	41,040
14	41,710	30	41,890
15	41,870	31	41,520
16	41,740		

Total.....1,292,040
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 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.

Our "Jim" is still demonstrating at Chautauquas and picnics.

It is an unfortunate murderer these days who hasn't a few relatives in the insane asylum to help him out.

Mr. Harriman is home and is going to celebrate by building more railroads. Glad to have him stay on this side.

There is no day off in the prevailing business of producing ammunition for the destruction of the democratic party.

If Congressman Fowler feels as he talks, Harriman's Austrian doctor might reduce his temperature with the underfeed treatment.

Between the king of Bulgaria and the king of the Bulgars the ablest heads in Europe admit that there is some swampy ground.

McKee's Rocks death bulletins are maintaining the illusion of war when Bolivia takes a rest and China does not like fighting, anyhow.

If you wish to get rich quick, stop all fooling and bet that Mr. Harriman gets well. He might die, but as well be broke as scared to death.

Britishers have $13,000,000,000 invested in other countries. Naturally, the British ideal is the man who pays his debts and supports his wife.

The telegraphic account of the Harriman home-coming reads as if the reporter might have had an interest on the bear side of the market.

That is bad policy in the Dakota attempt to corner wheat at $1.15. Wicked nonproducers see too many ways to skin the market at $1.14¾.

Nebraska has ten banks on the "roll of honor" of national banks with surplus in excess of capital. Another sign of sound banking based on prosperity.

Whenever Judge Peckham or any of that kind deliver a eulogy on Cleveland he seems to be talking about Bryan. A regeneration democrat just cannot help it.

John A. Johnson is a shockingly unsafe man for the presidency. To be operated on four times for appendicitis must leave some deficiencies in his general makeup.

If Senator Aldrich stays in Europe until Mr. Bryan gets there some cosy old talks between the augurs over the rights of the people might be heard through the keyholes.

Boston's Board of Health has ruled that every man in a hotel must have his own towel. No allowance is made for the other man's towel being in a better state of disinfection than his.

Young Ahmed Mirza is said to be looking around for an instructor in political science. Mr. Bryan does not seem crowded with business and one Mr. Foraker is out of a job altogether. Full references exchanged.

The president of the American Bar association sets up a new monster and makes a trust look like a last year's old hat. Let us hear in detail about this single corporation with unlimited powers of capitalization and complete control of an industry. Give us the worst without delay.

Mr. Harriman's Complaint.

When the European doctor spoke of E. H. Harriman as a starved man he probably did not mean that the patient had not eaten enough, but rather that he had not assimilated enough. Certain types of men easily permit unwise nerve habits to suspend digestion. It may be over-excitement or over-congestion of the brain centers, work prolonged beyond reasonable limit, effort at the wrong time, stagnant air or ill-selected food.

Mr. Harriman belongs to the easily starved class. He works under tension. Neurologists say that the most fatiguing nerve work consists of rapidly transferring concentrated attention from one subject to another. Exactly that is the Harriman habit. His secretary says that his quickness in dealing with figures is as phenomenal as his ability to keep a great many things in his head at once. Of course, no man can have more than one thing in his head at the same instant, but a capable man can acquire a habit of extremely rapid oscillation that seems like instantaneousness. No doubt Harriman has that ability even beyond the limit of average clever men.

New York evidently does not like the look of the Harriman case. It is a trouble of the sort from which men often quickly recuperate. It is also of the sort which kills quickly or leads to a hopeless breakdown. New York business men are probably not in possession of any direct information from the Harriman physicians, but there are a hundred neurologists who know the published symptoms. In fact, every physician has a general knowledge of auto-toxins produced by the causes obvious in the Harriman instance. New York is apprehensive and thinks that it knows something more than the public knows. Yet E. H. Harriman is just the man to emerge in working health. It is a case of legitimate public interest.

Army and Navy.

Economies in department expenditures at Washington are a credit to the administration. Secretary Nagel has performed a particularly useful act in arranging to reduce the expenses of the census, a field in which carelessness in spending money and expensive favoritism in personnel have heretofore been considered necessary parts of the undertaking.

