

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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

He's coming back! Who's coming back? Mr. Bryan's coming back.

Reno is becoming quite a milling center—divorce and fight mills.

At any rate, the Omaha Commercial club gave those army officers a warm time.

Senator Gore, though blind, is sure he could see graft in those transactions.

Did Mr. Bryan select Montreal in order to avoid a home-coming ovation on the dock?

In view of passing events, those to come, Reno ought to be the pick-pocket's paradise just now.

Most of us have, at least, reached the conclusion that no man has a monopoly on honesty in this country.

Pretty soon the various departments of our city government will be able to put on an automobile parade all by themselves.

Georgia seems destined for another state campaign between the Smiths and Browns—Hoke and Governor Joe. Hard to count between them.

Has Mr. Roosevelt's alma mater begun turning out mollycoddlers? One of this year's graduates announces that he will become a milliner.

A package containing \$5,000 of real money last seen in an express office in Omaha is on the missing list. If you see it coming your way, don't dodge.

Life to some men drifts along as smooth as a plane, while others have their San Juans and Sagamores—always climbing hills and snatching victory at the top.

Safe and sane education of the Fourth would save many lives, and so would safe and sane driving of automobiles every day in the year. Why not have both?

The anti-saloon professional reformers insist that their financial accounts are all right, notwithstanding the innuendoes of the seceding insurgents. Perhaps that's what is the trouble.

A Memphis paper hears a rumor that President Taft will appoint Governor Harmon to the supreme court. Hardly, not so long as Harmon can be kept in the ring as his possible opponent.

"Why is it," asks W. T. Stead, "that I never attend a peace conference without becoming bellicose?" For the same reason, perhaps, that building warships promotes international amity. The things go by paradoxes.

The true Roosevelt character was exemplified at Cambridge, where the former president at the Harvard demonstration acted as chief guest and host at the same time. Guess little Archie's definition of his father is all right.

Some women seem to gain recognition without woman's suffrage. For instance, there is Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the city schools of Chicago, being proposed for president of the National Educational association.

Important if True.

Announcement is made by the Railway Record, a weekly paper published at Chicago in the interest of the railroads, that the higher rate schedules which the railroads have been trying to force upon the people have been agreed to by the big shippers, and particularly the meat packers, who have been persuaded to withdraw their opposition to the advance in rates and to consent to an increase of 11 per cent on packing house products from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard. After telling these glad tidings the Railway Record continues:

It has been intimated that a great deal of the opposition of shippers as a whole to the proposed advance in rates was created by the fact that the impression had got abroad among them that in making the advance packing house products and a few other lines, comprising in the aggregate a great bulk of the traffic of the railroads, were to be specially favored. This, it was claimed, would have thrown the great burden of the proposed increase upon the shoulders of the smaller classes of shippers, and hence the vehemence which they exhibited in resisting the efforts of the roads to advance their rates. Now that the great packing house interests have signified their willingness to pay the important advance referred to, and as other great lines of industry such as the steel interests are understood to be prepared to take similar action, it is believed that the opposition of the smaller classes of shippers will be entirely overcome, and that when the railroads again file increased tariffs with the Interstate Commerce commission, no question whatever will be raised concerning their reasonableness and justice, and thus the whole trouble will be peacefully and happily overcome.

Should the smaller shippers persist in their opposition it is believed that the action of the representatives of the larger lines, in thus agreeing to a considerable advance in the rates on their traffic, will establish such a preponderance of evidence in favor of the case of the railroads that the Interstate Commerce commission will have no recourse but to decide in favor of the railway companies, and they will thus get all that they have been contending for in the premises.

This may be important if true, but even if true we apprehend that the smaller shippers, who are not also big owners of railway stock and therefore in no position to milk the cow at both ends, will not be stampeded by any such agreement, nor will the Interstate Commerce commission be constrained to approve a general rate increase just because the packers may be willing to pay more on their products and take it out twice over on the live stock market from whom they buy and the consumer to whom they sell.

No doubt the railroads will again file their increased tariffs. All the signs point to such determination on their part, particularly their continued cry of tight money and loudly proclaimed abandonment of projected extensions and improvements. But if the railroad rate-makers have led themselves to believe that no one will question the reasonableness and justice of the new levy they propose to place on the traffic of the country they are likely to find themselves mistaken.

No Muzzle for the Press.

