

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George T. Schuch, 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 December, 1909, was as follows:

1. .... 41,590 27. .... 42,580

2. .... 41,700 28. .... 42,590

3. .... 41,500 29. .... 41,630

4. .... 41,700 30. .... 42,770

5. .... 42,500 31. .... 42,400

6. .... 42,900 32. .... 42,850

7. .... 41,070 33. .... 42,450

8. .... 42,500 34. .... 42,580

9. .... 42,850 35. .... 42,600

10. .... 42,500 36. .... 44,000

11. .... 42,500 37. .... 46,610

12. .... 41,500 38. .... 42,930

13. .... 44,500 39. .... 42,770

14. .... 42,470 40. .... 42,410

15. .... 42,500 41. .... 42,450

16. .... 42,420

Total ..... 1,322,510

Net Total ..... 1,312,360

Daily Average ..... 42,334

GEORGE T. SCHUCH, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1909.

W. W. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

"I could a tale unfold"—the comet. Watch it grow.

And now the Toledo Blade is drawn against the packers.

The hog on ice is still skating spirals that look like dollar marks.

To see the comet, look up, not down; out, not in; and lend an opera glass.

Take notice that Cupid is spreading his wings again in company with the head fly of the Eagles.

Now that the grand jury has been duly drawn the purveyors of ill-defined rumors will again get busy.

After all, the coming together of the governors seems to have resulted in anything but a get-together policy.

Tough winter for the squirrel. California blames him for the plague, and now Nebraska finds him an incendiary.

If Governor Hughes cannot afford to continue in office at his present salary, maybe New York might afford to raise the salary.

Eugene V. Debs deserves credit, at least for consistency. He is still proclaiming socialism as the only cure for existing evils.

Conviction of the dressmakers who smuggled by means of sleeper trunks indicates that there are apt to be doings when the sleeper wakes.

Hard week for the British peers, with both disappointing election returns and the news that Marjorie Gould is to marry an American.

One daring newspaper prints in bold black type the announcement that the price of butter is to be slashed—a cruel jest, when so many people these days have heart disease.

The Board of Education is debating what to do with poor coal delivered by the coal contractors who supply Omaha's public schools. The school board is not the only one.

The only "emergency" that cries loudly for an extra session of the legislature is the "urgency" of something to prop up the democrats for the impending Nebraska campaign.

A Topeka editor bewails because he is not permitted to abuse anything but the man-etting shark. He should cheer up. Pretty soon the whole population will be with him in damming the Kaw river.

London is perturbed because the original of Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop" is to be destroyed. Fortunately for the stay-at-home generations everywhere, the book cannot be extinguished.

Nantucket, cut off by storm and lee from the mainland, has the satisfaction of knowing that next summer the mainland will be flocking to her just as usual, and contributing a financial harvest to carry her through another winter's isolation.

Still, it is to be noted that the Hon. John L. Webster did not commit himself as to where that new \$5,000,000 state house should be built. Mr. Webster is too good a lawyer to take sides in a case in which he might be retained by one or the other of the litigants.

## More Chance for the Babies.

The addition of a live baby to the working material of Missouri State university, so that the fair co-eds may have a practical course in the care of motherhood, is a form of popular education that would have made our old-fashioned grandmothers sit up and gasp. So universal has been the instinct of motherhood in American girls that with the first baby in the average household the hitherto inexperienced young matron has been devoted to applying natural and rational treatment to meet the various demands of the newcomer. Indeed, it is a common remark in every generation with what readiness and intelligence the young mother takes hold of the situation and meets its problems.

Yet almost any older couple who have raised a family of children will look back to their earlier experiences and view with some regret the lack of that superior and trained effort which they would have liked to expend upon their initial offspring. In many households, notwithstanding the maternal instinct, the handling of the first baby is largely a matter of experiment, from which the youngster undoubtedly suffers physical discomfort if not actual harm. In the simple matter of washing and dressing the baby, to say nothing of feeding, such scientific knowledge as the young mother can absorb is well calculated to improve the nursery stock. And it is a sign of the times, and a good one, that public education is realizing that the conservation of the race calls for such preliminary guidance as shall give the infant every possible chance. Dr. Holmes would begin a child's development with his grandfather, but if the state can help the growing young womanhood of the nation to a realization of the responsibilities and duties of practical and efficient motherhood we can afford to forget the autocrat's cynical dictum.

