

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
—VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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6.	42,100	23.	41,900
7.	42,100	24.	41,900
8.	42,100	25.	41,900
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GEO. B. TESCHMUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1909.

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.

Strange, how the natural gas failed just as congress opened up!

Thaw now wants his release because he has no plan. Won't Santa Claus bring him one and keep him quiet?

And now the price of hogs is mounting at a rate that makes one dizzy. It surely is the farmer's year.

Omaha girls who helped destroy a tradition at Wellesley are not the first of their kind. Omaha girls are progressive.

In reading of the death of the famous chemist who reduced the cost of gas, remember that it was the cost, not the price.

Now that the Prairie has been refloated, let it remember that the way to Nicaragua is not across lots, even on dewy nights.

Our boys orators will be pained to observe that a Chinaman has carried off the Ten Eyck prize of \$2,600 for public speaking at Yale.

The courts having labeled the combines "fragile," the window glass interests may consider themselves logical in going into one.

The woman who gave a bridge party on the eve of her fatal operation may be said to have made her ruling passion strong in the face of death.

With corn selling at the rate of \$2,300 a bushel, the Corn exposition is putting up prices at a rate that ought to quit the most enthusiastic.

Invention of a torpedo which "picks up the sound of a warship's propeller and rushes to it" should bestir the geniuses to devise a noiseless warship.

It is safe to assume that Mr. Crane of Chicago is having a whole lot better time as a private tourist in Turkey than he would have had as minister in China.

The Gaynor enthusiasts who are boasting him for the next democratic candidate for president might wait a few weeks and watch him on the mayor's job.

The Nebraska debaters who lost both the affirmative and negative sides of the same question have established a record that ought to be permanently preserved at the university.

Scores of abandoned ice houses in Maine and along the Hudson are ready for harvest if New York state is to follow up its conviction of the ice combine with practical results.

If these frequent diagnoses of the battleship Nebraska are really due to incompetent officers and mutinous men, it's time Secretary Meyer personally took a hand in cleaning ship.

While the ice combine appeals from the verdict of guilt in New York state, it ought to be gracious enough in the meantime to consider itself on its good behavior in its attitude toward the consumer.

One advantage of the Nobel prizes is that they serve to call the world's attention to scholars who hitherto have enjoyed only a restricted fame. For instance, Selma Lagerlof, Swedish authoress, has been lifted into this country, but her receipt of the Nobel prize for literature will insure her a world-wide audience worthy of her pen.

Need of New Legislation.

Popular confidence in the ability of the United States to have its own way in the courts suffers a rude shock in contemplation of the annual report of Attorney General Wickersham, wherein are set forth many of the limitations which confront the Department of Justice, with suggestions for remedial legislation. Many proposals have to do with technical matters of judicial procedure, wherein it is shown that the government is hampered, and in some of the most important, it is the plan to expedite the removal of a prisoner indicted for crime in one district from the one in which he may be apprehended. Mr. Wickersham objects to the practice of substantially requiring the whole case of the United States to be tried out before a commissioner or judge on habeas corpus in a district remote from that in which the indictment is found, on application for a warrant of removal. But against his claim that this process often results in a complete failure of justice will be raised the right of the prisoner to habeas corpus proceedings, a right which must, indeed, cannot, be invaded, and it is difficult to see how the government can avoid a full preliminary hearing in such a case without enlarging its risk of surrendering its prisoner again to liberty.

One matter that has been persistently demanded and is now receiving the broadening of the right of appeal of the government in criminal cases. It would seem to be a matter of equity that the United States have the same right which the defendant possesses, wherever the constitution permits.

Another cause hampering the criminal procedure by the government is the statute which prevents the United States from using any prisoner testimony given by him in previous judicial proceedings. It is an apparent injustice against the government to permit a prisoner to tell unchallenged a story entirely different from one already on other records, and there appears no good reason for letting the prohibitive statute stand, since the constitution guarantees any prisoner against self-implication, which was the original intent of the statute that has been used as a shield by criminals.