The attorney for Lee O'Neil Browne, accused of bribing legislators, showed a lack of good judgment when he asked the court for an order enjoining the press from criticizing the four men who hung the jury in this case. No matter if this attorney actually believes in the innocence of his client, he was not warranted in making such a motion and the court did a commendable thing in summarily overruling it.

It is not for courts to abridge the right of free speech or free press in this country where those rights are organic and where they have stood since the foundation of the republic as one of the greatest restraining influences in our national and civic life. Good men and righteous causes do not suffer, as a rule, and have little to fear from the searchlight of publicity and in such cases as this one, where the accused is not acquitted, but merely escapes on technical grounds in the first trial, it would help nothing to muzzle the press. There are ample legal restrictions upon the newspapers for the protection of innocent parties, or parties charged and not proven guilty of crime, so that for any unbridled comment passed upon Mr. Browne or the four men who refused to accredit the evidence of his alleged guilt there is a remedy provided.

It is not an argument for this attorney's case or client or for the character of service rendered by these four men for the attorney to make this remarkable request of the court. Let honest criticism be made unbridled. If there is no guilt anywhere there can be no injury, and if there is culpability the people may want to know it and the light of further publicity might enable them to see it.

State Conservation.

The deliberations and results of South Dakota's state conservation congress will arouse more than ordinary interest, as the congress represents the cosmopolitan citizenship and the varied industries of the state and contemplates a broad scope of activity. It is the purpose to ask the federal government that the coal, timber and water of the state be removed from federal to state control and that the arid land heretofore subject to government reclamation be turned over to the state to compensate for the railway and swamp land grants given to other states.

These demands will no doubt meet with objection, especially from those who look askance at the general principle of state's rights, but it need not necessarily come in conflict with that fundamental doctrine. Until the plan of national conservation has had time for practical operation there will, of course, be some obstacles in its way of state initiative, but it would seem that the state could accomplish much

good by co-operating with the national government in safeguarding its natural resources, as each state ought to be intimately acquainted with its own resources to be able to develop or conserve them intelligently. The plan might also eventually have the very desirable effect of lightening the expense of the general conservation movement upon the government, and, if so, then leave more money for the carrying on of enterprises distinctly a federal in character.

Minnesota has organized a state conservation congress and other states are likely to follow the example, but owing to its peculiar situation South Dakota's project will no doubt have a vital bearing upon the action of other states.

Parents and the Fourth.

City councils and mayors in many cities have decided in favor of the "safe and sane Fourth," while officials in other cities have not. But without official embargoes to aid them parents can do much toward bringing about a safe and sane Fourth, toward preventing needless casualties from the handling of explosives if they will. Of course, Mrs. Jones may not be able to do much with Willie Smith, but she can with Johnny Jones. If each father and mother would do their best to keep their children from running wild that day and injuring themselves or somebody else they would find a tremendous falling off in the list of accidents.

And why should not parents perform this duty? Why should they wait for others to do it for them? True enough, the least city officials could do, if they viewed this matter in its serious aspects, would be to limit the use of dangerous fireworks, but even then it remains largely a matter of parental control. Last year there was some falling off in the general number of Fourth of July victims over the country, showing that the people are getting more cautious about the use of these perilous devices, but there should be a greater reduction this year and there will be if every household looks out for its own.

The Late Senator Daniel.

The death of Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia takes out of the halls of national legislation the most typical representative remaining of the old school southern statesmanship. Except for Senators Frye and Hale of Maine, Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Daniel's record for length of continuous service in the United States senate is unequalled by any of his colleagues.

Senator Daniel's democracy was of the ancient and unadulterated brand. True, he followed Bryan in his first two campaigns, but with reluctance and misgiving. He never had much faith in Bryan leadership, and even had a personal encounter with him as a result of their differences before his third term nomination, which the Virginian freely asserted was foredoomed. As a constitutional lawyer Senator Daniel was in a class reached by very few, and the law text book known as "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments," written by him in his youthful days, is still a standard. Everywhere, in private intercourse as well as in the senate chamber, he was courteous and gallant personified. Virginia will have to search far to find another to fill his place as well as he did.

A Far-Reaching Rate Decision.

The Interstate Commerce commission has decided that the principle of rate making is wrong that permits a railroad to charge more for transportation from Omaha to Reno than from Omaha to Sacramento, or the same whether the shipment originates at Omaha or Denver or Boston and goes to Reno or Sacramento. It is purely arbitrary and the railroads have never been able, when put to the test, to justify it, though they have managed in some ways to keep the principle in vogue. The idea that intermediate cities should pay the coast terminal rate plus the local back to the point of delivery never was tenable and the wonder is that the railroads have been able to maintain. They could have done their general cause much good by abandoning it long ago, but instead of that they are not yet ready to make this practice.

