

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1910, was as follows:

1. ....	43,700	34. ....	43,700
2. ....	43,700	35. ....	43,700
3. ....	43,700	36. ....	43,700
4. ....	43,700	37. ....	43,700
5. ....	43,700	38. ....	43,700
6. ....	43,700	39. ....	43,700
7. ....	43,700	40. ....	43,700
8. ....	43,700	41. ....	43,700
9. ....	43,700	42. ....	43,700
10. ....	43,700	43. ....	43,700
11. ....	43,700	44. ....	43,700
12. ....	43,700	45. ....	43,700
13. ....	43,700	46. ....	43,700
14. ....	43,700	47. ....	43,700
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1910.

M. J. BERRY, Notary Public.

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

If Mr. Hitchcock is mad he has a right to be.

Is it not about time to search those "dry" detectives?

Hall, Ak-Sar-Ben, the edition de luxe of all Ad clubs!

Mr. Bryan is one man who can travel incognito when he wants to.

It takes more than the muckrakers and a Kansas sun to put "Uncle Joe" out.

Luther Burbank has grown a seedless prune. Playing in with the land-lady.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall says girls have five souls. Shows he is not afraid of a little kiss or two.

Collector Loeb has the faculty of letting others do the talking, while he goes on quietly making good.

Manila has barred the fight pictures. In the words of the famous poet, "That was the most unkindest out of all."

The American public has been sitting in the grand stands so long it will be hard for it to come down to the bleachers.

The rule against tooting your own horn is hereby abrogated and expurgated while the Ad club men are in our midst.

It is gratifying that at least two of the warring democrats of the state, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Metcalf, have got together, anyway.

Our people are admonished to cut down the weeds; also to cut down the weeds that are trying to sprout in the political garden patch.

Here is hoping that the member of the Vanderbilt family who took up work as a livelihood the other day enjoys it enough to stick to it a little while.

After much coaxing and teasing Mr. Hearst's modest newspapers admit that it was Mr. Hearst who really brought about the building of the Panama canal.

Osark mountain Missourians have finally admitted that the comet belonged to the late Mr. Halley and not to Governor Hadley, but they had to be shown first.

J. Adams Bede says he can defend that new tariff without fainting. Uncle Joe, however, has the consolation of knowing that he made a few others hunt the shade.

Just because we have the direct primary still affords no good reason why a candidate for office should regard the newspaper as a free horse to be ridden even without the asking.

Mr. Bryan has always said he would not take sides between friends seeking office in his home state. His open espousal of the Metcalf cause must mean that he does not consider the others his friends.

Mr. Bryan complains of the World-Herald's unfairness, and the World-Herald reports that it is pursuing the same course it has always pursued, including the time while Mr. Bryan was editor. That proves the case.

## Is This Treason?

A letter written by former United States Senator William V. Allen has been given publicly which would indicate that the great leader of the populist party of its palmy days is in sharp disagreement with William J. Bryan, who is trying to make a new populist party out of the democracy. The pith of the Allen statement is to be found in the concluding paragraphs, which are herewith reproduced:

While I have always yielded assent to the doctrine of the initiative and referendum, I have never regarded it as a panacea for political evils. I readily recognize the benefit to be derived from its adoption and enforcement in municipalities, but in state and national affairs, it seems to me, it will be so cumbersome and expensive as to be practically worthless. In an emergency, that by comparison with the burden of the tariff will be as light as a feather. Besides it will rob our legislator of that independence of judgment and character which must always characterize competent and efficient officers.

The so-called recall is entirely visionary as to its effect on the people. It is a device for any political party that appeals to public approval, that is in favor of it.

In my judgment a serious mistake was made by all political parties in adopting what is called the "primary" nominating system. It is a device for the purpose of inducing individual interest that must always be taken in the affairs of the state and nation to make the enactment of laws and their administration effective. While it may be true that a nominating convention is attended by some evil, it is likewise true that those evils are due to the inattention of the people. The people can, if they will, control any convention, and experience shows that they are more neglectful of the so-called primary election than of the convention. If the people will not interest themselves in the affairs of the government to the extent of leaving their fields, offices and shops a sufficient length of time to discharge their political duties, evil consequences must follow as a result. So that vice is not in the convention system, which has many commendable features, such as profitable interchange of ideas among its members, but in the failure of individuals to devote proper attention to public affairs.

The so-called Oregon plan of electing United States senators is a flat violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States, and is bound to result in evil consequences, the result of which cannot be foreseen.