President Taft's reported intention to reduce the size of the army will not strike the country as so obviously desirable. Nor will the readiness he displayed before about cutting down naval appropriations. Any practical economies are right enough, but savings which lower the efficiency or sufficiency of the ships do not comport with a great nation. We have never in our existence as a nation been fully prepared for a war. Yet with the war customs of China we talk with the highly charged belligerence of the kaiser.

Mr. Taft is a prudent statesman, not one to be affected by the irresponsible sentimentality of one class nor the provocative thoughtlessness of another. He may see his way now through the difficulties of increasing demands of government and a deficit caused by temporarily short revenues. But he is not likely to risk a weakened army and navy on the supposition that no hostilities are within the range of probability.

The military resources of the country, especially from a police and coast guard standpoint, have been strengthened by better organization of the militia, but that, so far, is rather a hope than a reliance. Trained regulars are and must continue for some time to be the dependence of a military power.

Regulation and Tax Power.

Judge Parker's paper on the corporation tax finds its antidote in the address of the president of the American Bar association. Even before the association's annual meeting the common sense of the nation had perceived Judge Parker's weak points. One need not be a great lawyer to reach the thought that if the people with one accord choose radically to alter their ways of doing business they will alter the laws to protect the rights of the different parties in current business affairs.

It is well to treat the constitution with respect, even with a reverence beyond the implication of its spirit and letter, but the schoolboy knows that when Washington died neither his followers nor his critics had an inkling of a railroad or dreamed of a time when the breakfast on the Potomac would be furnished forth with fruit from California, bacon from Iowa, fresh chops from Chicago and new-laid eggs from Texas. They were not meditating on traffic by means of which they would buy shoes made in Boston, from leather tanned in Philadelphia, from hides salted in Chicago, from cattle grown in Idaho. There was no notion that cities in the midst of the Louisiana purchase would grow or decay according to a 10-cent difference of rates ordered at a conference in New York. School teachers in New Jersey were not expected to spend their vacations at expositions in Seattle.

If the people insist on making interstate commerce out of nearly every kind of transaction except the smallest retail purchase, the people must have an extension of state laws to provide a jurisdiction. It is not a party question except in artificial dialectics. When the time came for an interstate commerce law, and the time came long before action was taken, the demand was led more emphatically by the democrat, Judge Reagan, than by the republican, Senator Cullom.

Judge Parker holds it almost treason because Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have entertained a design to strengthen federal control of corporations at the expense of state jurisdictions, confessedly weak, conflicting and inept. Mr. Lehmann's position is that corporations tend to eliminate competition and will dominate at will every industry unless regulated under federal law. Laying aside the history and precedents of corporation law, the popular theory agrees with the popular practice of moving across state lines whenever there is any reason, whether it is adding to a business or taking a son-in-law into the family. Nobody wishes to wipe out state lines or weaken useful local regulation, but when the plain people themselves mix their business in the states they will insist that the status be recognized and the activities regulated under the law.

Far-Reaching.

The ruling of the United States circuit court in favor of the railroads in the Missouri river through rate cases, practically denying the Interstate Commerce commission power to regulate such through rates, would be far-reaching if it were the last word. The questions in controversy, however, are so important and the interests involved so great that the issue will not be considered closed, but will surely go up to the supreme court for final adjudication. As Omaha jobbing houses are parties to the suit our people will follow the proceedings with the hope that they will eventually work out so as to give Missouri river shipping points the through rates to which they are entitled and remove the discrimination by which the Mississippi river points have so far had the advantage.

Notwithstanding the adverse decision of the circuit court, the position of the Missouri river shippers is by no means devoid of encouragement. The tentative order of the Interstate Commerce commission in response to their appeal put the railroads on the defensive, and even now in the decision just handed down the court is divided, one of the three judges entering a vigorous dissent. The dissenting opinion holds that granting the injunction asked for by the railroads would so limit the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission as to prevent the effective exercise of the rate-regulating authority conferred on it by congress, and that if the commission be denied power to enforce the reduction of through rates as proposed it would be relegated into a position of a merely supervisory body without any right which the railroads would be bound to respect.