The attorney general makes a strong plea for an immunity statute to meet the conditions which arise in the efforts of the government to procure testimony from him in previous judicial proceedings. It is an apparent injustice against the government to permit a prisoner to tell unchallenged a story entirely different from one already on other records, and there appears no good reason for letting the prohibitive statute stand, since the constitution guarantees any prisoner against self-implication, which was the original intent of the statute that has been used as a shield by criminals.

Citing the beneficial results of the developments of the science of penology in various states, Mr. Wickersham pleads for a national law for indeterminate sentences, parole and suspension of sentences. In actual working, he holds that such a law encourages and assists those who are not habitual offenders to become good and useful citizens, and he sees no reason why the United States should be behind the individual states in a movement of this character.

Union of the Cities.

The matter of union between the two Omahas is now squarely presented, the director of the census having fixed a date beyond which consolidation will be useless for census purposes. Four months remain in which to determine if the two cities are to continue to stand before the world in their present remarkable attitude. Every interest of commerce, of industry, and of social and political economy, requires that the two cities be united under one government. The arguments on this point are so many and have been presented so often that repetition is needless. There is but one way to get together, and that is to get together. The commercial clubs of the two cities should act in the matter without further dalliance.

Keeping Eyes on Japan.

Dispatches from European capitals indicate that St. Petersburg is greatly perturbed over the alleged renewal of Japan's intention to annex Korea in direct opposition to the treaty of Portsmouth. Such an act could not but be construed as a grievous offense to Russia and might occasion a new cause for war. Tokio, no doubt, will be ready with a disclaimer, but the circumstantial detail of the reports from Seoul and elsewhere make it apparent that the case has need to be alert if he is not to be checkmated in the international diplomatics which are being renewed after having been halted by the assassination of Prince Ito.

The United States has a peculiar reason for looking askance at the political maneuvers of Japan in extending its sphere of influence in the far east, for this government's existing treaty with the mikado's empire has little more than another year to run, and in the revision of it we must not be so magnanimous toward our friend overseas as to refrain from keeping an eye upon his movements. It was only last year that we had to arrange a temporary agreement with Nippon concerning the co-operative control of laborers coming to this country, a feature which may prove to be a stumbling block in the preparation of a new treaty.

A nation which so sorely taxes the ingenuity of the trained diplomats of Europe may be counted on as using

its utmost astuteness in efforts to be- uegle our diplomacy, which under modern conditions has every need to be unusually wide awake in all its international dealings.

The March of Surgery.

Medical men of Ohio have just celebrated the centennial of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, "father of ovariectomy," whose marvelous operation of a hundred years ago brought fame to his state and country. Inasmuch as in those days anaesthetics and antiseptics were alike unknown, the daring and hazard of the McDowell operation, that of removing an internal tumor from a woman, may be appreciated. At the time Dr. McDowell was vigorously attacked, one critic denouncing his operation as "outrageous and murderous." But his patient recovered and lived to bless him for forty years thereafter, and operations based on the McDowell method became common.

Today Prof. J. J. Conner is enlightening the surgeons of America, home of anaesthesia, on the merits of stovaine, which he injects into the spinal column, thereby rendering the patient insensible to pain, yet enabling him to retain consciousness. The value of the discovery has been accepted by distinguished members of the profession in New York, who see in it possibilities for safe surgery among those whose constitutional affections make them liable to collapse from the use of ordinary anaesthetics.

It is evident that science has achieved one of its greatest miracles for humanity in removing from surgical operations the barbarous suffering of the early days, when even the most practiced skill was powerless to eliminate, or even to alleviate, the element of suffering and shock.

Meat from Other Markets.