It is this practice that the Interstate Commerce commission knocks out in its decision in the Pacific coast cases, which is one of the most important it has ever made respecting freight rates, because it both uproots one of the railroads' most tenaciously held rules and is nation-wide in its effect. It furthermore must be helpful as a factor in clearing up this whole rate-making situation. Certainly it tends to add no weight to the railroads' arguments and pleas for the necessity of a higher level of rates as a means of increasing their earning power. Its chief influence in this connection will be moral, for it is bound to reflect some discredit upon the good faith of these representations. Of course, there may be rates here and there that are subject to reasonable advance, just as there are others calling for reduction, but the remedy is not a general raise, but readjustment upon a sound basis.

A boy dived from the center span of Brooklyn bridge into East river for \$250 offered by a merchant to any person foolish enough to risk his life in this manner. But why make such offers? What cause is to be served by the feat? And what if the boy had been killed, as many others have who tried to do what he did? This is

the merchant's way of advertising he ought to learn some new lessons and the law might take a hand in teaching him.

Our democratic friends are evidently hard to please. Here is one in the same issue of the democratic contemporary scribbling the loss of a postmasterly of one senator to his insurgency and crediting another senator with getting an appointment for a favorite who is too much of an insurgent. This looks like the coon trap "to catch 'em a-comin' and a-go'in'."

Even our newly arrived army officers remark upon the disgraceful condition of Omaha's streets, which is the one thing about our city that impresses strangers unfavorably. For bad streets, however, the blame can be located and the fault remedied if our people will only pursue the matter vigorously and persistently.

Freedom to worship God in any orderly manner is the constitutional right of every American citizen, but freedom to disturb the neighborhood with a brass band pounded in the name of religion at all hours of the day and night has its limitations.

Reports from Montreal are to the effect that on landing "Mr. Bryan refused to discuss politics." It's a ten-to-one shot, however, that he will overcome his reluctance to discuss politics very shortly after he gets within sight of Fairview.

Where We Shine a Bit.

Americans may vote against the candidate in power without being put in jail, this country being in some respects a shade ahead of Mexico.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

In the case of some men whom you know, perhaps, the increased cost of living is due to the fact that the grocer, butcher and other dealers in the necessities of life insist on being paid in cash.

Damnation of Uncle Joe.

Only a few weeks ago Speaker Cannon declared the insurgents of congress should be hanged; now, in bidding them farewell, he wishes them well. Had the insurgents ousted him from his chair, possibly "Uncle Joe" would have complimented them.

A False Alarm.

A woman in the capitol at Washington raised an excitement by declaring that she had been robbed of her purse, which was subsequently found in one of the galleries where she had dropped it. Female visitors to the seat of government should understand that no one about the capitol would steal anything, at least on retail lines.

Pertin of Aviation.

Aviation is going to have its martyrs like other great enterprises, the more as they are, in a way, fanatics, too; for no amount of danger and actual accident will deter men from trying to conquer this elusive element or dim the fatal fascination. The measure of success which has attended latter-day effort will serve to minimize the effects of the danger still more.

LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.

How a Coal Rate Reduction Failed to Reach the Consumer. The public cries out against railroad greed and demand lower freight rates. But when lower freight rates come, and they sometimes do, the consuming people discover that the reduction does not always reach them in the form of lower prices. As an illustration of this, two years ago the Interstate Commerce commission, reduced coal rates from Colorado and Wyoming to some Nebraska points. At North Platte, for example, this reduction was from \$4.50 to \$3.50 per ton. This should have made coal \$1 per ton cheaper at North Platte, but it did not. The complaint had been made in their behalf and not in behalf of their customers, that the reduction ordered was a reduction of freight charges and not of retail prices. Railroad Commissioner Winnett, at North Platte, the other day, finding the people there impatient with the commission because it was not doing as much for them as they thought it ought to do, undertook to refresh their minds a little, and referred to the \$1 a ton reduction in coal rates.