## Emulating the United States.

If imitation is sincerest flattery, we may again take a measure of pride in the action of Canada in two important matters, for the Ottawa plans for curbing corporations and for restricting Asiatic immigration are based on American experience and endeavor.

But in its drastic act for regulation of monopolies Canada goes further, in providing for the immediate removal of the tariff on all articles upon which the price to the consumer is found to have been unduly raised. Also, it is proposed to fine any corporation \$1,000 a day for maintaining excessive prices after an order to reduce them has been issued. It is thus hoped to put within the power of the government a remedy of a practical and effective character, through a piece of summary legislation such as our constitution prohibits.

As regards Asiatic immigration, such restrictions are imposed under the new act as would tend to prevent the Hindus in British Columbia from adding to their colonies, a measure designed to prevent possibility of a recurrence of the outbreaks resulting from white antipathy in that region. The property provision, however, would also operate to keep in the United States a considerable number of European newcomers who are now attracted across the northwest border.

In these and other forms of legislation, Canada has the advantage of a new country in utilizing lessons taught by an older neighbor. It may thus be able to forestall some of the evils attendant upon prodigious and prosperous growth as witnessed in the United States.

## Abuse of Free Postage Privilege.

The Kansas City Star prints a communication from a Nebraska farmer as a text to declare that, "If the mails were rid of cumbersome political matter, and if the railroads were paid to carry the mails at even as low rates as the exceedingly prosperous express companies receive, there would be no postal deficits." The letter reads as follows:

PURDUM, Neb., Jan. 15.—To The Star: I am a farmer and am not posted in regard to the mysteries of politics. Can you tell me why the senate of the United States will order tens of thousands of Speaker Cannon's Kansas City speech printed and sent out, and the United States pays the freight? The common people care nothing for Cannon, much less for what he says. He is regarded as an accident in a multitude of accidents. If one of us hayseeds sends for a farmer's bulletin, they say: "Fifteen cents, please." A while ago I wrote for Bulletin No. 112, in regard to hog cholera, and was told to send 15 cents. Now, I don't care for 15 cents, but to go to the postoffice and get an order is different. A. W. GRIPSBY.

The Bee agrees with the Star in its conclusion, but the Star should be fair enough to note that the offense complained of is by no means exceptional in this case and that the vicious practice of injecting extraneous matter into the Congressional Record to get it carried postage free has been indulged as much, if not more, by the democrats than by the republicans. On one occasion a whole book written by Henry George was put into the record in order that it might be circulated as a democratic campaign document at public expense, and a lot of Mr. Bryan's oratorical effusions have in the same way become public documents while he was a mere private citizen in quest of the presidential office.

The fact is that were it not for the free postage attachment which goes with everything printed by order of congress a lot of copy gotten up for political purposes only would never see the light of day. Campaign documents in the guise of testimony before investigating commissions, letters to congressmen and reports of committees, to say nothing of the propaganda carried on by various branches of the government service to achieve publicity

and work up sentiment in support of their demands for appropriations unquestionably account for a large share of the postal deficit. The correspondent of the Star, however, seems to labor under one mistaken idea if he thinks the extra copies of these speeches and public documents are printed at government expense, because the printing cost is defrayed by those who circulate them, otherwise there would be no end to the drafts on the printing office.

The abuse of the privilege of the Congressional Record should be stopped, and stopping it will hit democrats and republicans, Cannonites and anti-Cannonites, insurgents and regulars indiscriminately.

## The Manchurian Refusal.

To those who have been watching events in the Far East, the joint refusal of Russia and Japan to agree to the suggestion of the United States for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads, was a foregone conclusion, presaging international complications which the diplomacy of our State department had earnestly striven to avert. "Independent always, neutral never," is an old and bold cry, and one that at times has won admiration, yet the independence manifested in this case is not based on high ethical purpose, but instead on selfish design which by fine analysis may be interpreted as a violation of the spirit of treaty rights.

