

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1910. M. F. WALKER, Notary Public.

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Certainly, it is warm; it is supposed to be at this time of the year.

As usual, the court house contractor blames it on the other fellow.

The initiative and referendum got such a poor start that it was flagged at the post.

Somebody's departure "for the scene of the big prize fight" is chronicled. Where's that?

The waters of the Pacific ocean seem to have made a vain effort to cleanse San Francisco.

Now, if Mr. Bryan can just be induced to let these two new states make their own constitutions.

It will take a rather courageous foreman to walk up to Editor Roosevelt's door and yell, "Copy!"

Still, third parties are not new things in this country. Never been a campaign without one in recent years.

It was highly appropriate that the president should sign the statehood bill with two pens, since it makes two states.

With the aid of the rest of the United States, New York did tolerably well in welcoming the former president.

Despair and twins to the colored man are the same, says the Charleston News and Courier. But why draw the color line?

Senator Tillman says he will not resign to oblige his political enemies. Well, then, he might do it for his friends' sake.

Paying the Corporation Tax. Strong support was given to the joint resolution introduced in congress postponing until January 1, 1911, the payment of the federal corporation tax and the appeals were rather general in character, so far as localities are concerned.

Those same people who were kicking about the "unseasonably cool weather" are now complaining about "this awful hot weather."

Perhaps those coal dealers while tarrying among us will consent to give us a hunch on what we will have to pay to keep warm next winter.

With the example of Oklahoma to guide them, Arizona and New Mexico should be able to keep out of some of the pitfalls that beset new states.

Governor Shallenberger has announced finally that he will not call that extra session. Edgar Howard is due to wear craps for at least thirty days.

The republicans of Pennsylvania are not to be criticized for trying to get Secretary Knox to run for governor, though Governor Stuart has done a pretty good job.

Note that Jerry Howard is still fighting the battle of Bunker Hill with his mouth, and next time proposes to whip John Bull and Theodore Roosevelt, both at once, with one hand tied behind his back.

By official proclamation Mayor "Jim" has undertaken to tell us how to celebrate a safe and sane Fourth. Most of us, however, will be inclined to question Mayor "Jim's" competency as an instructor on this subject.

Campaign Fund Publicity.

Having urged congress into a speedy fulfillment of the principal republican platform pledges, President Taft is now bringing pressure for the enactment of a campaign fund publicity bill before the adjournment of this session. This measure is supposed to be resting in some committee lacking the ability, or possibly the desire, to compromise the difference between the two houses in such a way as to assure it of the necessary majority in both.

The Chicago platform did not include a specific demand for campaign fund publicity, but Mr. Taft advocated it during the canvass and he, therefore, feels that he has assumed a personal obligation, which he proposes to try to make good. Mr. Taft as a candidate showed his faith by his words, as well as by his words, and insisted on a treasurer to handle the campaign fund, subject to the publicity law of New York. The republican national committee thus voluntarily submitted to the most stringent publicity law on the statute books. The enactment of the law by congress would, therefore, merely make compulsory on all candidates for elective federal office the same requirements with which Mr. Taft's campaign managers complied at his request.

The probable effect of a federal campaign fund publicity law, The Bee believes, has been greatly exaggerated. This belief is based on our experience with such a law here in Nebraska, which has been on our statute books for more than ten years, only to be systematically ignored or evaded by candidates and political committees of all parties. In fact, the worst and most flagrant offenders against the Nebraska law have been the closest friends of Mr. Bryan, who has been loudest in demanding this legislation, as witness the secret and unaccounted absorption of \$15,000 of Wall street boodle during the campaign of 1904, procured from the Parker treasury by Mr. Bryan's own brother-in-law. A national publicity law might have made that performance a criminal offense, but it would not have prevented it any more than did the state law under which it was already a criminal offense.