It was the judgment of the constitutional convention over which Washington presided that the federal features of our government constituted the foundation of the governmental structure. These features comprise the present constitutional method of electing United States senators, the method of selecting the federal judiciary. These are three indispensable elements of stability, no one of which can be removed with safety to the political edifice.

I feel deeply that we are entering upon a period of dangerous fate; of dangerous experimentation. That true security and safety are to be found in a speedy return and a more adherence to their primary principles of government that have guided us for more than a century and a quarter of national existence, I do not permit myself to doubt.

Without commenting favorably or unfavorably upon ex-Senator Allen's views, we submit that they will bear careful reading and rereading.

## Uncle Joe's Grit.

Differ as widely as one will with the political views of Speaker Cannon, most people will admire his grit, which has been on exhibition in Kansas the last few days. In the first place it takes a man of stout heart and strong nerve to brave at the age of 74 a Kansas sun in July, to say nothing of weathering the storm of that so-called insurgency. Here is the arch-apostle of "standpatism" going right into the heart of Murdockism and Bristowism with the "regular" colors fully unfurled. It requires a grit that many men do not possess, a spirit that is needed to round out sturdy manhood.

Those Kansans seem to have appreciated all this, too, for they received "Uncle Joe" with as much apparent enthusiasm as if he had been their own peculiar champion, though Congressman Murdock assures the public that their reception was accorded through mere courtesy and curiosity, because the speaker is an intensely interesting person. But some people, doubtless, will be inclined to take the view that his Kansas neighbors were sincere in their treatment of "Uncle Joe"; that when they cheered his speeches they did so because they believed he was at least giving them what he himself believed in.

As to the speaker's message to Kansas, it is comprehended in his opening speech at Winfield, where he dealt extensively with the new tariff and to the unprejudiced the fact that he had occurred that Mr. Cannon at least made a strong showing for his side. Although, against the continuation of Mr. Cannon as speaker, we believe much good to the cause of the republican party will come from this frank and able discussion of a subject about which there has been too much deception and sophistry.

## Developing Alaska.

Alaska and its development is to be one of the big problems for the government in the next and a few succeeding congresses, and it is already becoming evident that President Taft proposes to devote a great deal of personal study of the situation. He has begun upon his preparation by sending two members of his cabinet, Attorney General Wickham and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel to that territory to make personal investigations of the problems confronting the government. The president had intended going himself this summer, but was obliged to change his plans.

So much has been written and said about Alaska, its resources and the policy of the government toward the situation that it will require much time to get down to the bedrock of facts and satisfy the public that the administration is bent on development

and not exploitation. Newspapers and magazines might help materially in this good work, too, if they would. It is understood that the president has instructed his cabinet officers to ascertain all they can as to what, if any, mistakes have been made by any of the government's representatives in the conduct of affairs in Alaska and the best means of correcting them. This ought to comfort those anxious guardians of the national honor who have been sitting up nights waiting to see some pirate ship sail away from the Alaskan coast with the whole territory aboard, gold, coal, timber, power sites and all.

Now that we have disposed of all the contiguous territory by molding it into states, the nation has more time to devote to working out Alaska's destiny and, while its statehood may be remote, it is nonetheless essential that its physical development be taken up without delay even more assiduously and systematically than has yet been done and this is what, evidently, the president proposes to do.

Before the most intelligent development of Alaska is possible the government must have more accurate information as to what is to be developed. The secretary of the interior himself reports to the president that with all the immense fields of coal land in that kingdom, the explored portion is only 20 per cent of the supposed area, which is said to cover 1,200 square miles. The need of immediate survey work, then, is apparent and Messrs. Wickham and Nagel probably will make specific reports and recommendations that will aid the president in ordering this work done.

## Exports and Imports.

The United States' foreign commerce shows an improved condition for the year closing June 30 over last year and a most encouraging tendency as to the relation of imports to exports. The total business for the year came to \$3,250,000,000, with imports at \$1,500,000,000 and exports \$1,750,000,000, to use round numbers. To be exact there is an excess of exports over imports of just \$187,111,349. This, to be sure, is not as great an excess as has been shown in late years, but it represents such a large gain in that direction as to furnish all the encouragement which the government and private business require at this time. It indicates that, after exerting all the influence of the new tariff law, the government has succeeded in changing the current of commerce and getting it started back once more in the desired direction.