"What reduction in coal rates?" demanded the North Platte "Wit," said Commissioner Winnett, "the reduction in freight rates of \$1 a ton that the commission got for you people about two years ago." "We didn't get it," responded the North Platter. "You may have reduced the freight rates, but the retail prices are the same. We get no benefit." "That is not the fault of the commission," said Dr. Winnett, and he was right. The people, not only at North Platte, but everywhere, must help to fight their own battles. They must keep awake to what is going on, take some action on their own part. They must expose and protest and bring greedy dealers to time while they are crying out again the greed of the railroads. Concerted action at North Platte at the time the railroads were deprived of a dollar a ton of their rate would have secured most, if not all, of that dollar a ton to the consumer. He should not expect to take it all away from one party.

Our Birthday Book

July 1, 1910.

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of American history at Harvard university, was born July 1, 1844, at Clarksville, Penn. He is a writer of history as well as a teacher of history, and has been president of the American Historical association.

Joseph M. Dixon, United States senator from Montana, is just 43 years old. He is a native of North Carolina and a lawyer by profession, and also owner of the principal newspaper in his home town of Missoula.

Prof. Nathan Bernstein, head of the physics department of the Omaha High school, was born July 1, 1871, at Louisville, Ken. He is a graduate of the Omaha High school and also of Dartmouth college, and is in demand as a lecturer on popular science subjects.

George Foran, president of the Forgan Investment company in the Paxton block, is 39 today. He was born in Scotland, coming to this country at the age of 13. He started out with the American Loan and Trust company, and has been in business for himself for ten years.

In the Nick of Time.

The admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood will enlarge in the nick of time the number of names available for named cruisers and battleships. That is almost exhausted and the Navy department has been forced to appropriate the state names originally borne by certain monitors and reassign them to the newest battleships. Nevada and Oklahoma are the only states whose names are still available.

Cause and Effect.

Speaker Cannon says the Sixty-first congress has enacted more and better legislation than any other congress in thirty-five years. And lots of people think its best work was in stripping the yellow jacket from Joseph G. Cannon.

A Voice from the Tomb.

Alton B. Parker, remembered as having once been talked of for president or something, now rises to remark that the country is going to blaze because the big stick has suddenly returned to favor.

Around New York

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

Commissioner Driscoll of the New York bureau of weights and measures had a heart-to-heart talk last Monday with representative provision dealers, chiefly butchers engaged in the wholesale trade. The purpose of the commissioner was to impress upon the dealers that net weight is to be the rule henceforth, that short weight will not be tolerated, and that wood skewers, spreaders and wrappers must not be weighed in with the meat and gained off on the consumer at meat prices. Several dealers caught with short weight goods were given to understand they must stop the practice or prosecution will follow. Among the shady specimens exhibited to the dealers with the dealers' brands were hams and bacon six ounces short of the branded weight and carrying one pound of cover, skewers soaked in water to increase their weight, one skewer weighing ten ounces and another twenty ounces, and lamb carcasses covered with "lean fat" which increased the cost 30 cents. "Custom" was the excuse given for these practices of the trade.

Down into a cellar filled with poisonous gases, while fire raged in the building, went Walter Murray to rescue Mahomet's Daughter, heroine of renown, and her litter of thirteen puppies, the remarkable number. The father of the puppies is Thornburg Rajah, as blue-blooded as the mother. Groping about in the darkness and with miniature explosions going on about him in other parts of the building Murray tenderly gathered the mother and her babies together and took them to places of safety. Then, when the work of rescue was complete, he fell unconscious and it was some time before he could be revived. The fire was at No. 410 Bleeker street, which is occupied by the Murray Oxygen company, of which Edward Murray, a brother of Walter, is the president.

Persons passing a clothing store in Broadway, near Canal street, for the last week have been interested in a large, typewritten notice posted in the window, entitled "Tips to Tourists. The Language of European Labels." This notice warns all prospective European travelers of the secret "Burrhead" or "Burrhead" system, adopted by porters and other employees in foreign hotels, by means of which they are able to segregate the tourists into "tipping" and "non-tipping" classes, and announces that the secret "code" has been deciphered by a member of the firm and explained in the sign.

Wrote how it was that he had voted against the postal savings bank bill, not because it was in the democratic platform, but more probably because he was a laborer and it was against his personal interests. The excuse he gave was that the democratic platform failed to carry, but the republican platform promised the same thing and it did carry. Evidently neither the voice of the people nor the voice of the democratic party is the voice of God to Mr. Latta. How hardly can a rich man, even a banker, become a real statesman, even though he secures the votes and is able to write "M. C." after his name.