San Francisco and New Orleans. It is greatly to be feared that San Francisco and New Orleans will never be friends again. They seem to have created an irreconcilable breach in their rivalry for the Panama-Pacific exposition. Through their newspapers they are carrying on a warfare of bitter denunciation, which must tend to disgust quite as many people as it will convince or convict. San Francisco papers parade the charge that New Orleans is a "dilapidated, unkempt city," and that it "lies in the sunstroke and fever belt," and that "you can fry eggs on the sidewalk six months out of the year." Then comes the New Orleans papers with the charge of bubonic plague, earthquake and fog against the California metropolis.

There is some truth and much exaggeration on both sides, but what do the people, or what does congress care about the relative demerits of the two cities? Either probably is capable of holding a successful exposition, though San Francisco offers the specious plea that New Orleans made a failure of its fair back in 1884 as an argument against 1910. San Francisco puts up its strongest talk when it says that it asks congress or the government for no financial aid, but merely the assurance of a right-of-way for the exposition; that it will make the preliminary guarantee of \$7,500,000 and all other financial contributions necessary itself. New Orleans, on the other hand, has not yet made a bonus in cash, though it claims to be able to do all that may be required to insure the success of the enterprise. Of course, if neither city should win out, the canal would be put into commission just the same.

No Special Session. Governor Shallenberger gives it out as his definite conclusion not to convene the legislature in special session to submit the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution according to the peremptory demand made upon him by William Jennings Bryan. The governor says he will make a detailed statement of the reasons for his action, but no detailed statement is necessary. All he has to say is that he can discover no existing emergency as contemplated by the constitution warranting such an extraordinary action, and no widespread public sentiment favoring the overriding of the constitution.

The action of the governor, however, creates an emergency within the democratic party which it will be interesting to watch. In making his arbitrary order to the governor Mr. Bryan declared, and he has repeated the declaration in his subsequent speeches on the subject, that if his plan for submitting the initiative and referendum at the forthcoming election was not carried out forthwith he would insist on incorporating into the democratic platform a plank pledging county option. "If the liquor question must be disposed of before we can secure the initiative and referendum," he thundered, "then the sooner we dispose of it the better." And Mr. Bryan's pronouncement in favor of county option leaves his party no alternative as to the method of clearing the decks.

Mr. Bryan is just now in Europe, where he has proclaimed it to be his rule not to talk home politics except when he is at home. His return, however, is scheduled for the first of July, by which time he will doubtless have something more to say. While Governor Shallenberger's decision disposes of the extra session, it is reasonable to suppose that it does not dispose of Mr. Bryan's fixed determination to make the democratic platform convention dance to his music.

It seems that the reporters entirely omitted to mention that the colonel returned from Elba on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, but then there were several other things to mention. The slip-up of the appropriation for \$425,000 for enlargement of the Lincoln

postoffice building which Senator Burkett got through the senate is the cause of unsurpassed glee on the part of the Lincoln Star. The Star is inspired with so much municipal patriotism that it would rather have no postoffice at all than to let Senator Burkett claim credit for anything.

Up to Nevada.

It is up to the governor of Nevada to prevent the prize fight spewed out by California from being transferred to that state. Nevada has nothing to gain, but much to lose, by harboring this fight. Its position in the sisterhood of states as the only commonwealth that legalizes knock-down-and-drag-out fistfights and facilitates divorces is not an enviable one, and even for a state where the primitive methods of the old frontier are still so much in evidence it needs to stand up and throw off this incubus. It is an incubus and Nevada cannot get around it.

These are not the elements that make for the upbuilding and prosperity of a state. Nevada has joked long enough, it has been too content to lounge around in its buckskins and boots, playing with its shooting irons; it is time for it to dress up in real civilian clothes and begin to take life seriously.

Some doubt seems to exist as to the power of the governor under the law to prevent a prize fight. The state legislature enacted a measure specifically for the purpose of legalizing the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight in 1899 and, so far as known, that statute has never been repealed or amended, and friends of the pugilists contend that its provisions plainly prevent the state from interfering with the fight. A really determined governor, however, would find a way.

Keep Cool.