The value of our imports is larger than in any previous year, but at the same time our exports have exceeded those of any year except 1907 and 1908, and with the tendency as it is the gain in exports over imports should be continuous from now on, other things being equal. The country had gone too strongly to imports because it had been drifting too much toward overconsumption and prices were being advanced too much in comparison with prices in Europe and as a natural consequence imports increased, while exports fell off. The reversal of conditions, therefore, is the best proof that our commerce is put back on a sound basis and since this has been accomplished in the last year, during the last eleven months of which the new tariff law has been in operation, much of the credit for this improvement must be given to that law. Under this law in eleven months we have received in duties on imports \$333,000,000, the largest revenue ever produced by a tariff, which ought to prove its power as a revenue producer.

The country has not yet fully caught up with its invisible obligations abroad, but to show what rapid and persistent progress it is making in this single line of cutting down imports alone we may simply cite that by March of this year our imports had reached the unprecedented figure of \$162,999,400 for the month, while in April they were reduced to \$134,000,000, May to \$119,900,000 and in June were cut to \$119,700,000. We are making consistent progress, therefore, toward what economists regard as the ideal goal of foreign commerce and we would have even greater results to show now were it not for the enormous importations that have been made in luxuries, such as wines and jewelry. These things should not, but do, count in the total in striking the balance between exports and imports.

## What Makes the World Go Round.

All sorts of theories have been advanced as to the motive power behind the progress of civilization. The preachers say it is religion that makes the human uplift. The scientist asserts that we advance only as we gain power over nature.

The ballad writer, ancient and modern, has sung the answer in words of love.

But the ad men who are with us know better because they know that it is advertising that makes the world go round.

Advertising turns the wheels of industry. Advertising brings buyer and seller together. Advertising builds cities, states and nations. Advertising puts money in circulation. Advertising spreads the area of knowledge and puts ignorance to rout. Advertising is the most significant fact of twentieth century activity.

Notwithstanding their outspoken position to the postal savings bank

scheme, quite a few of our local banks are applying to be made depositories under the law for postal savings accumulations. In other words, they are not so uncompromisingly opposed to the plan as to refuse to share in its benefits.

The city council is entitled to credit for responding to the public demand for relief from the tax levy originally proposed in cutting off \$100,000 on the sinking fund levy to be made up from receipts from the occupation tax and other sources of revenue. The school board, unfortunately, does not seem to be so responsive to public sentiment and is calling for more money from taxes than last year, notwithstanding the fact that it is also enjoying more revenue from licenses and other resources than ever before. The school board has apparently gotten into a chronic habit of unnecessarily padding its budget. It is up to the county board now to do its share and give property owners a reasonable tax rate in the aggregate by lopping off all proposed increases that are unwarranted.

Fillings are closed, and without regard to party lines more candidates are in evidence without "Statement No. 1" than with it. The men who are looking for the votes are evidently convinced that the so-called Oregon plan is not what it is cracked up to be.

The mayor of Milwaukee has a simple scheme of enforcing city ordinances requiring clean and sanitary street cars. He just sets a few policemen down at the car barns to see that the cars do not go out unless they are clean.

And yet here is Madam Sarah Bernhardt at the age of 65 and Madam Tom Thumb at the age of 80, both still able to come back. Shame on you, Jim Jeffries, at 35 years of age!

J. Adam Bede is running for the state senate in Minnesota instead of for congress on the ground that the state legislature, as well as the national legislature, is entitled to the best.

The present situation within the democratic fold in Nebraska is only further proof that ingratitude is one of the never failing crops on the political fruit tree.

Barry All the Time.

Washington Post.

It's mighty fortunate that the crops don't mind working at night.

Get the Crops Ready.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Senator Rayner says the democrats will win in 1912 if Mr. Bryan will only keep hands off. The senator may as well prepare, then, to see the democrats lose again in 1912.

Axe of Another Kind.

Philadelphia Record.

Some of the insurgents appear to think that the statement that Bryan is going to make an anti-tariff campaign for Senator Beveridge of Indiana. They do not know him. He has quite another kind of an axe to grind.

A Point Worth Considering.

Indianapolis News.

Our government has not yet decided what it will do in the case of the murderer whose extradition Italy is about to demand. And till all the facts are known comment should be reserved. But there is one point that should not be overlooked. When Italy refuses to return those of her subjects who commit murder in foreign lands she herself tries and punishes them. We do not do this, and under our law we can not do it. So a refusal on our part to let a man charged with murder means that he must go free. Of course, this phase of the question will receive due consideration.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Rockefeller is having his teeth filled with porcelain, feeling that gold can be more profitably invested elsewhere.