Secretary Knox, watching the drift of affairs in Manchuria, had detected a tendency to diverge from the conditions assured by the peace of Portsmouth. The fact that his proposal to check this by the specific application of the Portsmouth principle to the railway enterprises has been met with a denial, which, though polite, is nevertheless a rebuff, brings us the satisfaction of having compelled Japan to show her hand, at the same time depicting Russia in the attitude of consenting to Japan's dictation, either because she is not in a position to help herself or because she has a definite understanding with Nippon which does not appear above the surface.

It should be remembered that in presenting our note to the mikado and to the czar we had the open endorsement of Great Britain, and while we lack no confidence in our ability to hoe our own row, still there is satisfaction in realizing that England also intends to yield no point in the policy of the "open door" which underlies this Manchurian railroad question, and to which London, as well as Washington, is irrevocably committed. In the meantime, our new minister to China has been silently awaiting this decision of the Portsmouth signatory powers before departing for his new post, where important developments undoubtedly await.

A good many northerners who went south for an outdoor winter are writing home complaining letters about the cold. Truth is, southern houses are built to keep the inhabitants cool in summer, and when a cold winter comes the people suffer. A well-built northern house with adequate heating facilities is more comfortable to the average person than the shivering makeshifts to which the southern resort when frosts strike them, as they so often do. The "no place like home" fact is deepening in the convictions of the southern sojourners, in spite of the customary protest that this season is an "unusual" one. Bill Nye used to say that at every place he visited he always struck an "unusual" season, and he yearned all his life for a "usual" one by his own hearth.

A Britisher writes a letter to a New York editor protesting against the familiar way in which we speak of our president. Does he not know that the more popular a nickname becomes for a man the more real affection the people have for him. In this republican country? Or is he inwardly chagrined because he knows this and regrets the frosty reserve between public and potentate in Europe?

Without detracting from the fame of Richard Watson Gilder for his long and invaluable service to literature in the upbuilding of the Century Magazine, it is proper to say that in his successor, Robert Underwood Johnson, the Century has an editor of taste and discrimination as well as a poet of no mean lyric ability—quite the man whom Gilder himself would have chosen.

Many, if not a majority, of the members of the United States senate were governors of their respective states before they went to Washington, and under such conditions the protests of the governors in conference against the threatened invasion of state's rights ought to be superfluous unless a governor changes his point of view when he becomes a senator.

While the popular fallacy is that nobody loves a janitor, still there is bound to be a fellow feeling for the one who caught his chin on a basement clothesline. That experience puts the janitor in the human interest class.

If the theory that young Sids, the infant prodigy at Harvard, is the reincarnation of Pythagoras were based on fact many parents would pray that their children be spared such visitation and be permitted to remain normal.

Advices from New York are to the effect that our old friend, Virgil O. Strickler, has secured control of the board of trustees of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, from which he crowded out Mrs. Stetson, the former

head. To those who knew Strickler when he was trying out his versatile talents here in Omaha this will be no surprise.

An item entering Congressman Hitchcock for the sobriquet, "The Grand Old Man of Nebraska," has been reprinted in Mr. Hitchcock's paper, "Old Man." Indeed! Here's where someone gets a call-down.

On arriving in Peru Mr. Bryan was met by a large number of prominent personages, and the working classes there are arranging special honors for him. Better be careful or he may decide to run for president.

A new comet is reported to have been sighted right here in Omaha, and as the comet is visible only after 8 o'clock there is no good reason to impugn the eyesight of those who claim to have spotted it.

Judging from the screaming type in some of the Chicago papers, with the words "graft" and "fraud" prominent, Leavenworth has by no means exhausted the frenzied financiering of the local population.

## From Politics to Business.

Governor Hughes says he is going to retire from politics and earn money for his family. One of the unsatisfactory things about being the kind of a politician that Governor Hughes is the lack of financial returns.

## In the Dry Territory.

There is no great objection to a cane as such, but when a gentleman carries one which is hollow, and the hollow is a glass receptacle, and in another hollow a live snake, and in a third hollow a pistol, it is not a cane, but a weapon of war.