Common sense is the best fan one can use in hot weather. It will keep one comparatively comfortable when ice and other artificial agencies fail. It is always possible to avoid sun strokes and becoming overheated, no matter what the temperature may say about it.

Strict adherence to the simple laws of sanitation will go a long way toward offsetting the effect of the heat and sanitation in this case has a mental aspect as well as physical. The man who keeps his mind in good order, controls his temper and emotions and goes about his daily duties temperately and evenly day by day is seldom the man who suffers most from the heat. It is the man who undertakes irregular tasks, or frets about the excessive heat and gives too free rein to his indulgences that usually gets overheated or is the most uncomfortable.

Hot weather is perfectly natural, after all, just as much so as cold weather or the average—cool and warm, and it is the person who fits into the even, average tenor of his way who is best averted to the exigencies which Old Sol, in his most enthusiastic periods, imposes upon him.

But we have not had any sunstroke weather as yet this season; it has been a little warm and we have felt it more because it came so abruptly, but we needed it to thaw us out, for winter held on an unusually long time.

ONE LAW THEY FEAR.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law an Effective One. Whenever the members of a monopolistic conspiracy come face to face with the Sherman anti-trust law they show unmistakable signs of fright. A mere threat of its enforcement through prospective defendants under it in any case make conservative business men turn pale and develop all wall street all of the symptoms of panic.

This law covers precisely the ground that its authors had in view. It forbids combination and conspiracies in restraint of trade, and like any other criminal statute, provides severe penalties for those who offend against its principal of just justice contained in it is derived from the common law. Even its language has been familiar to English-speaking people for generations.

The fact that this law is held in such dread proves two things—one, that as a people we are in the habit of engaging in business practices long outlawed, and the other, that a measure of this nature, which has never been consistently enforced. If this law had been applied honestly and fearlessly from the first, the people would have escaped many wrongs and oppressions.

Few questioned the justice of the Sherman act when it was passed. It was only after years of hesitations and delays to commercial and industrial agencies that there grew up a "business" element which found respectable support for the contention that the law is ruinously drastic and impervious of execution.

It is a real locomotive engine and has run on railroads all over the country. J. Clark Colt, with the Lee-Glass-Anderson Hardware company and the Colt Auto-mobile company, was born June 22, 1872, at Missouri Valley, Ia. He has been in business here in Omaha since 1899, and is a booster all the time.

William Hayward, secretary of the republican national committee, was among those who went down the bay on the Androscoggin last Saturday to greet Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Hayward came on partly to pay his respects to the colonel and at the same time to try to get the letter to go out to Nebraska in August for the convention of the Union Veterans Republican club and the Epworth league, and was disappointed to learn that Colonel Roosevelt had decided not to make any western appointments before the John Brown celebration in Kansas in September.

Politics in Nebraska

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The city council wants to put an end to the enterprise of city employees who endeavor to earn money on the side by circulating street and paving petitions. Not a bad idea. But what about the firemen and policemen who are also hiring out on extra jobs when they are supposed to be subject to call by the city at any time?

The Indian chief who, after taking in the whole reception at New York, summed up the entire proceedings more completely than any other chronicler, when, in placing his foot on the brass rail in a popular grill room, he quietly observed, "Umph, big day."

If it be true that civil war veterans were left out of the Roosevelt reception parade, it certainly did not represent any wish of the honored guest and, doubtless, had he known of it there would have been a little side demonstration.

The statehood bill has been made a law by the president affixing his name with an eagle's quill. Now hear the eagle scream on the impending independence day in New Mexico and Arizona.

Mayor "Jim" announces that his portraits will soon be seen on buttons and badges all over the state. After his portrait on those cigars folks may be expected to stand for anything.

Chief Concern of the West. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. So far as the west may be concerned, the long and short haul clause of the new railroad bill is not so disturbing as the question of a long or short port to haul.

Bryan and the Yellow Peril. Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Bryan told the World's Missionary conference that the only Yellow Peril was the lust for gold. What was the use of preaching his coinage doctrine over there?