Through railroad rates in this country have been gradually built up on the system of basing points determined by geographical conditions, and water and other competition. These conditions are changing, and the order sought from the Interstate Commerce commission was in recognition of these changed conditions. As the country is built up the railroads will have to accommodate themselves to the logic of events and the readjustment of rates will have to come, if not in one way, then in another.

If he is a candidate on the square, why should any democrat nominated for supreme judge be ashamed to have his name appear of record in any case in which he is retained just because the suit seeks to nullify a law enacted by the late democratic legislature? It goes without saying that if he did not consider his client's case meritorious no honorable lawyer would accept a retainer in it.

In the difference of opinion between the Interstate Commerce commission and the circuit court we go to the supreme court and do it all over again. Sometimes the necessary duty of reforming the corporations seems to involve a lot of needless trouble. But here's to the president and the ex-president.

Chicago counts its population at 2,500,000, and Governor Glenn shouts that the sins of Chicago are crying aloud to the heavens. North Carolina has about 1,800,000 population and its sins are about the average. Governor Glenn might stay on the lid at home. He would at least hear of a killing or two on the French Broad.

Referring to one of those psychic editorials in the World-Herald, the New York Times declares:

This is monstrous fine writing, but rubbish.

No wonder the World-Herald takes two columns of double-shotted skyscraping on the editorial page for rebuttal.

Secretary Wilson predicts that pure food will be provided everywhere in a short time. And to think that the founders of the country ate germs by the spoonful and never had a label on the whisky for the morning toddy. It's hard to realize how they did it and survived.

Can you see the baggagemen paying railroad fare for the privilege of shaking trunk checks in the faces of passengers before they arrive at their destination? If the mountain can't go to Mahomet, Mahomet will have to go to the mountain.

The nonpartisan democrats ask a rehearing on the decision of the supreme court declaring the so-called nonpartisan judiciary act unconstitutional, and set up several nonpartisan technicalities in support of their motion.

The ruling of the United States circuit court against the claims of the Missouri river as a basing point suggests that certain people will do well to interest themselves a little more in the waterways movement.

And now the validity of the law enacted by our late democratic legislature to make more places for democratic pie-biters by creating a new State Board of Health appointed by the governor is to be contested. Next!

Prof. Muensterberg can next tackle the Chicago professor's rule that goodness may be acquired with very little steady practice. Muensterberg will perhaps reply that Chicago cannot learn a steady gait.

"Blessed are the poor in heart." Mr. Rockefeller's new church will cost $3,500,000 and employ six architects. We are not going to let any cheap bunch have a better church than ours.

If the police board is going to admit the city's liability for windows broken by stray bullets from policemen's revolvers it should lay a little more stress on the school of marksmanship.

St. Paul is trying to get a reputation for hustling. It was working up an ice carnival when Kansas City and Muskogee thermometers were beating high water mark records.

Get the Papers Ready.

Cleveland Leader.

Two hundred thousand automobiles will be put on the market next year. Mortgaged your house yet?

Industries on the Boom.

Wall Stree Journal.

Manufacturing companies are reporting heavy increases in the output, larger payrolls and erection of new plants. These are the strongest evidences of improvement in the industrial situation.

More Ornamental Than Useful.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

As a result of the official examinations lately made it has been found that a large percentage of national bank directors know little or nothing of the business they are supposed to supervise. The public has had occasion to suspect as much.

They Needed the Money.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Who says Russia is not up to date? Train robbers at Kislovodsk make a $15,000 haul and then give it out that they are revolutionary patriots collecting funds for the "cause." Montana bandits should take notice, and when they again become active declare themselves to be merely "downward revisionists."

A Problem in Figures.

Philadelphia Record.

If the loss of ten pounds of his already scanty flesh by E. H. Harriman could depress stock market values to the extent of say $20,000,000, making each pound worth $2,000,000, it would be an interesting mathematical problem to work out what would be the result if overworked and indignant nature should reduce his remaining substance to zero so far as human activity is concerned.

A Record Worth While.

Boston Herald.