The growing shortage in the world's meat supply is turning the attention of the beef eaters to other than American markets. Argentina has for some time been making headway with its shipments to European countries, and packers from the United States are even now preparing to manipulate the stock yards there in addition to their own. This fact has caused apprehension in Great Britain, which seeks a source of supply that it may control without interference.

Judging from the official reports of the success of the experiment of shipping Australian chilled beef into England, the meat problem is in a fair way to be solved for Londoners. The beef was two months in transit, but was landed in excellent condition and held its own against Argentine competition. Large importers have arranged for the construction of packing plants in Australia especially for exports to England, and Australians are jubilant in expectation of a great impetus to cattle farming in that country.

The proprietors of London restaurants testify that the Australians have demonstrated that their chilling process is superior to the freezing method of other countries, and prophesy a great future in England for Australian chilled beef. It is even suggested that the importers will now be willing to go farther afield and that New Zealand will eventually come into the scope of operations.

Get at the Facts.

Since the county commissioners rendered a Scotch verdict in the county hospital case, the county attorney may not feel called upon to act in the matter.

This evasion of responsibility is not in line with the duties of his office. He should push this matter vigorously to the end that the truth will be reached. If a crime was committed there it should be punished, and if no crime was committed the persons accused should be exonerated. The path for Mr. English seems plain enough, but will he take it?

After a trial lasting eleven weeks the thirty-three steel firms and agents under indictment at Boston on charges of collusion in city bidding have been acquitted. This case was made notable throughout the nation by being quoted by President Roosevelt in a message to congress in April of last year. It resulted from investigations of the Boston Finance commission, whose members were unquestionably sincere in their report that the defendants had combined to maintain prices. But under the technicalities of the courts of law the evidence was subjected to a different test than that applied by the commission; the court found that the defendants had a right to combine to advance their own interests so long as they did not create a monopoly, and the jury took the view that no monopoly had resulted. Thus is again illustrated the fact that there is a line of demarcation between natural commercial agreements and collusion in restraint of trade.

The esteemed Lincoln Journal couldn't even avoid distorting the facts in connection with the consolidation of Bellevue and Hastings colleges. There is much regret in Omaha at the departure of Bellevue college, but there is no serious opposition to its going. In fact, Omaha men who took part in the conference, that led up to the combination of the two schools, all voted without restraint for the action taken by the synd at Kearney, and the Hastings school will find nowhere more earnest supporters than among the citizens of Omaha.

The passing of Rod Cloud is not the matter of moment to Nebraskans it might have been twenty-five years ago. The notice of his death merely serves

to recall to the minds of early settlers episodes of frontier days that have been forgotten under the accumulated experience of the busy life that has developed Nebraska within the span of a lifetime from the condition of an Indian hunting ground to that of one of the most prolific agricultural wealth producers the world knows.

Charlie Towne wants to butt into the Nebraska guaranty law case, asking to be made special counsel for the state in the final hearing at Washington. Before determining this point the attorney general might look up the history of the railroad rate case, when an attorney general of Nebraska stepped aside and allowed an eminent political colleague of Mr. Towne to address the court. The case was hopelessly lost.

A life insurance president reports that while we are combatting other diseases we are letting heart, kidney and brain troubles make tremendous strides. He concludes that we are living too fast and advises a less strenuous life, with simpler eating, drinking, working and playing. Whereupon the fast liver will doubtless have recourse to his familiar plea of being allowed to burn out instead of rusting.

A woman who had already served ten months of her sentence for perjury in a New York divorce scandal has at last succeeded in having her case dismissed on appeal. She has no redress for her durance, but, while technically innocent, has suffered the penalty of guilt. Her case affords reflection on the inadvisability of getting mixed up in the doings of the swift set.

The work of establishing the physical valuation of the Nebraska railroads under the law passed by the last legislature is going to be sufficiently costly. If it should be valuable in proportion to the state, it will be the greatest achievement the democrats have to their score.

A Safe Venture.
Charleston News and Courier.