A Tour of Inspection. Indianapolis News. One does not exactly gather from the reports whether the trip of Secretary Dickinson and his family, General Clarence R. Edwards and his family, and some others, is a tour of the world, with incidental inspection of fortifications here and there, or inspection of fortifications here and there with an incidental tour of the world.

The Old-Fashioned Fourth. New York World. "Our forefathers," celebrated the Fourth with gunpowder; but they did it in small communities, using arms of short range and squibs of trifling power compared with the diabolic invention of modern times. They did not neglect the reading of the Declaration, or patriotic orations and other similar observances.

"I feel safe in saying, however, that with nine-tenths of the republicans of Nebraska there is a feeling against the re-election of Speaker Cannon, who is regarded as an obstacle to the growth of the republican party. They know of no reason why Cannon in his position should be held sacred by the republican party or by any member of it.

Nebraska are not entirely satisfied with the tariff bill; nor, on the other hand, are they ready to condemn it in its entirety. There are certain schedules, such as that of wool, which they believe should have been lowered. Personally I believe in a tariff commission to gather facts scientifically and accurately on which to base future reduction in such a way as to comply exactly with the requirements of the Chicago platform, to cover the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, and yet in such a way as to do as little violence as possible to established business.

"The liquor fight in Nebraska is a fight primarily for county option; in other words, making the county the unit of local option, instead of the municipality. The only bearing it could have on the congress situation would be in regard to the federal law. Personally I am in favor of liquor in a dry territory under any cover or shield such as the interstate commerce law. But in my opinion every right thinking person would be glad to see the liquor question settled and free from the machination of politics. It ought not to be determined by such individual may not find that surround politics any more than is absolutely necessary.

"I think the republican party in its principles and performances is so far superior to anything the democratic party has ever done that it will hold together, even though each individual may not find in the party platform or in the laws enacted what he wants in every particular. As for democratic prospects, they are as they always are six months before an election, brighter than at any other time. For the last forty years they have been able to carry the country in June and lose it in November.

"As for things out in Nebraska, well, it hardly seems reasonable to elect a democrat to congress from a republican district in Massachusetts because of high prices for farm products in Nebraska, and also elect a democrat to a republican district in Nebraska because of the high price of manufactured articles in Massachusetts. I was born a republican and expect to remain one. I was born in Nebraska, educated there. All my social, business and family relations are in Nebraska, and," added Mr. Hayward, "I am for Nebraska against the world."

Mr. Hayward is a son of the late United States Senator Monroe L. Hayward. He was state chairman in three political campaigns. During the Spanish-American war he was captain in the Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and he has been Colonel of the Second regiment of the Nebraska National Guard. He is 53 years old and married.

Our Birthday Book

June 22 1910. Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific railroad, was born June 22, 1860, at San Jacinto, Texas. He is a lawyer by profession, becoming general counsel for the Union Pacific under Mr. Harriman and succeeding the latter on his death to the administration headship of the Harriman lines.

Francis E. Warren, United States senator from Wyoming, is 72 years old today. He was born in Vermont in the union army, losing in Wyoming in 1868, where he served as governor before being elected to the senate.

Henry T. Oxnard, the best sugar man, was born June 22, 1860, at Marselles, France. Mr. Oxnard is the owner of the two largest beet sugar factories in this country, one of them in Nebraska. He is now residing in California.

Cy Warman, writer of railroad stories, is 58 today. He is a real locomotive engine and has run on railroads all over the country. J. Clark Colt, with the Lee-Glass-Anderson Hardware company and the Colt Automobile company, was born June 22, 1872, at Missouri Valley, Ia. He has been in business here in Omaha since 1899, and is a booster all the time.

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PERSONAL NOTES.

Peary is home, but poor Cook, where is he? One Pennsylvania candidate expended 54 cents in the campaign. He was beaten, but few have so cheaply achieved defeat.

