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 April, 1910, was as follows:

1	42,800	16	42,730
2	42,910	17	42,200
3	42,100	18	43,360
4	44,400	19	42,680
5	42,770	20	42,560
6	42,840	21	42,860
7	42,590	22	42,620
8	42,890	23	43,100
9	43,080	24	41,400
10	44,800	25	42,840
11	42,840	26	42,830
12	42,560	27	42,800
13	42,600	28	42,890
14	42,580	29	42,760
15	42,700	30	42,970
Total			1,284,540
Returned copies			10,421
Net total			1,274,119
Daily average			42,470

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1910.
M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

Now, next on the social list is the June bride.

Up to date the colonel has not spoken of being tired, we believe.

Omaha has been lucky so far in the way of automobile accidents—that's all.

The observance of Mothers' day is a good thing—incidentally for the florists.

Mr. Bryan says he will speak for Mr. Kern in Indiana. Has he turned against him, too?

That symmetrical alliteration, "Mystery of the Maine," may be spoiled within a short time.

John D. Rockefeller and Ida Tarbell both admit the world is getting better. Then why not bury the hatchet?

Isn't it about time for some of our democratic friends hereabouts to resurrect their old Success league?

If the New York World does not like the idea of having so many Ananias clubs, it might try to form a combine of them.

The chief census statistician declares he does not expect to disclose any farm figures until September. What will the harvest be?

With Roosevelt and Hughes at Cambridge for commencement week, Harvard will be what an ambitious reporter once tried to describe as "the connoisseur of all eyes."—Boston Herald.

Did the man on the desk catch it?

News that $150,000,000 railroad bonds will be placed in Europe explains fully Mr. Morgan's mission in that country and relieves public anxiety as to his state of health.

Direct legislation means the end of legislative corruption.—World-Herald.

What rot! The only way to end legislative corruption is to send honest men to the legislature who will refuse to be corrupted.

The sieve-bottom dirt wagon is still doing business in Omaha, spreading its contents over our street pavements. This nuisance can be stopped if the authorities charged with keeping the streets clean will only undertake the job in earnest.

It has remained for an Iowa preacher to discover—what scientists failed to find out—that Halley's comet is the star of Bethlehem. He comes to this deduction from the fact that the comet, like the star, appeared in the east and takes a southerly course. Conclusive, indeed!

Now we know what to do with that common and familiar complaint, embonpoint—just stop eating for forty-nine days. Strangest thing in the world people did not think of that before. Here is a Chicago man who weighed 296, and after starving for that length of time he only pulled down to 290.

If the initiative and referendum is the only saving clause for the state, why not also for the nation? Why did not Mr. Bryan put an initiative and referendum clause into his Denver platform? Why does he not call upon the democrats in congress to propose and insist upon an initiative and referendum amendment to the federal constitution?

A Democratic Emergency.

The constitution of Nebraska empowers the governor to call the legislature to convene in extra session "on extraordinary occasions," stating in the proclamation the purpose of the call, "and the legislature shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together." In other words, the extra session provided for by the constitution-makers contemplates an emergency of such unusual character that the legislation demanded cannot safely be deferred until the time for regular meeting.

Mr. Bryan has suddenly discovered that such an emergency demanding the immediate convening of the Nebraska legislature in extraordinary session confronts us. But even according to his own statement the emergency is purely a democratic emergency to correct the "mistake" committed by the democratic legislature in failing to enact an initiative and referendum law. He freely declares his belief that this "mistake" is likely to prove fatal to democratic hopes in the next election, and at the same time is calling on the republican members of the legislature, under cover of the so-called Direct Legislation league, to help the democrats out of the hole in which they find themselves.

Initiative and referendum may be part of the democratic creed, but it has never found a place in any platform promulgated by Nebraska republicans, and at worst the republicans cannot be blamed for the "mistakes" of Mr. Bryan's democratic legislature. Picture the complacency of the democrats if the situation were reversed and the republicans were appealing to democratic law-makers to come to the rescue and help them patch up an indefensible legislative record. In this democratic emergency, which has put Mr. Bryan and the leaders of his party at sixes and sevens, we believe republicans, in and out of the legislature, can enjoy themselves best by occupying cushioned seats on the grandstand.

Liberals Must Go Slow.

