

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 21st. George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total for various days of the month.

Returned copies, 13,267.

Total, 1,310,045.

Daily average, 42,258.

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1910.

M. R. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

He's coming back! Who's coming back? You know.

It takes more than the first frost to put King Corn off watch.

Mayor "Jim" talks as if he were really sure he had the nomination.

What we want to know is how Timothy Woodruff ever missed being called "Tim."

Omaha's boosters went right to the front for Frontier day. No affront to Cheyenne, we hope.

Spain must be taking to our American national game. A general strike has been ordered over there.

We do not always have as much trouble as we complain of, for things borrowed are not our own.

Now, if those Oklahoma grafters ever fall to come back, of course, there should be no loud lamentation.

The mother of Mothers' day has been visiting in Omaha. The father of Mothers' day will be here shortly.

If the State Board of Canvasers wants to count them over again there is nothing to prevent indulging in the amusement.

"Uncle Joe" seems to know when it is his turn to stay out in the wings and let the other members of the stock company recite their lines.

Chances are, however, that the colonel will not take those New York Evening Post strictures quite as seriously as does their author.

Take note that the National Association of Factory Inspectors will hold its next annual meeting at Lincoln, where there are no factories to inspect.

When returning from vacation, better jot down in writing what you have done this time that you have promised yourself never, never, never to do again.

"Would-be Senator" Hifehook's World-Herald has suddenly become a warm advocate of the 8 o'clock bid law. That is enough to make its back files turn green.

Mayor Gaynor's convalescence is altogether too commonplace for a great man in the center of the public eye. Not even a relapse to create a little excitement.

Perhaps Dr. Madris might recoup his shattered fortunes in measurable degree if he would only hurry hitherwards before the chautauque season is slipped by Jack Frost.

Kalamazoo shows a remarkable growth in population. Now if Winnamucca, Nev., can follow suit we will admit that even an odd name cannot keep a good town down.

"The brewers show their pained hands," exclaims the anti-Saloon league organ. Perhaps. But what would they have shown if their hands had not been pained?

If Congressman Sibley raised the price to \$4 for every vote he got, he almost got in the class with the unselfish statesman depicted by Playwright Hoyt in his "Texas Steer."

Stop the Ballot Fraud.

Although the official canvass of the recent Nebraska primary has not been completed, it is certain that in the Sixth congressional district the candidate who won out for the democratic nomination lost out for the populist nomination and the candidate who won the populist nomination was beaten for the democratic nomination. This situation is practically repeated in several other places on the ticket and therefore will at least not be unique when the effort is made later to pull off one or the other of the nominees for the purpose of bringing about a fusion.

To put it in a more striking form, a majority of the democrats voting in the primary rejected the candidate who won the populist nomination and a majority of the populists rejected the candidate who won the democratic nomination. To substitute one for the other would be to overturn the expressed will of the majority and to let the voters of one party determine who the candidate of the other party should be.

It seems to us that such a fraud upon the ballot is not countenanced by the law, to say nothing of being in direct violation of the principle of majority rule. In order to get his name on the primary ballot each candidate has had to subscribe to a pledge "to abide by the result of the primary and qualify if elected." The candidate who is rejected in the primary of one party is under obligation to abide by the result, notwithstanding the fact that he has been successful in the primary of another party, and if the successful candidate can be forced off to make way for an unsuccessful candidate, of what use is the pledge to qualify if elected?

Where Governor Shallenberger has the populist nomination for governor and Mayor Dahlman apparently has the democratic nomination, a still further complication arises because the primary law positively forbids counting votes cast for Dahlman had a majority of the populists undertaken to write his name in, and this prohibition must be equally effective against any substitution after the primary that would do indirectly what the rank and file of the voters could not legally have done directly.

It seems to us, therefore, that the secretary of state is in duty bound even now to stop this ballot fraud. The secretary of state should refuse point blank to accept any withdrawal filed by a candidate pledged to abide by the result of the primary and to qualify if elected. Even should a court order him to accept such a withdrawal he should refuse to receive any nomination paper substituting the name of a candidate rejected by the voters in their primary or ineligible to their choice. The theft of the populist label for the benefit of democratic candidates has no justification and every warrant of law should be invoked to put an end to it.

Governor Hadley's Example.