Informer Parr is to get \$100,000 instead of \$1,000,000 and does not seem satisfied. Many persons, however, would tell all they know for much less.

William Dean Howells confesses in Harper's Magazine that in the early career of Mark Twain he "edited" out all the real meat in the stuff submitted to the Atlantic Monthly by Mr. Clemens.

Miss Clara B. True, who for a number of years directed the destinies of several Indian reservations in southern California, has gone to New Mexico, having resigned from the Indian service to turn her activities to ranching.

Of the ninety-two United States senators but nine have mothers living. These fortunate senators are Phil of California, Beveridge of Indiana, Owen and Gore of Oklahoma, Nelson and Clark of Minnesota, Kean of New Jersey, Dick of Ohio and Smith of Michigan.

Frederick W. Siver of Milwaukee, president of the Northwestern Mailable Iron company and other important industries there, who recently died at the age of 63 years, deserves mention because almost unaided he introduced industrial education in his city and established a trades school.

RAILROAD INCOME AND OUTGO.

Weak Prop Under Argument for Increased Revenue. Indianapolis News. There is at least a possibility that by the time the Interstate Commerce commission gets a chance to consider the reasonableness of the increase in freight rates, one of the strongest arguments in favor of such an increase will no longer be available.

"I don't know that I believe in any kind of adjectives or qualifying words for republicans," was the reply. "I have no apology to make for the republican party either in Nebraska or anywhere. But out with me the term 'progressive' to 'insurgent'."

"What is a progressive?" "One who takes advanced ground. In the first place on Roosevelt policies; who sticks unalterably on Mr. Roosevelt's main proposition that the most powerful corporation under our laws is the most humble private citizen. That is, after all, that is what Roosevelt has said, and that is what Nebraska republicans believe in.

"In our state," Mr. Hayward continued, "warming up to his theme, 'those men are not so progressive who in the face of the ridicule, of calumny and threatened political annihilation advocated and fought for the 3-cent passenger law, a law providing for a railroad commission, a measure for terminal taxation, the pure food law and the direct primary law."

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Ancient Names in Evidence.

With Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan in the senate and Napoleon Bonaparte Broward of Florida gone in, some people will regard it as a matter of small consequence that we have no Daniel Webster or Henry Clay in the most dignified deliberative body on earth.

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Army Gossip

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

The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year to be used by the signal corps for the purchase and development of wireless telephones, and the general deficiency bill of the present congress extends this appropriation to the next fiscal year. The signal corps has already done some work in the way of experimenting with wireless telephones, and tests have been made between a station on top of the Mills building and one at the bureau of standards at Washington. While messages have been transmitted between the two stations, much in the way of improvement development remains to be done.

Chiefs of bureaus of the War Department with whom are serving army officers who are detached from their line commands, have been called upon to show the reasons for the continuance on the duty of those officers. The reports will undoubtedly show that the reasons are urgent and that the officers on this detached duty cannot be spared. The same inquiry has been made in other directions. In the hope, as expressed in a statement issued by the secretary of war, that the list of so-called absentees in the line may be reduced. Those who know something of the situation entertain no such expectation. The number of officers who are likely to be recalled from detached duty will be few indeed. That has been the experience hitherto whenever efforts have been made, as they have been periodically, to cut down the number of officers on detached duty.

Considerable interest attaches to a decision which has been rendered this week by the comptroller of the treasury relating to the payment, or in the case of non-payment of a death benefit authorized by the act of May 11, 1908. That law provided that army and navy officers and enlisted men in the service should designate the person to whom an amount, equal to six months' pay, should be paid in the event of death. In the case under consideration—the late Lieutenant O. B. Grimm of the army signal corps, who died in service in November, 1908—that officer neglected to designate a beneficiary. A short time before his death, while on leave of absence at home, he informed his relatives that it was his intention to designate the comptroller as the beneficiary. He did not do so formally, however. The auditor for the Navy Department decided that the death benefit could not be paid, whereupon affidavits were presented from a brother and a sister of the deceased officer aiming to show the intention of the army officer. The comptroller has affirmed the auditor's ruling and decided that the evidence submitted is not sufficient to show such a designation of the claimant as beneficiary as is contemplated by the law. This is another instance which should impress officers with the necessity of promptly and sufficiently designating a beneficiary.