The liberal and reform forces of Great Britain have a good victory in sight and a good chance to lose it if they are not extremely cautious. In the wake of King Edward's death public sentiment and sympathy are naturally with the government, but any mismove by the liberals at this time might turn the tide against them and destroy all the gains they had made. Now is the time, therefore, for the leaders of these varied elements to display their statesmanship. It seems entirely probable that if they can get through the present stress period with credit to themselves they will have confirmed their ascendancy.

One may little doubt that the leaders in the British Parliament who have deported themselves so well thus far in the evolution of national politics will fail to observe this warning signal, which England as a whole evidently recognizes. The feeling is one of suspense and apprehension. The people are waiting, and that, too, with considerable tenseness to see what will be the policy of King George with relation to the embryonic reforms. The kingdom is anxious not only to avoid a crisis, but to preserve what has been won under the inspiration of wise leadership, backed by the stable judgment and progressiveness of the late monarch. In such a state of affairs precipitate action by the reform forces might be all but fatal.

Already there is a general disposition to give the new king ample time in which to familiarize himself with the political situation before proceeding with the parliamentary program. This is an encouraging sign for the welfare of the country, to say nothing of the fate of the liberal leadership.

To Revive Orient Trade.

Congressman Kahn of California proposes an amendment to the railroad bill which brings before congress an important element in the system of rate regulation, since it involves trade between the United States and the orient and is designed to enable the American manufacturer to send his goods abroad in competition with the wares of the manufacturers of other countries. His proposition simply allows the publication of a through rate between an American point of shipment and a foreign port without publishing separately the railroad's share of the rate.

Up to a few years ago American manufacturers were conducting a large trade with the orient from Pacific coast ports built up by the benefit of such rate regulations as Mr. Kahn's amendment contemplates, but the Interstate Commerce commission ruled that the railroad rate had to be taken out of the joint rail and ocean rate and published separately and as a result railroads cancelled these rates and the trade fell off. It is asserted that the through rate was not then and is not now made to affect or apply to import traffic, but to export exclusively. Its restoration would, the American jobber and manufacturer contend, revive the trade with the orient, and it must, according to their argument, be conceded before that trade is revived.

Provision of this sort is made in other countries. Germany, which owns its own railroads, even encourages foreign trade by making a special rate for goods shipped abroad and Germany is making inroads on the trade with the orient which we sught to be able to offset.

Our amiable democratic contemporary is getting into the calamity howling class again. It has discovered a nameless wage worker earning $15 a day who is starving to death because of republican misrule, and prescribes as the remedy to go back to enforced idleness and democratic soup houses. Better take something for it.

Heed the Weather Forecasts.

The official forecaster of the weather bureau at Washington says much of the "incomputable damage" to fruit and vegetation in the south and west caused by the cool waves might have been avoided had people given proper heed to the timely warnings and forecasts of the government weather department. The weather bureau operates under the Department of Agriculture; it was designed chiefly to benefit agriculture and horticulture. It seems to be a sheer waste of energy and capital, therefore, for its forecasts to be ignored.

The jocularity indulged in at the expense of the weather man may, after all, have an evil effect, tending to belittle the serious importance of his work and its value to the entire country. He, like other men, makes mistakes and sometimes comes short of a correct prediction, but in the great majority of cases the official forecast is reliable and if duly observed will save damage to vegetation.

If Prof. Edward B. Garriott, chief forecaster, is correct in his estimate of the tremendous losses this year being largely due to ignorance of the weather predictions, the government should see to it that this fact is widely advertised and impressed on people's minds, for it may be turned to their profit in the end by bringing them to heed these forecasts and be governed by them.

Avaunt the Pink Tea.

What has come over the sturdy Swede of Teuton ancestry and his Teutonic guest? What is this report that comes from Stockholm about the ladies and gentlemen of the court entertaining Colonel Roosevelt for two hours at an afternoon tea and the royal physician forbidding his stepping outside the palace for one whole day and his standing in the presence of 40,000 students singing "The Star Spangled Banner," declining to make a speech and merely bowing his way back from the throngs? The American people have a right to more explicit information on the subject.