Not a single railroad passenger in the United Kingdom lost his life in a train accident during the year 1908. This record tells of safety of construction, carefulness of operation, individual efficiency of trainmen and other railroad employes. It indicates a minimized loss for the railroads and a conserving regard for human life. The Burlington system of this country made a similar record. Other railroad managers please copy.

The Country is Safe.

Springfield Republican.

We may breath easier in this corner of the country for the reason that General Daniel E. Sickles, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, concludes that the recent Massachusetts war maneuvers have "proved conclusively that a foreign invasion of the region between Boston and New York is a military impossibility." The lurid possibilities that seemed hanging over our peaceful land a few days ago, and which the military experts in Washington were expected to emphasize very much to the discomfiture of the people of the New England states, seem to be taking on the hues of the rainbow.

ANOTHER "NULLIFIER."

Fremont Herald (dem.): The Lincoln News utters the statement that some of the leading democrats in Lincoln have not been slow to express their chagrin over the action of John J. Sullivan in accepting employment to make a legal attack upon the new Nebraska law which provides for an annual tax upon corporations. If Judge Sullivan has hired himself out to a bunch of corporation men to tear down the law built up by a democratic legislature, we fear that it is not calculated to improve his chances of election.

Stanton Picket: Judge Sullivan is to file a suit to attack the constitutionality of the occupation tax which was provided for in a law enacted last winter. Under this tax every corporation doing business in Nebraska has to pay the secretary of state a stated sum annually. So far there has been collected about $30,000, though at least 5,000 of the corporations listed with the secretary have not paid. When the bill was pending in the legislature it was believed by its adherents that it would raise about $300,000 annually. It has been found, however, that at least 2,000 of the corporations which have their articles on file, have gone out of business in this state.

Fremont Tribune: Judge J. J. Sullivan, candidate for justice of the supreme court on the democratic ticket, has been employed to attack the corporation-tax law enacted at the last session of the legislature. Evidently feeling the embarrassment of standing as a candidate on his party ticket while thus undertaking to nullify about the only remaining law of importance placed on the books of his party, he sought to cover his blushes by indulgence in a bit of pleasantry. He said "there are only two laws passed by the last legislature not yet declared unconstitutional. These are the corporation-tax law and the nine-foot bed-sheet law. I therefore had only two from which to select to make attack and I chose the corporation-tax law." In this facetious reference the judge brought a keen indictment against his party. In it he gave emphasis to the objectionable record of the legislature which, in its effort to manipulate the laws so as to leave no spoils in any but democrat hands, bungled nearly all its work. Also it will be observed that Judge Sullivan appears in behalf of the corporations. Whatever genius he possesses in the law is at their service. That they feel kindly toward him is evident, and has been for years. It is probable that in the campaign now on he will be heralded as a Simon-pure progressive and anti-monop, so let us observe some things in passing.

Washington Life

Short Sketches of Incidents and Episodes that Mark the Progress of Events at the National Capital.

One of the doubting grub sharks in the government service reports from practical tests that rat poisons advertised to do wonderful things to rodents do not rise up to the claims on the label. One brand of killer warranted to end the career of huskiest rat, mummify the remains and deodorize the premises aroused sufficient curiosity to put it to the test. Prof. Lants gathered two dozen husky rats in a cage and fed them liberal quantities of the dope. Fourteen hours later the professor found his colony as husky as ever and eager for more dope.

Eggs, desiccated, liquid, dried or in any form other than inclosed in the covering given by nature will be construed by the government to be in violation of the pure food laws.

The crusade which was started in Chicago and Washington will be prosecuted in all sections, with the hope that the government will find itself strong enough to compel the sale of eggs as they come from the hens of the country.

The pure food experts insist that the egg is an article that must not be adulterated; that any adulteration adds impurities to it. Recently in Chicago the government seized a consignment of liquid eggs, and dessicated or evaporated eggs found in a local bakery have been confiscated.

In the petition filed to support the seizure of dessicated eggs, the government sets up that the analysis of dried eggs disclosed that they were "in a filthy, decomposed and putrid condition, and unfit for human consumption."