The tentative order prescribing regular physical exercise and an annual physical test for army officers is reposing in the general staff of the War department, together with the voluminous documents from various sources, including the department commander, the chief of staff, the chief of the army and the officers at the army war college and the service schools at Fort Monroe, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, who lent themselves to an experimental application of the provisions of the amended requirement. It is generally understood that the tentative order will be issued until Major General Leonard Wood assumed his duties in Washington as chief of staff and takes up the subject. The variety of opinions submitted is due to the failure of the War department to specify in unequivocal terms the purpose of the physical test, and the character of the tests to be made. The requirements of physical exercise or to the exception from an annual physical test. Evidently the first thing to be determined, in reaching a conclusion upon the provisions of the physical test order, will be as to its object, and the full knowledge of the policy of the administration. The order will aid the new chief of staff in framing his recommendations to the secretary of war.

An interesting question has been before the War department at the instance of Colonel Joseph Garrard, Fifteenth cavalry, by duty at Fort Myer. The occasion for a ruling grew out of a circumstance at Fort Sheridan where the commander, Colonel W. L. Picher, Twenty-seventh infantry, deposed an officer of the Fifteenth cavalry from command of one of the troops of that regiment stationed at that post and assigned him to duty with another troop of the regiment at the same station; at the same time depriving the officer of the privilege of leaving the limits of the post for one month. Colonel Garrard questioned whether a post commander had the authority, under regulations and approved customs of the service, to deprive an officer not of his own regiment from command of the company to which he is regularly assigned and attach him to duty with another company that is provided with another officer. The War department holds that such authority is possessed by a post commander, and that the senior officer is vested with a large responsibility and should have a large discretion. The power has not been in words lodged in the regimental commander or elsewhere, and his exercise seems to be quite necessary for the post commander. Another question was asked, to the effect that the post commander has authority to confine an officer to the limits of the post for a specified time as a punishment for alleged dereliction of duty without affording the officer an opportunity to be tried by court-martial. It is held that the commanding officer of a post can discipline an officer at his post by denying him a privilege without giving the officer the right to demand a trial. The fact that company commanders are prevented from depriving soldiers of privileges without giving them a right to demand a trial cannot be considered as establishing a policy extending to the cases of officers.

Believe It or Pass. Cincinnati Enquirer. According to an article now going the rounds, we are soon to see a "poor man's automobile." That is to say, the price and upkeep of automobiles is going to be so greatly reduced that even the poor man can afford one of the machines. It will not do to take too much stock in such reports, of course, for there are very few luxuries that get within the reach of the poor man in the old world, so we give these particulars of the report without admitting that there is a great deal in them.

DETROIT FREE PRESS. We grumbled a lot. At the rain and the cold. But now it has turned to the rose unfold. And the sweet summer breeze carries perfume with it. And we soil our ears. And we don't care a bit for the grey of the skies and the chill of the rain. That we used to despise. For it's summer again.

We grumbled and growled. When the weather was bad. We frowned and we scowled. And we made ourselves sad. But the sun has come out. And the sun shines above. The doves sweetly coo. Their notes are full of love. The trees nod and sway. In their garments of green. And we all put away. Any thought that was mean.

For it's summer again. And the roses unfold. The brooks tell to me of the days of old. The hollyhocks bloom. By the gate as of yore; And when the sun is hot; And the chill that it bore; O, we don't care a bit. For 'tis yesterday's woes. Today brings with it. The sunbeam and the rose.

This is the way. We are mournful and sad. For a week or a day. In the end to be glad; And never a sigh. And the tear in the eye. Disappears in a while. For 'tis yesterday's woes. Disappointment and doubt. When grim winter quips out. Summer quickly wipes out.

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