It was enough, those stories that came of the little gondolas at Venice, but here is our own lion hunter, the man who has banished mollycoddles, coming down to two hours of tea sipping at a stretch. Such incongruity might be accounted for in some parts of Paris, or even Venice, but in Sweden, never. Sweden, like Mr. Roosevelt, strikes upon the imagination with force as something rigorous and rugged, like its climatic and ancestral attributes. From Upsala to Oscar, from Wodan to the palace at Stockholm, the rulers, the temples and the courts have suggested strength, virility of character and never pink teas.

Truly, this traveler has been led into a strange situation. They tell us he had a little throat affection that prevented his speaking clearly, and it was raining. Prudence is piety at times, but even that will not supply the answer. The American people will expect a better explanation of him and from him. The spirit of Missouri still lives.

The fact is Colonel Watterson is being terribly misquoted as to what he said in that brilliant editorial on Roosevelt and "benevolent despotism." When he first told the people they must regard Roosevelt in a new light, as the most startling figure that has loomed on history's horizon since Napoleon, he did not, as many are quoting him, advocate Roosevelt's elevation to life tenure office any more than he did in the latter editorial, warning the people against the third-term nightmare. Colonel Watterson is eminently practical, whatever else may be said about him.

The bond proposition submitted last year by the Water board authorizes the issue of $6,500,000 in bonds to acquire the water works. The appraisement calls for $6,263,295.49, which would leave over for improvements less than $240,000, while the cost of the duplicate main to Florence is figured at unwards of $350,000. We can see the water company spending $350,000 without any assurance or prospect of getting its money back.

It is common in this country to speak derisively of the policeman's courage, either jocularly or seriously, but it is not always a fair criticism, probably no fairer than the same criticism would be of other men. The incident of the Philadelphia policeman giving his own life to save three little children is only one of many object lessons that policemen generally do not allow danger to stand between them and their duty.

We do not know whether any "jackpot" was distributed at the close of the session of the late Nebraska democratic legislature as there was in Illinois, but we do know that the folks who would have put up money to kill undesirable legislation got pratically all they wanted at the hands of the democratic bunch.

County Assessor Shriver warns the taxpayers that the reversion to elective deputy assessors is going to prove costly by a shrinkage in the assessment roll, relatively, if not absolutely. That electing deputy assessors, and thus dividing the responsibility, would be a step backward was foreordained.

A BARBEROUS MUZZLE.

Waterloo's Reform Exceeds the Safe and Sane Limit.

New York Times.

It is an open question whether barbers as a class have ever been quite as talkative as undying tradition has proclaimed. Everybody knows today the taciturn, morose barber, who is generally expert with shears and razor, and speaks only when spoken to; and not then if he can avoid speech. We have no doubt he existed in ancient Greece and Rome long before the Christian era, when the conversational facility of barbers was as favorite a subject of the jester as it is now.

The barber shop, from the earliest era, has been a resort of gossips. Politics, the arts, the gladiators, betting odds, and the current theatrical attractions have always been volubly discussed in tonsorial establishments. What wonder if the barber himself has learned much and been impelled to impart his share of information, comment, and opinion. Horatius Flaccus and Plutarch testify to the large information of barbers and their habit of imparting it. George Eliot in "Romola" pictures a Florentine barber shop as a depot of general information. But that is not to say the barbers have not been encouraged to impart the information thrust upon them. The man who shaves your beard and cuts your hair is generally talkative or not according to your own mood. Keep silent and the barber will save his gift of words for "next."

In the town of Waterloo, Neb., a new public ordinance, restricting the conversation of barbers, has aroused severe criticism. It provides that the local barbers must not "discuss the gossip of the town" between 7 and 9 p. m. The "gossip of the town" may be hard to define. The discrimination against the barber is clearly illegal. If his customers assemble to discuss the gossip of the town he cannot be deprived of the right to take part in the discussion. The barber will continue to talk in Waterloo, as well as elsewhere, as long as the man in the chair talks.

Marvels of Billcraft.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Forty years ago, when congress passed the annual pension appropriation bill, some one was sure to say in one house or the other that the size of the appropriation must soon begin to decline on account of the increasing mortality of the surviving soldiers of the civil war. Senator Scott, in charge of the pension bill when the senate passed it on Tuesday, was moved by some mysterious influence to say exactly the same thing as an excuse for an appropriation of no less than $155,000,000 which is very near high water mark. Keeping the pension appropriation at the top notch, or as near it as possible, has become an art. Every session witnesses the introduction of new measures carefully framed with the view to keeping the amount drawn from the treasury above $150,000,000; and they are marvels of statecraft and billcraft.