The sugar trust is still in business, although we venture to say that a private citizen who had so robbed the government would have been making shoes in the penitentiary.

Up To The Consumer.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The government proposes to stop the Sugar trust from stealing \$10,000,000 a year by its system of short weights at the custom house. Doubtless the Sugar trust will get even by advancing the price to the consumer.

High Road to Popularity.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

President Taft is said to be giving considerable thought to a reform in the system of taxation. He can clinch his renomination and re-election if he can devise some plan that will compel the other fellow to pay the taxes.

An Example of Enterprise.
Boston Transcript.

Two hundred thousand farmers are interested in the National Corn exposition now in progress at Omaha, where \$200 in prizes will be distributed. This ought to give edge to the exhibit that New England proposes to make next year.

Duty and Destiny.
New York Press.

President Taft's drastic action toward the little Napoleon of Central America smacks more of the breaking up of a drunken brawl on our national doorstep than of any imperialism. It is merely another case of fulfilling American "duty and destiny."

Highway to the Heart.
Chicago Record-Herald.

In Omaha recently a young woman who worked as waitress in a restaurant became the bride of a man whom she had seen for the first time when she waited on him an hour before the wedding. He must have noticed that she didn't have her thumb in the soup or else that she wiped his plate with a clean napkin.

Promises of Wizards.
Philadelphia Press.

We are getting disposed to be chary of accepting the promises of the imaginative genius. Edison was to give us years ago a cheap electric motor. He hasn't done it. Now that other "wizards," Nikola Tesla, announces that he is planning to build a huge electric power plant which will enable him to operate all the telephone, telegraph, lighting, traction and industrial systems of the earth by "wireless currents." If he does it, all right; if he doesn't, it will be about what we expected.

Fixed Holders Multiply.
Increased Number Due to Government Expansion.

A recent government publication shows the number of federal officeholders and employees to be 30,000. The increase in the roll during the last two years is 6,000, showing that the number not only is large but is growing at a rapid rate. The figures have given rise to fresh criticism of governmental methods. The suggestion is thrown out that the number of names on the federal payroll is unnecessarily large. Its rapid growth is supposed to indicate waste of public funds.

Around New York

Whippies on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

The innovation in criminal practice inaugurated by Justice Malone in assigning eminent lawyers to defend poor persons accused of crime, had its first test in New York a few days ago. Augustina Cristiani, an Italian woman charged with the murder of her husband, was defended by Sam Untermyer, and acquitted. Self-defense was the plea of the accused, and it was established to the satisfaction of the jury. In fact, the jury was so pleased with the showing of Lawyer Untermyer that the members subscribed to a fund for the benefit of the accused, but Mr. Untermyer would not accept it for his client, stating that the sum of \$500 allowed him by the court would be given her and was sufficient to meet her needs. One of the many features of the trial was a showing of the handicap of poverty in securing justice. Out of his own funds Mr. Untermyer spent \$1,000 in securing evidence for his client, being obliged to meet and overcome the opposition of all sides in his summing up. He spoke of the confinement of witnesses in the House of Detention. August Branchi, a witness, had told how he had gone to see Alfred Cristiani in the House of Detention and been thrown out by a police officer. The fact upon the principal farm crop. Such exhibitions impress themselves most distinctly upon their immediate environment and for that reason the National Corn show is of peculiar benefit to Nebraska.