## Impregnable Fortifications.

If Japan is hopeless of making Port Arthur impregnable, it seems useless to spend money trying to guarantee Manila against attack from a near-by great power. Port Arthur is one of the strongest of defensive positions, a group of high and steep hills surrounding it, even on the sea side, where the approach is fully covered. Nevertheless, the place has fallen twice and may fall again.

## Proof of Prosperity.

Building operations in six-story cities are computed to have run up into a good deal more money than in any of the preceding years. The total for 1909 was about \$730,000,000, and in the four years preceding the nearest approach was in 1906, when the figures were only \$628,000,000. Building operations indicate considerable confidence in the future and afford the most conclusive evidence of the atmosphere of prosperity.

## FEDERAL CHARTERS.

Need of Sufgard and Penalties Similar to Bank Law. Philadelphia Press. Attorney General Wickham confirms the judgment of lawyers who read the alleged federal corporation charter bill, heralded as the administration trust measure, by saying that this is a draft, not yet revised and completed.

For five years past the conviction has grown upon all those dealing with trusts that a federal charter is the only effective solution of the problem offered by the need of protecting consumers without stopping growth in trade.

If this charter is to be satisfactory more than a general corporation act, under which a trust can secure a charter and its growth go on by acquiring and holding stock in other corporations. Provisions for capital paid up in cash, and the supervision and approval of the bureau of corporations for the full value of all shares issued for realty, plant, patents or good will, are wise. Easily reports, protection for minority stockholders, examinations by the bureau of corporations and the financial responsibility of directors for false statements in a prospectus offering shares are all judicious.

But these are all general provisions, present in many sound general corporation acts. A federal charter for trusts is sure to be opposed. It was at each stage in which a federal charter was offered for banking. The national banking act was accepted and has worked efficiently because it imposes criminal penalties on directors for any personal and illegal use of their powers, requires periodical examinations and strictly limits the methods and operations of national banks, making almost every violation of the law criminal.

No regulation of trusts through a federal charter will ever be accepted unless it does as much as the national banking act did for banks. The states are sure to object to the loss of their charters as they did to the abolishing of a state bank currency. State regulation of trusts, such as exists in some commonwealths, will never yield to federal regulation unless the federal supervision gives more than a good general corporation act.

If, as President Taft rightly declares, combinations must continue to grow, this must not be through an act permitting a corporation to acquire other corporations in the same trade indefinitely, unless operations, profits, costs and prices under the federal charter are made public and the responsibility of director and officer is guarded by criminal penalties.

Simply keeping the Sherman trust law on the statute book is not enough, unless the operation of corporations, organized under a new federal act, to carry on the work of trusts, are brought under public scrutiny, examination, supervision and a criminal responsibility is imposed for obedience to the law by all who direct and manage them.

## Our Birthday Book

January 22, 1910. Francis L. Patton, formerly president of Princeton university and one of the leading divines of the Presbyterian church, was born in Bermuda January 22, 1841.

Joseph H. Schmidt, the popular druggist at Twenty-fourth and Cumine, is celebrating his forty-seventh birthday today. Mr. Schmidt, although of German parentage, is a native of Lockport, Ill., and a graduate in pharmacy of the University of Illinois. He has been president of the Nebraska Board of Pharmacy and is president of the Douglas County Retail Druggists' association.

Harry H. Culver, doing a real estate business in the New York Life building, was born January 22, 1880, at Milford, Neb. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and has a war record as one of Grigby's cowboys in the Spanish-American war.

## In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the War and Far Nations of the Earth.

With more than half the pollings in Great Britain and Ireland completed, the result is not a triumph for radicals or conservatives. The ministerialists lost a large number of seats won in the landslide of 1906, many due to three-cornered contests, indicating a lack of harmony among the progressives. A bare majority of the common members of the party, in all the liberals can hope for, under present calculations, a situation compelling ministerial reliance on the nationalists and laborites. Certainly the pedigree and beaure have reason for moderate rejoicing over the marked friendliness of the electorate.