The government will rest its prosecutions on the ground that any effort to adulterate violates the pure food law. Reports reaching here from Chicago to the effect that a shipment of eggs when opened, disclosed fourteen chicks which had been hatched while the eggs were en route, do not shake the officials in their determination to insist that eggs must be sold in their shells and in no other form.

"Ben" F. Daniels, who, it is announced from Beverly, is to be succeeded as marshal of Arizona, was one of the first rough riders put into office by President Roosevelt, and thereby hangs a tale of how strong is the tie that binds "the Colonel" to his old command of cowboys, wealthy society men, football players and gamblers. Soon after Mr. Roosevelt became president "Ben" Daniels called upon him, and after they had swapped yarns about the little affair at San Juan "Ben" emerged to announce that he had been appointed marshal of Arizona. He returned to Phoenix to assume the duties of office, but before he began some person with a long memory out in Laramie, Wyo., inquired if this possibly could be the Daniels who once served a term in jail there. Investigation proved it was.

Well, "the Colonel" was furious, not so much because "Ben" was supposed once upon a time to have annexed some one else's bronco, but because when he asked "Ben" if he had ever been in any very serious trouble "Ben" said no. "Ben" did not get the marshalship, but a year or two later, when President Roosevelt was traveling out west, Major Llewellyn, formerly of the rough riders, told him that "Ben" was broken heartedly dealing faro bank in Arizona. This touched "the Colonel's" heart, and it was quietly arranged that "Ben" should be warden of the Arizona penitentiary, to which post he was duly appointed.

"What to me was a new Lincoln story was told me several years ago by the late C. E. Creecy, the well-known Washington lawyer, who died a few days ago," said J. F. Fitzgerald, a newspaper man of New York, quoted by the Washington Post.

"And as the story concerned Mr. Creecy himself, I presume it never was published. When Mr. Creecy was a young man in the early sixties, his mother brought him and his brother to Washington. She was anxious to procure for one of the boys a position in one of the executive departments, but she could get no encouragement from any of the department heads. Finally she determind to go to the White House and make a personal appeal to Mr. Lincoln. She had little trouble in securing an audience with the president and told him her desires. The president listened to her appeal, and then suggested that as he did not know her personally he would be glad if she could furnish him with some recommendations. Mrs. Creecy said she could do so, and a few days later she again went to the White House armed with letters written her several years before and speaking of her in high terms.

"Lincoln read several of the letters and then came to one which seemed to amuse him greatly. Finally he burst into a laugh, and handing the letter to his visitor, said: "'Well this is strange, but I am going to appoint your boy to a position on this recommendation of your character, and on this letter only.' Mrs. Creecy looked at the name appended to the writing and read the signature of Jefferson Davis. She had forgotten that she had included the recommendation of the president of the Confederacy among the letters she took to the White House, but her boy got the appointment."

"Hello, McDowell," said a man walking into the office of Major McDowell, clerk of the house of representatives; "I'll bet you don't know me."

"Put up your money," said the good Presbyterian elder from Sharon. "I couldn't ever forget you."

"Well, what is my name?" demanded the stranger.

"Patterson."

The stranger looked aghast. "I'll be hanged, major, but how do you remember a man you haven't seen since war days? I wouldn't have known you and I can't see much resemblance now to the McDowell I knew in the army."

After old times had been discussed the stranger bade the major good-bye and the latter turned to the others in his office.

"Did any of you fellows know him?" he asked. "Even after he told me about so many heroic things we didn't do I couldn't recall him. You see, I'd have told him he looked so much like Patterson I couldn't think of any other name."

"Fine line of retreat, wasn't it?" observed the major, "and the worst of it all is, I didn't need it."

When Archibald Butt, now the president's military aid, with the rank of captain, arrived in Washington several years ago to represent a southern newspaper he made the rounds of old family friends to whom he had letters of introduction. He was welcomed by all of them and particularly effusive was the greeting of Senator Rayner of Maryland.

"My boy," said the senator, "I am glad to see you. I knew your folks well and have many friends in Georgia. I will do everything I possibly can to help you in your newspaper work here. Just call on me when you need me. You can interview me every day."