The award of prizes has distinguished the men who received them for their care and study in corn culture. It is worthy of note that the winners of the highest awards are Indiana men and that Indiana growers scored the same signal triumph last year. Indiana is not one of the chief corn states in the total quantity produced, but its scientific growers are doing much to direct attention to its possibilities. It is small honor to achieve such notable distinction as is worth observing, too, that a neighbor of the winner of the best ten ears of corn in the world this year is a neighbor of the winner of the same high honor last year. This emphasizes the value of example and shows how the scientific spirit is contagious. The value of the National Corn show arises from the stimulus it gives to more intelligent corn growing. As yet, even in the best corn states, the average yield and average quality are pitifully small. It did not just happen that Mr. Clove last year or Mr. Overstreet this year produced such perfect specimens of corn. It was the intelligent application of scientific principles that did it. It is impossible for the farmer to accomplish what success in agriculture is to disregard of natural laws that he may know if he would and that he may apply with exceedingly profitable results. Seed breeding, seed selection and cultivation all afford ample scope for study. It is a farmer, not an avocateur. Not until the farmer comes to fully appreciate this will he properly and the greater part of the corn belt reach their maximum. Such enterprises as the National Corn show are calculated to do much toward hastening that day.

HEADED FOR SAME TERMINAL.
Secretary Hallinger and Forester Pinchot Not Far Apart.
Washington Herald.

By addressing a personal correspondent, Mr. Pinchot has given the public another statement of his views on conservation. Coming so close upon the annual report of Secretary Hallinger and containing almost identical suggestions as those of the head of the interior department, Mr. Pinchot's letter adds little to what has gone before, but shows that both officials still claim to be striving to accomplish the same general result, and that they can pull together if they only will. Out of all the weary disparagement, it is to be hoped that congress will find a speedy way of evolving the necessary legislation that shall silence further dispute along these lines.

The point made by the Bee is significant and well worthy of attention. It is entirely probable that Mr. Hallinger and Mr. Pinchot will pull together for the public welfare in the matter of forest conservation along rational lines, if they themselves try real hard and their injudicious partisan friends keep hands off until the principals can get well under way. There may not be such a tremendous difference of opinion between these two as some people would have us think—or as some people may actually think. Mr. Taft has devoted considerable attention to the matter, and he has concluded that both men are patriotic and seeking to do the square thing. He has watched their action each left to itself, and freed of all outside interference and meddling, the Hallinger-Pinchot controversy, so called, might simmer down to a real harmony of endeavor, as the Omaha Bee suggests.

If both men are striving for the same general results, and the only vital difference between them is a question of method and procedure, surely the public at large can trust to the patriotism and common sense of the Taft administration to see to it that nothing goes harmfully wrong. Congress doubtless will be called on to provide definite legislation, such a character that the carrying forward of the conservation idea may be divested of embarrassment to either official.

Above all things, we think the country desires an end to an unseemly and unnecessary dispute.

BENEFICENT WEALTH.
Boston Herald.

To the Rockefeller million for the campaign against the hookworm and the Carnegie million for fighting pellagra, is to be added the Crocker million for attack on cancer. These are benefactions for all mankind, investments in good that are entitled to front rank in the beneficence of a generous age. To these gifts and to others, such as the endowment of the Harvard fund for medical research in New York and other notable instances in which the sciences of medicine and surgery have attracted the interest of philanthropists, mankind owes much of its increased chance for life and opportunity for work and achievement.

Scraping the Treasury Bottom.
Philadelphia Record.

According to the latest figures, the sea power of the United States is second only to that of Great Britain, in spite of the stupendous activity of Germany in constructing warships. It will go hard with our fingers, who are always for the flag and largest appropriation as well as with the armor-plate and ship lobbers, if the sea power of the United States shall not soon exceed that of Great Britain. The only drawback in the fact that the bottom of the treasury at Washington has been well-nigh reached.

Real Yankee Invention.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is stated that American inventors have secured control of most of the roller skating business in England and that American roller skates are admitted to be infinitely superior to the British article. Perhaps the Yankee will later on offer to lease the house of lords for a skating rink.

BOOSTS FOR THE CORN SHOW.

Plattsmouth News: The National Corn show is on at Omaha this week, and while the dates may not have been pleasing to those outside of that city, the fact remains that it is there, that it is a great thing for Nebraska to have the show, and all who can should attend. There are a whole lot of things to be learned at that show, and the person who stays away will miss a treat, for if he goes he will get his eyes open to many things if he did not see he would hardly believe. By all means take advantage of the chance and go up and take in the great show.