A greatly increased vote will doubtless ensure the House of Lords in the policy heretofore pursued of slaughtering liberal party measures. The budget is the only measure bearing the popular mandate which the peers are likely to respect. All other liberal party measures must await a settlement of the crucial question of limiting the power of the House of Lords. Action in that direction is necessary if the liberals and their allies escape the partisan harassments of the unionists entrenched in the upper house. One minister after another has declared that the liberals will not again assume power without a curb on the power of the unionists peers. Non-interference with the finance measures is not sufficient. To be effective the curb must insure legislative fulfillment of liberal party pledges. There are already indications that the lords realize the need of revising their legislative powers, but insist on doing the revising themselves.

What form the revision will take remains to be developed later on. For the present it is sufficient to indicate the coming great struggle between democracy and aristocracy, of which the election is only the prelude. "Great Britain," writes Sydney Brooks in the North American Review, "is passing through a peaceful but profound revolution and is entering on the prodigious and fateful task of rebuilding almost from top to bottom her constitutional framework."

Prof. Steyer and Fleming, who claim the record for altitude in a contribution to the German Aeronautical Journal describe their experiences in the balloon Berlin with which they attained the extraordinary height of between 26,000 and 27,000 feet. Both aeronauts were equipped for a series of experiments, especially with regard to the effect of rarefied air, cold and sun rays at great altitudes. Both wore oxygen masks. At a height of 16,000 feet they were obliged to inhale oxygen at intervals of from one to two minutes; otherwise they suffered from heart palpitation and gasping for breath. As they reached greater heights these symptoms increased and oxygen had to be more frequently inhaled. At a height of between 23,000 and 27,000 feet Prof. Fleming fainted on removing the mask for a moment. The effect of strong sunshine, intense cold and insufficiency of air gave the face a terrifying appearance, but the aeronauts felt no pain rather than any severe pain. Another effect was a feeling of cramp in the muscles. The sun rays acting in the rarefied air produced a tremendous swelling and redness of the skin, accompanied by fever, and these symptoms reached their height forty-eight hours after the descent. Among the experiments made for the presence of micro-organisms. These tests, the highest made at 15,000 feet, showed micro-organisms in the small proportion of from 0.2 to 0.5 a liter (1.76 pints) of air. The lowest test was made at an elevation of nearly 27,000 feet and revealed no germs.

Berlin is energetically reaching out for the glory and the profit enjoyed by Paris as the gayest capital in Europe. One of the means to the end sought are great public balls and fetes remarkable both for magnificence and good taste. The journalists of Berlin have organized a great Egyptian fete in the enormous halls of the exposition building in Charlottenburg, and transformed the immense structure into African scenery. The desert, the pyramids, and the sphinx were all there. With the streets and bazars of Cairo, the bazaars of wealthy Egyptian Moslems, and many other features characteristic of Egyptian life were shown with remarkable realism. The crowd was so great that dancing was impossible and the guests had to content themselves with promenading throughout the building and drinking champagne served at small tables by dark-skinned oriental-coddled waitresses drawn mostly from the east end of Berlin. But this gorgeous affair was only one of the many fetes of huge dimensions held in Berlin week by week during the winter seasons.

The assertion reiterated as a truth in this country that American goods are sold abroad for less than at home is emphatically refuted in the case of the American cocktail. Excepting the lobster palaces and gold-trimmed dispensaries of liquid caramels, the cherry-topped tickler is a favorite drink, singly or in combination with beer, in Berlin, Paris and London. The American cocktail is twenty-five straight. Wherefore the globe-trotter with a native thirst roars in native tongue and several dialects. They are demanding 15-cent cocktails. They are tired of paying the excessive tax for a cocktail in which there is an unduly large proportion of vermouth and an unduly small portion of gin or whiskey, as the case may be. To support their demand they have made a serious threat. They have declared that they would organize a union in all the large cities, that all cocktail-drinking Americans abroad would league together and import their own gin, whiskey and bitters, and buy abroad large quantities of vermouth and cordials, stock their private houses, form clubs and boycott the "bars" which would soon have to go out of business. An international complication impends.