Some people, however, not only can come back, but have done so. A good many of the farmers from the northwest who emigrated to Canada, for instance.

There are various ways for an American to avoid being made a prisoner in Nicaragua. One is to stay out of Nicaragua, and another is to attend to his own business if he goes there.

Speculator Patton announced that he had retired from business, but a federal grand jury has taken issue with him. He is now in business for some time yet, and of such a sort that any dividends declared will go to his lawyers.

A supreme court judge in New York is trying a novel method of reconciling dissatisfied couples. Instead of a divorce he has granted a wife a six-months' separation from her husband, relying on the force of the old law that "absence makes the heart grow fonder."

Mrs. Harriman, to whom her husband left his entire estate, variously estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000, is proving herself a remarkable business woman. She is in the office of the estate, and looks after the innumerable details connected with her investments.

Our Birthday Book.

July 20, 1910.

Robert A. Van Wyck, former mayor of New York, was born July 20, 1840. He is a native of New York and a lawyer by profession, and of the same family as Charles H. Van Wyck, who once represented Nebraska in the United States senate.

Charles K. Hoyt, professor of English literature in Bellevue college, is 64 today. He was born in Denmark, N. Y., and educated for the ministry, having for a while been pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church in Des Moines.

Frank Colpater, president of the Chicago Lumber Company of Omaha, was born July 20, 1862. He is one of the pioneer lumbermen of Omaha, having been in business here since 1878. He served in the legislature for one term and was also government director of the Union Pacific for one term.

W. S. Wright, treasurer and manager of the Wright & Whitney Company wholesale hardware, is just 55. He was born at Portland, Wis., and began to earn his livelihood as a tinsmith, working his way up to his present position. He has been president of the Commercial club and president of the National Hardware association.

Edw. E. Shred, Shred & Shred, Ltd.

## Army Gossip

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

Final action has not yet been taken on the adoption of the equipment for the foot soldier, recommended by the special board which conducted its investigations and experiments at Rock Island during the past year or more. The comments of the chiefs of bureaus, who are concerned with certain features of the equipment, are still before the special infantry committee of the general staff. It is expected the final report will be rendered during the coming week.

In the meantime, the preliminary steps are being taken to furnish parts of the new equipment, as far as may be, to some of the regular infantry troops at the various encampments, with a view to further trying out the articles and ascertaining, in a more extended way than has been possible heretofore, the necessity of any change, which are expected to be of minor character.

A method of instructing newly appointed post quartermaster sergeants of the army has been inaugurated at the army quartermaster depot at Philadelphia. The course is of sixteen weeks' duration and the instruction is of a practical character, including experience in various departments and lectures by experts. The work embraces instruction in the measurement of individuals to determine the size of garments required, the method of substitution of sizes, the preparation of materials for cutting and tailoring, the effect of shrinkage and laundering on articles of apparel, the inspection of supplies, trade measurements, comparison of cost of labor in the manufacture of various articles and the making out of requisitions, contracts, etc. The lectures include the subject of fabrics, tableware, headgear, underwear, musical instruments, etc. It is proposed to extend the instruction to include the care of public animals and the economical operation of heating and power plants. It is appreciated that there must be a somewhat varied course for the reason that the men who are appointed post quartermaster sergeants do not come from the same source and have no had the advantage of identical experience in service.

The question which has been long under discussion between the surgeon general and the commissary general of the army concerning the allowance of sick ration at military hospitals has been settled by the acting secretary of war. It was recommended by the surgeon general that the sick ration be increased from 30 cents to 40 cents. Formerly this ration amounted to 30 cents, but it was decreased at different times to 40, 35 and 30 cents. It was pointed out by Surgeon General Toney that the 30-cent allowance was insufficient, considering the increase in the cost of food and the necessity for delicacies and "best portions" for those who are convalescing. The commissary general took the position that the 30-cent ration was sufficient, in view of the fact that many of the patients were not able to indulge in solid food. The war department has decided that the 40-cent ration shall be established at the general hospitals only, which includes the division hospital at Manila. The increased ration will not apply to any of the post hospitals, although it has been considered by the medical officers that it is as much needed there as at the general hospitals. The surgeon general also recommended that the ration of the female nurses be increased to 60 cents, owing to the fact that these nurses have a separate mess and are not in sufficient numbers at any place to permit much of a saving in the ration. The war department has allowed 40 cents instead of the 50 cents recommended.