Rising Tide of Immigration.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The slowly rising tide of immigration may safely be taken as a sign of the permanent establishment of normal industrial conditions in the United States. Foreign labor is finding an opening again, for the influx for the first quarter of the present year is nearly equal to that in the corresponding period of 1907, before the business depression had taken place and before it had checked the movement to our shores. The figures for the first three months of 1910 are 244,967, as against 224,069 in 1909, 82,118 in 1908 and 259,076 in 1907. While the statistics for April are not yet complete they will show that the increase has been maintained, and that the totals will be as large as those for April, 1907.

A Fine Compliment.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The nomination of Governor Hughes for the supreme court was unanimously confirmed by the senate immediately upon the report of the judiciary committee. Such prompt action, while customary in the nomination of former members of the senate, is very unusual in any other case, and it indicates in a striking way the universal approval of the president's choice for the important judiciary vacancy. This is not merely a compliment to Governor Hughes nor a compliment to the president. It is a gratifying sign that even at a time of bitter and critical partisan controversy senators are all of one mind in upholding the high standard of the supreme court.

No Occasion for Worry.

Cleveland Leader (rep.).

It does not appear to be necessary to worry over the harm which might befall the country if congress and the president were to race recklessly over new and untried roads, to destinations at once uncertain and menacing. It requires a vivid and far-ranging imagination to foresee any such perils.

Will the Colonels Do It?

Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is announced that efforts will be made to induce both Roosevelt and Bryan to stump Indiana this year. If the two colonels could only be persuaded to engage in a joint debate, the Hoosier state would jump into the limelight with a vengeance.

Falling Back on Jersey.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

If congress continues in its suspicious mood concerning the national incorporation of Mr. Rockefeller's foundation the latter gentleman can console himself with the reflection that he has always found the Jersey charters available in his business.

Our Birthday Book

May 10, 1910.

James Bryce, historian, statesman and diplomatist, was born May 10, 1838, in Belfast. Mr. Bryce is now the British ambassador at Washington, having served in Parliament and held a cabinet position before given this mission. He ranks as the foremost British scholar in historical and political science.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, is 69. Mr. Bennett's father, of the same name, established the paper and made it the wonderful success which his son has maintained.

Charles E. Ady, representing the National Life Insurance company as its general agent for Nebraska, was born May 10, 1862, at McConnellsville, O. He has been in the insurance business in Omaha since 1893, first as special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life, taking his present position with the National Life in 1898.

Richard C. Jordan, superintendent of the United States Indian warehouse in Omaha, is 52. He was born in Ashland, Mass., and educated in the Milwaukee public schools, going into the grocery business, which brought him to Omaha in 1882 as assistant manager for Porter Bros. company. He has held his present place since 1901. Mr. Jordan has also served on the Omaha school board.

William E. Reed, South Omaha manager for Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission, was born May 10, 1877, at Fulton, Ill. He has been with Clay, Robinson & Co. since 1894.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On the Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The military authorities who have to do with the purchase of animals for the army have observed with considerable apprehension the steady increase in the price of horses. The contract awarder less than a year ago for horses was at an average figure of $171. Bids obhorses mantain the price of $183; the price for 155 artillery horses was $213, and that for 300 horses was from $183 to $197. A year ago the average price was $154. The advance in cost is rapidly reaching the prohibitive figure, and the situation is gratifying to the quartermaster general to the extent that it confirms his judgment in establishing two army remount depots—one at Fort Keough and the other at Fort Reno—where young horses are trained. The cost of these young animals at present is $131 and the expense in developing them into horses suitable for military use does not equal the expense of the matured horse purchased under contract for the army.