Despite the assertions of political and racial enemies, Ireland continues far in advance of the rest of the United Kingdom in freedom from crime. Statistics compiled by the Howard association, a non-political organization for the treatment and prevention of crime, show that Ireland no far from being in the state of lawlessness in which it is often represented, is in fact, more free from crime than England or Scotland. The average of crimes committed in Ireland during the year 1908-9, a fair enough test of the crime of the respective countries, is given per 1,000 of the population. The figures are: Scotland, 12.6; England and Wales, 6.5; Ireland, 5.7. To Scotland, then, belongs the unsavory distinction of having twice the average of the other parts of Great Britain and Ireland. And the report shows that in Ireland, while there was a small increase in the number of persons committed to prison, the increase was so small that the average remained the same as in the previous year. But in England and Wales there was a positive increase of 10,000 prisoners of all categories, including 4,000 prisoners charged with criminal offenses. In Scotland the commitments to prison were 1,000 more than during the previous year.

Beyond the opening of one or more military graveyards in the vicinity of the

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expedition to Melia has not been productive of visible results for the invaders.

Spanish troops won a battle or two over the Riffs, but the Moors are still there with territory undiminished. Nevertheless the Catalan regiments marched through flower-strewn streets of Barcelona, and were feasted as if they had been conquerors. The Spanish being a shrewd people, after their way, these manifestations may be construed as simply indicating popular satisfaction that the not particularly cruel war is over. It was from the start an unpopular war.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Major Benjamin M. Harrod of New Orleans, who was a confederate soldier, has accepted an invitation to deliver the next Memorial day address at Harvard university.

John Foder, a boyhood apprentice with Andrew Carnegie, one of the inventors of the hardened armor plate and one of Pittsburgh's pioneer iron and steel men, died at his home in Pittsburgh practically a poor man.

San Francisco has entered the committee stage of plans for the "Panama-Pacific International exposition," year not fixed. A show-down of what has been accomplished since the shake-down is considered ample provocation for the venture.

The lieutenant governor of New York state is involved in a life insurance company scandal, and the president pro tempore of the state senate is involved in charges of selling or preventing legislation for a monetary consideration. It promises to be a winter of housecleaning at Albany.

A committee composed of George A. King, John S. Keyes, Moorfield Storey, Henry L. Higginson, Charles Francis Adams second, Woodward Hudson, Edward J. Bartlett and George S. Keyes has issued a circular appealing to admirers of Ralph Waldo Emerson to contribute \$10,000 necessary to complete a fund of \$20,000 for a statue to be placed in the Emerson house at Concord, Mass.

A movement is under way in New York to raise the salary of its governor from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Although Governor Hughes's tastes are declared by the New York World to be "modest enough to suit the most exacting expatriate," the simple life, his expenses have been double his salary, and he must retire at the end of his present term to replenish his depleted fortunes.

MORE SPEED IN COURTS.

Urgent Need of Reform in Judicial Procedure. Philadelphia Press.

After President Taft has taken up a good cause he is not willing to let it go until he has accomplished something. Because of this excellent trait of mind he lets no opportunity pass to emphasize the need of reform in judicial procedure. Uniformity of state laws on subjects common to all the states is clearly desirable, but when making laws uniform it is of the highest importance to make the law right in its substance, on Monday before the National Civic federation, on the subject of uniformity of state laws, the president demanded uniformity in judicial procedure that shall put an end to the delay that can now be obtained by the wealthy under judicial proceedings.

The president in this describes one of the gravest scandals in connection with our courts of law. Under the administration of justice in most of the courts a persistent lawyer, on various pleas, can nearly always delay the case from coming to trial promptly. In some cases this delay is extended through many years and wears out the patient who may have a highly meritorious case, but cannot get a hearing. This is a defect of justice and an inequitable and inglorious practice. A de-

Oh, see the grand army that comes from uttermost parts of the world, with remonstrant bearded drums, With banners and streamers unfurled; With three-cornered ensigns a-beam, With hurrahs and shouts some way, Uncounted as sands by the stream, The men who were classmates of Taft.

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HORLICK'S  
MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.  
More healthful than Tea or Coffee.  
Agrees with the weakest digestion.  
Delicious, invigorating and nutritious.  
Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute.  
Take substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.  
Others are imitations.

## Saturday

Is the Last Day of Our 25 Per Cent Discount Sale

This is your last opportunity of buying a Browning, King & Co. Suit or Overcoat at such a saving—even if you do not need one now it would pay you to buy and have it