No matter what considerations may have influenced Governor Hadley to decide against running for senator in Missouri, it is refreshing to know that he feels that his duty obliges him to serve out his term as the state's chief executive. It is refreshing because so many governors are apparently impervious to such obligations and also for the additional reason that it may serve to impress on the minds of others chosen to responsible public positions the real solemnity of office and bring them finally to see that it is not merely a stepping stone to be lightly kicked out of the way the minute the foot leaves it for the next round up.

"I have felt that I ought not to do anything to impair my effectiveness as governor, even though I could thereby obtain an advancement to another position," Governor Hadley says. Indeed, and the majority of the people in Missouri and most states will feel just as he does about this. He knew when he was elected governor of the possibility of running for senator, just as other governors have known, and he could not throw down the high office to which the people called him with seeming to discount his proper appreciation of their confidence in him. That is the ethical and we might say, the patriotic view, but of course, it is not necessarily the political view. And yet it ought to be impossible to rear the standard too high, even in politics.

In the long run, Governor Hadley will lose nothing by carrying out his contract of employment, to fill the executive chair for four years. When his time comes for promotion he will have the advantage that properly belongs to a faithful and conscientious public servant.

The Ingrate.

Ingratitude is one of the basest attributes of the human character. It suggests not only a lack of appreciation, but a lack of a sense of obligation, a dishonest denial of debt, a foolish fear for vanity's sake of admitting one's natural dependence, or the sheer unwillingness to give as well as to take—a form of selfishness that is very hateful. The ingrate is a person seldom courted either in business or society. He is known as a man who uses others for his own ends, but is unwilling to serve others for their interests. He is eager to get all he can, but ready to give nothing. His friendship is spurious and worthless, for it rests upon the fatal fallacy that friends are made only to accomplish his purposes. Men may easily and readily forgive inability to repay or respond, but they can not kindly

forgive reputation of friendship.

Whether the favor possesses an intrinsic value or not, it deserves decent recognition, and the person who refuses to accord this is unworthy the favor and the friendship that prompted it.

Friendship needs the strength of mutual esteem to survive and mutual esteem is impossible with an ingrate. Gratitude is a cloak that often covers a multitude of sins. We may frequently overlook very glaring faults in our neighbors if those faults exist at the expense of ingratitude. "He is a thoroughbred, he will go the limit," is a vernacular saying we often hear. But it never refers or applies to a man who has not the manhood to recognize a personal favor. Rather it refers to a man who, whatever else he lacks, has honor enough in his soul and grace enough in his heart to admit his obligation to a fellowman, and his desire to repay the debt and this quality will redeem a lot of bad ones.

Hoke Smith as a Radical.

When Hoke Smith was governor of Georgia surprise was expressed at his radicalism and in his recent successful campaign for another nomination—equivalent to election—his ultra-radicalism has continued to be a subject of comment. People express surprise that a member of a Cleveland cabinet should wander so far from the old standards of conservatism as he has. True, Hoke Smith is more radical than it seems any southern democrat of the old school would be, taking the most extreme ground on any of the three big issues in Georgia—the race, the corporation and the liquor issue, the corporation and the liquor issue—but does anybody know that he was ever really a conservative? The mere fact that he was a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet does not prove it. He, like every other member of that executive household, was dominated by the overpowering influence of the president, and it may easily be possible that the country had no occasion to discover the real temperament of the young Georgian. He was a lawyer of modest practice when recommended to Mr. Cleveland for the interior portfolio and of course he never permitted his personal inclinations to outrun those of his chief.

But when Georgia went with Mr. Bryan and his free coinage cause in 1895, Hoke Smith resigned from the Cleveland cabinet and joined his state; he threw off the cloak of conservatism which Mr. Cleveland's association had placed upon him and put on the silver armor to fight for the young Lochinvar that had come out of the west. But that, it may be said, was mere state pride, the natural course for a southern man whose training and traditions in the preference of state rights would invariably lead him into such a direction. Then why did not the same influence so lead Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, secretary of the navy in that same Cleveland cabinet, and John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury? They were older men than Hoke Smith and if tradition and training were to count in such a crisis, naturally they would count more with those to whom they had been more. But, while both Kentucky and Alabama joined with the Bryan silver party, Herbert and Carlisle remained in the cabinet and threw their influence in the campaign against flat repudiation.

It is indeed questionable if Hoke Smith has not always been of a radical turn of mind, bent more that way than toward conservatism. Yet with it all, one cannot study his career as governor of Georgia and now his record as a successful candidate without concluding that he is above all an opportunist, for what he favored before he now opposes and what he then opposed he now favors.

Radical, opportunist or what not, Hoke Smith evidently is an adept in the little game of politics which he is playing so shrewdly and successfully down in Georgia.