Kearney Hub: Hear! hear! This from Chairman Carrig to the World-Herald with reference to the Bryan letter: "I was somewhat surprised that Mr. Bryan's understudy at Lincoln, namely I take for granted Charles Bryan, should turn over his correspondence of this kind to the Omaha Bee. It is certainly not treating Nebraska democrats right for the many favors shown Mr. Bryan in past years in this state, and I don't think that such will be received with very good grace by Nebraska democrats. I have no apology to extend to Mr. Bryan for the action I took in referring to his letter, and can assure him that Buffalo county democrats are not in accord with him on many state issues in the coming campaign."

Holbrook Observer (Dem.): If certain leaders of the democratic party of the state are not careful they are going to wake up some of these days to find their party badly demoralized. At present certain straws would indicate that some of these leaders are endeavoring to cater to the corporate interests and the people at the same time. This same condition disqualified the republican party in Nebraska, and is disqualifying it today in the nation. The action shown by the people in the state to hold up W. J. Bryan to ridicule, so to speak, because of his attitude on county option or the initiative and referendum will not have any reassuring effect on the people whether they be democrats, independents or republicans. The democratic stand an "electoral" party of winners in this fall election, providing there is an honesty of purpose back of it. Otherwise there is liable to be a revolution of feeling, which will sound its defeat in no uncertain language. We would regret to learn that Governor Shallenberger could be a party to such a policy. Think of it! A man whose people have placed confidence the last two years would so far forget their obligations to their constituency. In case this were true, the governor's eloquence could not save him. The side-stepping of the World-Herald on certain state issues would have an unwelcome effect and would be conducive to defeat. The Observer will not support any form of democracy if it must join the breveries and other corporate interests, detrimental to the people, to win victory at the polls.

A large china cup with a handle was shoved across the counter and a child's voice said: "Ma wants a cupful of sugar." The grocer filled the cup, weighed the sugar, poured it back into the cup and said: "Two cents."

To a customer who expressed surprise at his willingness to sell groceries in such small quantities, he said: "Have to in this neighborhood. Most of these people live from meal to meal, which means that they buy things by measure instead of weight. reckoned by the cupful, the spoonful or the painful they know just how much of anything they need. In order to satisfy both customers and the inspector of weights and measures we measure first to suit the trade, then weigh afterward."

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Blue Springs Sentinel: Is Jim Dahman right when he calls Governor Shallenberger a four-flusher?

Hewells Journal (Dem.): Nebraska wants Bryan in the senate and he must not turn a deaf ear to the pleading of his people no matter how little desire he may have for the position. The draft is to be made, and he must honor it.

Kearney Democrat: Very gratifying news reached the public to the effect that Governor Shallenberger had announced that he would not call an extraordinary session of the legislature. This is a wise act on the part of the governor and we never did have a fear that he would be led astray by enemies with their sophistry about the extra session business.

Arapahoe Pioneer: Shallenberger is the only governor we have been able to elect for over 29 years. Why should he be turned down for a man who represents the mass interests of the state? Don't you see, Dahman, down with the brewers, the distillers, down with the interests that back Dahman! They are the low, degrading kind, else why did they not go higher up for a candidate to represent them?

South Sioux City Record: After promising Mr. Bryan a special session in which to down the liquor "ghost," Governor Shallenberger showed his mean, low-down character by refusing to call the legislature. Talk about your "slippery" and "foxy" politicians. He got the brewery and temperance vote in 1908 and wants them both in 1910. He was the liquor interests' choice in 1908 and is still. He signed the 8 o'clock closing, because he had to—because he wanted to.

Clay Center Sun: Those who were led to believe that Congressman Hitchcock had the right-of-way with Bryan's endorsement for the United States senate are reminded that a number of Nebraska papers have all the time predicted that some way would be found to induce Mr. Bryan to be a candidate. With Mr. Bryan out of the country, and hundreds of innocent looking petitions being sent out over the state, the old time present(?) is being brought to bear, and the Omaha congressman is in a fair way to again feel the sting of ingratitude.

Albion Argus (Dem.): No extra session of the legislature to enact the initiative and referendum. The governor has discovered that the matter must be passed on in the primary and so was a little too late getting around to it. Probably just as well. While we are in favor of the measure, yet we do not consider it of sufficient importance to justify calling a special session of the legislature to enact it. It is as good as well as all things will keep till winter and will then become a law, no matter which party is in power. All the good is not in one party.