The army signal school at Fort Leavenworth has been experimenting with a wireless apparatus for use with the cavalry. The apparatus is simple and compact, and, excepting the mast, is carried in four chests, two of which contain the operating apparatus and two the hand generator. These chests weigh about seventy pounds each. The mast consists of six or eight light tubular sections, each five feet six inches long. These, together with a leather bag containing the aerial wires and gear and two small storage batteries, weigh about 150 pounds. The entire outfit is carried in a light instrument wagon that may follow the cavalry or remain near it with its train, according to the military situation. So far as weight and bulk are concerned, the outfit might be carried on three pack animals, but there may be some question as to whether the apparatus would stand the wear and tear. The apparatus can be set up anywhere in a few minutes, and has been set up under favorable conditions in sixty-eight seconds. A range of over thirty-one miles has been attained.

The secretary of war has, as yet, taken no action in the matter of the auditor's disallowed payments of army officers who exercised higher command. Congress is not likely to relieve the situation, at least at this session, but the War department will probably renew its efforts at the next session in the hope that those who have stood in the way of congressional action will then be brought to a better understanding of the case. It appears that the War department is not inclined to comply with the request of the auditor to withhold any of the pay of the officers who are on this list. It looks as if the Treasury department would be obliged to enter suit. The military authorities are averse to suspending the pay in these cases where the payment is held to have been entirely justified. At the same time, the officers against whose accounts the auditor has checked the accounts for increased pay while exercising higher command, are prevented from filing any claims or having their accounts reopened for any purpose, while this situation remains unsettled. Those who are most familiar with the circumstances are positive that the decision of the court would be in favor of the army officers.

The comptroller still has under consideration the question of the pay of those army retired officers who were advanced one grade on account of civil war service and who are on active duty. These officers in holding commissions as of the advanced grade may lose the increased pay they have been receiving. The question, to which reference has been made in these columns, comes up on account of the twenty-four officers whose advancement was recently accomplished and who had not been advanced previously because of the fact that they had once been promoted upon retirement. Considerable interest attaches to this situation, inasmuch as it is a construction of law which the comptroller has before him and the result may affect the back pay of the officers most directly interested. If the comptroller's action is an adverse one, the officers must find their relief in legislation, steps toward which have been taken. Last week the house passed the bill authorizing the issue of commissions to these officers and this will remove the difficulty. In the meantime the anxiety of these officers appears to be fully justified.

It is too early to determine how many vacancies there will be in the grade of second lieutenant in the cavalry, field artillery and infantry arms. There are indications of sufficient places to accommodate the eighty graduates of the military academy—taking into consideration those who will be assigned to the coast artillery corps—and for all the enlisted men of the army who are found qualified for appointment. It is expected there will be very few, if any, vacancies remaining for civilian candidates. At the same time arrangements have been made for the examination of candidates from civil life for the mobile army at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., beginning August 1.

CONTROL OF POWER SITES.

Proposed Transfer from Federal to State Governments.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The doctrine of state rights comes forward once more to embarrass the country as a whole. Four bills are now before congress favoring the surrender by the federal government of the control of water power sites to the several states.

Among these is one introduced by Senator Smoot. This bill if passed would deprive the United States of the control of all water power sites on the public domain, and would delegate to the states all authority to regulate their use.

The framers of these bills maintain that as the water of navigable streams belongs to the state the state should control it. But it is also true that the land bordering on such streams in the public domain belongs to the United States. It is claimed furthermore, that the state should not be deprived of the right to regulate power companies within their bounds. But they have that right already. What is involved is not a question of sovereignty, but of ownership.

The settlement of the question along broad, nationally unified lines is the great essential. The country as a whole can better carry out a comprehensive water power policy than any state.

Special interests would of course find it more to their advantage to deal with the separate states than with the federal government. They could more easily control state legislation than congressional legislation. But it is essential to the success of a broad, continuous policy, one affecting the future as well as the present, that the water rights in the public domain, no less than the land itself, should remain under federal control.

In a Nutshell.

Cleveland Leader.

By paying $100,000,000 more in wages and salaries in the next year the railroads may feel justified in charging $200,000,000 more for freight and fares.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. Peary is accompanying the commander on his tour in Europe and friends of the family say that she still combs his hair and ties his neckties for him.

New York state has issued licenses for 100,000 automobiles. The output of the machines is increasing, and each new "honk" seems to strike a demoniac note novel and terrifying.

Slatin Pasha, the Austrian Baron, who is engaged in remaking the Sudan, is slight in figure, with a youthful step, and is the life and soul of Khartum's social life. He is 52 years old.