Crooked Detectives.

Much ado has been made over the employment of private detectives for the discovery of crime and the arrest of criminals. Wet journals denounce them as sneaks, sicuts, etc., but no one can make such criticism unless ignorant or opposed to the enforcement of law.—Official Anti-Saloon League Organ.

Not at all. No intelligent person objects to the employment of detectives, public or private, for the discovery of crime and criminals if the detectives are honest and use honest methods. What much ado has been made over is the seeming preference of anti-saloonists to employ as detectives ex-convicts, professional crooks and outlaw desperadoes ready to commit crime themselves while pretending to detect crime. What is objected to is the setting loose upon a community of escaped prisoners hired to job marked victims and to swear innocent people into jail for a price. If the work of the anti-Saloon league depends for success upon the work of mercenary perjurers just out of wear-out stripes it would do better to go out of business.

David B. Hill, who identifies himself by saying, "I am a democrat," was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, N. Y. He has been governor of New York three times, and is now, to say nothing of being a successful lawyer.

Alfred G. Elikoff of the law firm of Brome, Elikoff & Brome is just 31. He was born in Fremont, Neb., and has been assistant county attorney.

Republicans to make democratic nominations.

The extension of the fire limits should be followed by a similar extension of the area in which telegraph, telephone and electric light wires must go underground. The forest of poles that line our streets is not entitled to the benefit of any conservation movement.

In addition to destroying forests, fawns and human lives, those range fires, when their heat hit the summit of the Rocky mountains, sent the mercury down to 3 degrees. Now, what kind of nature faking is it the weather man is handing us?

The loss entailed by the fire at the Brussels exposition turns out to have been greatly exaggerated. It always is. But then no great modern exposition would be a success without having a few buildings burned while the show is in progress.

The Omaha Commercial club has been asked to help finance a patent ice cream freezer concern.

We believe our people would warm up to this proposition a little better about next July.

Sentiments Always Welcome.

Some sentiments can be repeated without damage. Thus, Colonel Roosevelt makes good with the old idea, somewhat like his cabinet, that March, when conservatism is at its height, that she is beautiful and that he loves her.

Generosity Gets a Blame.

This is the censorious world; as he chaste as ice, as pure as snow and you shall not escape calumny. There are rumors that the Standard Oil financed Sibley's campaign to secure the nomination for congress, in which his expenses were paid by his cabinet. Last March, when conservatism and delay seemed likely to prevent any legislation, it was President Taft who insisted that the pledges of the republican party platform be fulfilled, and carried his point. Little would have been done but for his demand, and but for his aid the western senators who now criticize him would have returned home empty-handed from a fruitless session.

A Just Tribute.

As the American people see William H. Taft striving manfully and wearily in the face of malicious representations of howling self-seekers cloaking their ambitions under specious public pretense, of selfishness and of the support of the American people see Mr. Taft so striving and so beleaguered, they are mistaken greatly if they do not judge fairly and honor if he deserves the able, upright, modest, patient, just man and statesman, who has done so much for the country that he has no genius for crooked words or work, and not object but to do his duty competently, without flourish, swagger or intrigues.

BRYAN AND THE BOLLERS.

No Pardon for Accessories to the Crime of '06. St. Paul Pioneer Press. William J. Bryan is willing to have bouquets thrown at him, but he wants it understood that he cannot be "bought" into forgetting the political past. The Commoner of last week contained a reply to Henry Watterson's suggestion that Mr. Bryan could win much applause by letting bygones be bygones and joining with the eastern democrats in the support of one who opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896. The Kentuckian urges that loyalty to the party in that election should not be made the test during the coming contest. He would have harmony and united democracy through the co-operation of Mr. Bryan and the Bryans with those who have opposed the Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan explains that while he appreciates Mr. Watterson's kindly advice he thinks it would be working to better purpose to attempt to persuade those who bolted the ticket in 1896, 1898 and 1902 to get into line instead of asking the six and one-half millions of Bryan followers to capitulate. He is of the opinion that the party nominee should be a man with an unbroken record of loyalty. He believes it will not be hard to find a candidate among those who stood by him and by Judge Parker during the last four campaigns. While he does not say so, it is easy to see that he does not propose to be sidetracked.

Ruling Great City

Major Gaynor's Discussion of Municipal Problems that Face Every Community in Country.