Kearney Hub: The corn show at Omaha is a great success, according to the newspaper and other reports. Aside from the demonstrations in producing the best cereal types, the comparisons and interchange of thought awakens a deeper interest throughout the country even among those who do not attend, the result being that the two corn shows that have been held here set several million people to thinking about the breeding of corn, the preparation of soil and the conservation of moisture—the purpose of course being an increased yield per acre—who were previously plodding along in "the same old way." The benefits that will be derived from the "corn show" movement will be far greater than the first stretch of the imagination can reach.

Fremont Tribune: The National Corn show at Omaha must have a salutary effect upon the production in Nebraska of the principal farm crop. Such exhibitions impress themselves most distinctly upon their immediate environment and for that reason the National Corn show is of peculiar benefit to Nebraska. The award of prizes has distinguished the men who received them for their care and study in corn culture. It is worthy of note that the winners of the highest awards are Indiana men and that Indiana growers scored the same signal triumph last year. Indiana is not one of the chief corn states in the total quantity produced, but its scientific growers are doing much to direct attention to its possibilities. It is small honor to achieve such notable distinction as is worth observing, too, that a neighbor of the winner of the best ten ears of corn in the world this year is a neighbor of the winner of the same high honor last year. This emphasizes the value of example and shows how the scientific spirit is contagious. The value of the National Corn show arises from the stimulus it gives to more intelligent corn growing. As yet, even in the best corn states, the average yield and average quality are pitifully small. It did not just happen that Mr. Clove last year or Mr. Overstreet this year produced such perfect specimens of corn. It was the intelligent application of scientific principles that did it. It is impossible for the farmer to accomplish what success in agriculture is to disregard of natural laws that he may know if he would and that he may apply with exceedingly profitable results. Seed breeding, seed selection and cultivation all afford ample scope for study. It is a farmer, not an avocateur. Not until the farmer comes to fully appreciate this will he properly and the greater part of the corn belt reach their maximum. Such enterprises as the National Corn show are calculated to do much toward hastening that day.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It seems that one bribe paid by the state was \$27 per week, and that the direct returns from this amounted to \$3,953.90.

It is now discovered that there are more Smiths than Macdonalds in Scotland, but probably "Bandy" still keeps ahead of John.

The king of Sweden seems to be a very good king, but as to his ability as a stevedore, the foreman of the gang has not yet reported.

Mr. Rockefeller has so often explained that he has no active connection with Standard Oil that his interest in preventing the concern from being dissolved may be ascribed to friendliness.

Mrs. David E. Lucas and Mrs. Mary E. Ide are the leaders in a movement to put married convicts at work on farms and to apply their earnings to the support of their families. Mr. Lucas has offered a tract of 1,000 acres in Colorado for the use of convicts for five years.

Abraham Breeman, who died last week at his home in Newark, lived to be more than 102 years old. Until he was taken ill recently his eyesight was almost perfect and he could read newspapers without glasses. A few days before his death Mr. Breeman went into the cellar of his home and chopped some firewood.

Pierre Loti, the celebrated author, whose real name is Vianou, and who has made his whole career in the French navy, being stationed first as Lieutenant and then as captain in foreign and colonial ports, where his talent of observation furnished him with material for his striking novels, is about to be placed on the retired list, owing to his age.

"Uncle Jack" Widdoner of Newark, N. J., who is said to be the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States still in active service, has admitted that he is not as young as he used to be. His former disdain of the Oldier theory received a setback a few days ago when, while in a hurry, he leaped from a moving locomotive and suffered a sprained leg.

THE ZELAYA OF NEW STATE.

Capers and Caprices of Boss Haskell of Oklahoma.
Kansas City Star.