Blair Pilot: Congressman Jim Latta voted against the postal savings bank bill, not because it was in the democratic platform, but more probably because he was a laborer and it was against his personal interests. The excuse he gave was that the democratic platform failed to carry, but the republican platform promised the same thing and it did carry. Evidently neither the voice of the people nor the voice of the democratic party is the voice of God to Mr. Latta. How hardly can a rich man, even a banker, become a real statesman, even though he secures the votes and is able to write "M. C." after his name.

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CRY NO MORE.

James Whitcomb Riley. I ain't a-goin' to cry no more, no more! I'm got sarache, an' Ma can't make it quit a-tall. An' Char's my rubber ball. An' punctured it; an' Sis she take And poke my knife down through the hole. An' loosed it—blame it all! But I ain't goin' to cry no more, no more!

An' Aunt Mame wrote Sis's comin', an' she says, "Ma, you ain't no more, no more!" An' my cousin, an' I'm let coughin' all the time, An' hurts me so, an' where my side's so sore.

Grampa felt where, an' he says, "Maybe it's pleurisy!" But I ain't goin' to cry no more, no more! An' I climbed up an' fallied off the fence, An' Herd's dog, an' I fallied at me! An' my 'f' cents. It sticked in my tin bank, an' I istore there! An' I was a-tryin' to get it out—n'en amash it! An' it's in there jist! But I ain't goin' to cry no more, no more!

Oo! I'm so wicked! An' my breath's so hot!— But ist run an' don't rest! no! But ist run on when I ought to not! Yes, an' my chin An' his whole face, an' let's so fast, An' it's a place in my throat I can't swaller past.

An' they all hurt so! An' oh, my-oh! I'm startin' ag'in! I'm startin' ag'in! But I won't fer shore! I ist ain't goin' to cry no more, no more!

Talks for people who sell things

There is business for every day in the week—enough to make every day a day of profit and gain, if you will go out and get it, every day. You cannot advertise today and expect the public to remember what you said a week hence—too many things intervene. People have too many interests of their own to remember you unless you bring yourself to their notice constantly. It is the little, insistent, every-day advertisement that gets the every-day business. Once-in-a-while advertising will answer if you are satisfied with small business, but it is a well-proven fact that advertising effect increases in proportion to the quantity or frequency of appearance of space used. You who want business every day; had you not better use the advertising columns of the newspaper which reaches most of the people every day?

The following sixteen titles are suggested as the possible nucleus of a library for an advertising specialist: "Advertising," by Walter Dill Scott, Ph. D., Price, \$2. "Modern Advertising," by Ernest Elmo Calkins and Ralph Hildreth, Ph. D., Price, \$2. "Practical Publicity," by Truman A. DeWolfe, Price, \$2. "Mail-Order Advertising Data Book," by John Lee Mahin, Price, \$2. "Printing in Relation to Graphic Art," by George French, Price, \$2.50. "Writing for the Press," by Robert Luca, Price, \$1. "Financing an Enterprise," by Francis Cooper, Price, \$1. "Fishing-Trou Business," by T. D. MacGregor, Price, \$1. "A Desk-Book of Errors in English," by F. H. Vizetelly, Price, 75 cents. "A Study of John Adams Tinsley," Price, \$1.20. "American Newspaper Annual and Directory," N. W. Ayer & Son, Price, \$5.00. "Printer's Ink."

PERSONAL NOTES.

An Ohio woman has gone crazy over the big fight, but a lot of men did it first without causing special mention. Indians have advanced almost to a point at which they can put into good English their objections to being robbed by a superior race.

Miss Louise Davis, the Orange teacher who won fame as a base ball umpire, has gone and got married, and the members of the school now don't like it a bit. In the school of instruction for custom house employes in New York a short course might be devoted to pressure of the "riad hand" when returning tourists arrive from Europe. Sometimes there is a good deal in it.

An Englishman, Sir Sennile Cave-Brown-Cave, has permitted it to be known that he would like to marry some beautiful American girl with plenty of money. He must have an ancestral seat or two that are about to cave in.

Gottlieb Graul, a former resident of Orange, N. J., is dead in Cincinnati, at the age of 108. He was in the employ of the United States Custom House, where he was worth up to the age of 88. He was far many years head gardener and laid out the grounds of the Longworth homestead at East Walnut Hills.

Miss Hattie P. Dyer is one of Boston's women hat manufacturers who ranks among the most successful of the older business women in Boston. She is descended from Mayflower stock, began to work early in life, and by determination, thrift and energy has risen from comparatively humble beginnings.