The extension of the business of selling articles to enlisted men of the army on the installment plan has reached such proportions that it is considered proper for military authorities to interpose with regulations which shall place a limit upon this class of commercial transactions. It has been pointed out to the War Department that many enlisted men obligate themselves to a form of installment indebtedness which is sometimes impossible for them to discharge. The articles that are purchased are frequently of the class of luxuries which the soldiers do not need and which have no service value. A report received from Captain Henry J. Hatch of the coast artillery corps has precipitated the issue. That officer has expressed the view that this installment traffic is proving detrimental to the service, in which expression of opinion he is sustained by the post commander, who adds that the methods of some of the installment companies are positively mischievous and that a number of the concerns which have encouraged soldiers to go into debt in this way have resorted to methods which are nothing short of malicious. Having regard to the rapidly increasing number of transactions of this character, it is believed by the War department that the time has come to adopt a policy in respect to sales to enlisted men. The traffic is one from which the soldier derives no real benefit and the obligations incurred, extending over considerable periods of time, are not fully appreciated by those who voluntarily subject themselves to their operation. The War department will no longer concern itself with the business and all communications in respect to such sales and all arrangements looking to such relations must be had with the commanders of the organization to which enlisted men belong. The department will decline to assist in securing the payment of the obligations incurred without a previous knowledge and consent of the officer commanding the company or detachment to which the installment debtor belongs. Where debts are contracted by enlisted men for reasons which are necessary to the performance of their enlistment contracts, such as post exchange, clothing, shoemakers, and so forth, the practice of the department will continue unchanged. It is only where transactions are entered into on the installment plan that a change in the policy of the department is made.

FERMENT IN THE WEST.

Revolt Against Privilege in Local and National Legislation.

Century Magazine.

The west does not like to be patronized. It resents that kind of well-being which is benevolently allowed it as an overflow of the profits of great capital. The theory of some in the east is that legislation should be so molded and government so conducted as to give the highest possible activity to big corporations, is treated only with scorn in the west. There they say that they would prefer less prosperity with more manliness and a truer equality before the law. They want the quickening impulse to come from themselves rather than have it thrust upon them from the outside, even by men who may be as wise as they are powerful. They wish no interference of eastern corporations in west state or municipal politics. It is, in a word, the defiant and swelling assertion of the right of the governed to have full voice in their government that is the dominant note in all this western outcry. It is a revolt against privilege in legislation, whether national or local, and a determination to make an end of it.

## SUNNY GEMS.

Pythias had returned, just in the nick of time.

"I win!" joyously exclaimed Damon.

"For Damon has his whole length, together with his breadth and thickness, on the proposition that Pythias could come back."—Chicago Tribune.

"Of course," said Dr. Price, "I cannot properly treat your case without a diagnosis."

"Don't let that worry you," replied Mr. Nutrich, haughtily; "I got barrels of money. I suppose that's the medical word for 'fee in advance, eh?'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Dear me! I hope the man at the next table is not a fighter, but his order sounds like it."

"He told the waiter to bring him a club sandwich and something to drink with a stick in it."—Baltimore American.

"I want to learn to make jelly," said the newly installed housewife. "Is it hard?"

"Oh, Lord, no, mum!" replied the cook, with supreme pity. "It's soft."—Judge.

"Your pigs seem very thin," said the stranger to the amateur farmer.

"They are very thin," the amateur sadly replied.

"What's the cause?"

"I think it must be politeness. They seem to know that I'm a fastidious person, and it's impossible to get them to make hogs of themselves."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wife—The landlord was here today, and I gave him the rent and showed him the baby.

Husband—Next time he come around just show him the rent and give him the baby.

"I'm afraid something is going to happen to that young man who is rocking the boat."

"Young lady," said Farmer Corntassel, "you're a prophetess. I've been sittin' here on the shore with this fence picket in my

stout right hand to make sure something happens to him jes' as soon as he lands."—Washington Star.

"I am going away on my vacation and shall wear a ticket."

"Where to, madam?" asked the man at the window.

"I haven't decided as yet. What places have you?"—Kansas City Star.

## FATHER AND THE CAT.

Mother dear has gone away. She needed a vacation. Brother, too, has traveled far in search of recreation. Sister at the lake-side. That is, when no one's looking. There's no one home but father now. Just father and the cat.

Mother's eatin' chicken. Spring chicken, fried just so; Brother's eatin' everything. That comes in handy, I know; Sister eats corn off the cob. That is, when no one's looking. And father, oh he's thrivin' well. On his own cookin'.

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