For the second time Governor Haskell has interposed his defiant plans of the Oklahoma attorney general in his efforts to enforce the laws of the new state. The first interference of the governor was in the prosecution of the Standard Oil, and the supreme court of the state upheld the contention that the governor had the power to order the prosecution stopped. Now the governor has taken an advanced step even over the first case, and has stopped a grand jury investigation which the attorney general was conducting to ascertain if there had been fraud in connection with a bank failure.

It is difficult to distinguish the line between petty politics and a broad public policy in states where almost every issue raised is subject to political interpretation. In Oklahoma, the political and economic political interests and factions now attempting to secure control of the new state's government, there may be reasons for the conflict between the governor and the attorney general that are not apparent to the public.

But generally speaking, the Oklahoma governor has raised a question that will create national interest. If the governor of a state has the power to annul the action of an attorney general; to dictate the policy of that official as a part of state administration, its importance will not be limited to Oklahoma. It is a question that may have influenced Governor Haskell, who has created what the Kansas vernacular terms a "real situation."

The people of Oklahoma elected an attorney general just as they elected Governor Haskell. It is the people's right to elect attorney generals in the same way. It is obvious that if the governor has the power to override the legal department, to order the attorney general not to pursue certain investigations, and to dismiss any suit he might raise in the name of the state, then that officer is a useless factor in the state government, and of no more importance than a mere law clerk to the governor.

If the governor's power is supreme, it will, of course, increase his responsibility to the people. The governor and not the attorney general would be accountable for any failure of law enforcement, and the chief executive could not hide behind the indifference of the state's legal department as his excuse for the neglect of the people's interest against law-defying corporations or any violation of state statutes. For not even Governor Haskell would contend that his authority was limited merely to preventing the enforcement of law.

Therefore, the question will watch and wait while Oklahoma solves the problem: Why an attorney general?

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Whatever Binks wears, he always looks well-dressed."
"Ain't it so? Why that man would look swell if he wore ear muffs."—Cleveland Leader.

"A man never knows how many friends he has until he runs for office."
"True," answered Senator Sorghum, "nor how few he has until he gets out of office."—Washington Star.

"I should think fiction writers would be the first to pull on for juries."
"Why so?"
"Because they are natural born tale-men."—Baltimore American.

"Guggler, I hear you are a happy father. I congratulate you."
"Stop right there, Ramage. It's triplets."—Chicago Tribune.

"He-look yar, Miss Booker, I've a bone to pick with you."
"Wha's matter, Rastus?"
"He-look yar, I've a bone to pick with you on de street, you no return his solution he."—Boston Transcript.

"I wonder what the inventions of the next ten years will be?"
"Probably devices to protect us from the inventions of the past ten."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That fellow raved money, but he certainly is a faker."
"Sir," exclaimed the fair maid, with an outward show of indignation, "you are a heartless thief. Why, the habit was so strong, that's why he built his new house on a bluff."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Pyne—Mrs. Blank certainly possesses "fact."
Mrs. Hyne—What is your definition of "fact?"
Mrs. Pyne—Fact is a woman's ability to make her husband believe she is having his own way.—Lippincott's Magazine.

"Twas in the gloaming, and the young man had just said 'good night' to his girl."
"Sir," exclaimed the fair maid, with an outward show of indignation, "you are a heartless thief. Why, the habit was so strong, that's why he built his new house on a bluff."—Baltimore American.

MUTATINE OMNIA TEMPUS.

Last year she was a butterfly.
Merged deep in life's frivolity;
She fluttered thru' the mystic maze,
And held her own with quality.
She's prone to abandon you by wits,
Her voice held much of promise,
Her sphere was a most exalted one,
Till she murmured "Yes," to Thomas.
This year her bearing is sedate,
Subdued her aspirations;
Her mystic maze has lost its charm,
She loves no more its gyrations;
She has left the realm of higher art,
And finds her bliss in "I've been queried."
You'll find her at the Corn Show,
Concocting bread and rolls