That is the new story they are now telling about Captain Butt.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It pays to advertise. Victor Brenner's birth and life history were never discussed by the press until he allowed himself to divide honors with Abraham Lincoln upon the one-cent pieces.

The resignation of Napoleon Lajoie as manager of the Cleveland base ball team has provoked at least as much comment as would have followed the retirement of a member of the cabinet.

M. Clemenceau has spent a good part of his life in journalism, so that there is nothing mysterious to explain in the fact that he had offers from five important Paris journals within forty-eight hours after his fall as premier.

An insolvent and unsavory German Prince boasts that he will come to this country and within a year marry an American girl and pay his debts out of her dower. The sting lies in the fact that in all probability he will do it.

Another party of Americans will go hunting in Africa. It is not known what they expect to find, unless the tin cans marking the trail of Mr. Roosevelt. There is a theory that such game as escaped the Roosevelt bag was scared to death.

Inventive imaginations are not turning out the usual supply of snake stories this summer, but there is compensation in the California narrative of the tuna fish which towed the fisherman twelve miles out to sea before the fish was taken aboard the launch.

At the unveiling of the monument erected by the people of Monroe, Mich., aided by the state of Michigan, to General Custer, the equestrian hero whose renown is second only to Sheridan's, at Monroe in June, 1910, President Taft has consented to give the memorial speech, and Will Carleton the poem.

Dr. George M. Kober of Washington has been figuring the amount of damage done by the fly in our country. He reckons the time lost because of sickness and the expenses of medical treatment in diseases caused by flies, mainly, of course, typhoid. His conclusion is that the annual loss to the people of the United States resulting from flies is $350,000,000.

The disposition of taxing boards to compare personal assessments with valuations of estates returned to probate courts netted a liberal sum in the Fairbanks estate in Chicago. The board of review added $622,000 to the Fairbanks assessment for this year to compensate for lapses of memory in making returns in the preceding four years.

LAUGHING-GAS.

"I wonder if the business of tending to pet cats would be a paying line for an animal doctor?"

"Well, it certainly is in the nature of a fee-line."—Baltimore American.

He—Love is like a game of poker.

She—How so?

He—A man often wants a hand he can't get.—Philadelphia North American.

"George asked if your beautiful color was your own and, of course, dear, I had to tell him no."

"Yes, George taxed me with it, and I told him it was true—I had borrowed some of your supply."—Chicago Tribune.

"I understand that politician aspires to be recognized as a favorite son?"

"Yep," answered Farmer Cornfossel. "He 'pears to have some such ideas."

"Don't you approve of them?"

"Not allogether. My observation is that the pet of a family is les' as likely to prove a disappointment as any of the other members."—Washington Star.

"Wilkins is the most absent minded cuss I ever met."

"How so?"

"Why, the last time he got into the barber's chair he pinned the newspaper around his neck and began to read the towel."—Philadelphia Record.

Farmer Hayrick—Why are you going to charge the summer boarders more this year?

Farmer Cornfassel—I've called the place a bungalow.—Puck.

"Did you keep the suspected one under close surveillance?" asked the chief of detectives.

"Yes," replied the faithful sleuth; "see for yourself."

And a moment later the movements of the suspected one were reproduced by a moving picture machine.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GOOD MORNING, MR. MAN.

St. Louis Star.

When the romping, curly-headed
Little tots go tripping by,
With the music of their laughter
And the gladness of their eye,
Heaven comes a little closer
That we all may pause to scan,
And it comes with the greeting,
"Good morning, Mr. Man."

Through the pathways of the roses,
Where the little feet caress
Every bud that's dripping honey
In its morning happiness;
Nature sings her sweetest ballad
Where the tiny toddlers ran,
And the meadows seem to chorus,
"Good morning, Mr. Man!"

Ho! the footsteps of the children,
And the care-free little hearts,
Taking up the song of glory
Where the lifetime journey starts;
May their way be fair with fortune,
And the gentle zephyrs fan
Into flames of love the greeting,
"Good morning, Mr. Man."