Mrs. Dora B. Monteflore, the English suffragist, who has arrived in New York, says American women treat men with too much subserviency. She wants to see 'em respected, but not coddled.

Census returns from Florence, Cal., include a pair of remarkable schedules in the case of Francisco Espor and his wife Rafael, who claim to be 110 and 107 years of age, respectively, and to have been married 90 years.

Major Bob Yokum of Pierre, S. D., is said to own the only team of bison broken to harness. He bought the animals when they were 4 months old, and after months of patient effort succeeded in training them. Buffalo are said to be the most obstinate of all wild animals.

The first paragraph Mark Twain wrote when he began his editorial duties with the Virginia City Enterprise was this: "A beautiful sunset made Beranger a poet, a mother's kiss made Benjamin West an artist, and fifteen dollars a week makes us a journalist."

Leslie M. Shaw and Richmond P. Hobson may spiel like hired hands till doomsday without convincing the help of a Chicago hotel that the Japs are not all right. Prince Iyesato scattered tips of $10 and $20 gold pieces among the bunch, and the money will talk back for awhile.

The new saloon license law of Massachusetts, known as the "bar and bottle act," provides for two forms of license—one where the booze is drank at the bar, another for the sale of bottled goods or "rushing the can" for drinking elsewhere. Both licenses cannot be granted any one place.

When James B. Hammond of typewriter fame thought his end was near, two years ago, he divided the Hammond company stock, valued at $1,000,000, among faithful employes. With restored health the spell of generosity vanished, and he now seeks the aid of New York courts to recover the donated million.

It is announced in the French press that the historic house occupied by Napoleon on the Isle of Elba, known as the villa San Martino, is to be sold at auction. With the house are to go the furniture and other souvenirs of the emperor. The newspapers urge that the friends and admirers of Napoleon take steps to prevent the dispersal of the historic objects.

SUNNY GEMS.

"The dear old songs they used to sing," began the sentimentalist.

"Yes," replied Mr. Lobrow; "I've heard about them. My private opinion is that we appreciate them because people don't insist on singing them any more."—Washington Star.

"Gerald," she said, facing him with heightened color and putting her hands behind her, "you will have to choose between me and your old pipe!"

Not an instant did Gerald hesitate.

"The old pipe goes, dear," he said, throwing it away. "I was thinking of buying a new one, anyhow."—Chicago Tribune.

"Will you put me off at the museum, conductor?"

"Not if you behave yourself, ma'am."—Syracuse Herld.

"Well, Uncle Simon, I'm mighty glad to see you. Just down from Skigginsville, are you? What's doing up your way."

"Well, nothin' much, 'ceptin' the sawmill and old Jess Watkins."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"You're looking blue," remarked the lobster. "What's the matter?"

"I have just heard," the oyster answered, "that there are such things as vegetable oysters."

"What's the difference?" rejoined the other. "There are human lobsters, too, but I don't let that worry me a cent's worth."—Chicago Tribune.

"Browning says love lies deeper than all words."

"Yes. It frequently lies away down where the pocketbook is carried."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Lawson—What sort of a man is Bjenkyns, anyway?

Dawson—Well, his wife always goes with him when he buys a sut of clothes.—Somerville Journal.

"Father, what do you wish me to be when I grow up?"

"The same as I am, my son—a lawyer."

"Then, instead of wasting any more time on arithmetic, geography, and such truck, I'd better be getting at the hypothetical question, hadn't I?"

"THE NEWSPAPER GUY."

W. M. Bolger in Judge.

I see a man pushing his way through the lines,
Where the work of the terrible fire fiend shines.
"The chief?" I inquire; and a policeman replies,
"Why, no; he's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man walk through the door of a show,
Where great throngs are blocked by the sign, "S. R. O."
"Is this man a star that no ticket he buys?"
"Star nothing! He's one of those newspaper guys!"

I see a man start on the trail of a crook,
While he scorns the police and brings him to book.
"Sherlock Holmes?" I exclaim; and someone replies,
"'Sherlock Holmes?' That's one of those newspaper guys!"

And some day I'll pass by the great gate of gold,
And see a man pass through, unquestioned and bold.
"A saint?" and St. Peter will surely reply,
"He carries a pass; that's a newspaper guy!"