At the times for election periodically approach, the same demand of a large number of people is regularly heard: "Just select some merchant or business man and let him run the city government as he runs his own business." How easy it sounds. But this is one of the worst delusions concerning municipal government. It is the business affairs of a city should be carried on in a business way, and that good business and technical men should be put at the head of departments and details; but for the general management, and political control, a principle is needed which cannot be dispensed with—something more is needed. The government of a large city is a highly complex legal and political machine. It has, prescribed by law, all sorts of necessary checks and limitations upon official power. A business man may do just as he likes in his business, but not as a mayor or in any public office. There he is a mere instrument to carry out the laws. His power of attorney is the law.

The chief obstacle to the nomination and election of fit men to city office is national and state party prejudice or bigotry carried into local politics. It should never be mentioned there. The motto of every sensible man should be, national politics and issues for national election, state politics and issues for state elections, and local politics and issues, and none other, for local elections. Every time this is said people, who talk more than they think, including some newspaper editorial writers, immediately "put out their tongues," that parties cannot be done away with that they are necessary. Certainly they are necessary, and there is no suggestion of doing away with them.

Voters in local elections should cross the national party line freely, being influenced by local considerations only. Certainly a voter who will vote for candidates of a party in a local election simply because he believes in a protective tariff, or in free trade, or in a tariff for revenue only, or in a single standard of metallic money, which has nothing whatever to do with the case is doing a very stupid thing, and degrading thing. He is responsible for local bosses; his party prejudice plays right into the hands of the boss.

Nothing should influence the voter in a local election except the local questions of men and measures which are before him for consideration. And it is a misnomer to call officials nonpartisan who are elected in this discriminating way. They are partisans, but only on local issues, and it is entirely seemly and proper for them to make their appointments to office or place from the local party which elected them.

An inevitable cause of corrupt local government is the control of the government, or the conduct of officials by outside bosses or organizations. The long era of this condition is passing. When the words of this article so stated in Tammany hall during the last mayoralty contest in the city of New York he received more ridicule than sober consideration for it. And yet we are on the eve of being completely emancipated from such control. Only an honest or corrupt community could elect a mayor who would be such a tool. A public official should act from a sense of official responsibility only. This does not mean that he should ignore politicians or party leaders, or refuse to consult with them, but only that he should follow his own enlightened judgment in every official act. A mayor, governor, or president may learn much in respect of what not to do, by listening to the advice of political leaders, or even political bosses, as they call it. It is only a weakling who will declare after reaching some high office that he will have nothing to do with "politicians," and it is always painful to see such an official distrustful of his own fortitude or integrity, or else so consumed with avarice, that he is unable to assume such an attitude. It is the sign of a little man.

FARM VALUES AND AUTOMOBILES

Stories of Extravagance Shown to Be Exaggerated. Wall Street Journal. It is gratifying to learn from The Omaha Bee that 67 per cent of the deposits in Nebraska banks belong to farmers; but the ratio should surprise nobody, considering that the state is essentially an agricultural community and has harvested uniformly good crops for upwards of a decade. Many Nebraska farmers of the older generation are retiring to city homes, and the luxury that scarcely existed in the state at the time they first entered it. The farm homes themselves, as a rule, leave little of comfort to be desired. But if "the consensus of opinion among bankers is that farmers are as well able to own automobiles now as they were to own carriages in former times," the bankers are probably overdriving the situation somewhat, unless by former times is meant the year in which more footpaths crossed the Missouri river westward than in the other direction. Flat comparison of the cost of an automobile with that of a horse and carriage, of course, would only begin to tell the story.

That "the increase in land value during the last year is double the cost of automobiles purchased" is not only irrelevant, but probably not true. What The Bee, the writer of the dispatches quoting The Bee, no doubt meant to say is that the increase in land prices has been double the first cost of automobiles. In many sections of the west it is to be demonstrated that farm lands can under average conditions be made to pay a satisfactory return upon their prevailing market valuations. But assuming that the land can pay such return, it would be the height of folly for a man in the business of farming to tie up unproductively capital sum equal to half the increment in the value of his land, with no other justification than that the increment had taken place and could be realized through sale.

Farmers as a class are probably less blameworthy on the score of automobile extravagance than most other classes of the country's population. There is reason to believe that they furnish fewer cases of continuously expensive luxuries installed on borrowed money. But it is not worth while to probe the fine degrees of guilt in such matters. The fact of prime importance is that all classes of the population and all sections of the country have for some years been reckless of income. It lies with the individual to question himself more sternly than has been wont upon the economic propriety of his unnecessary expenditures, whether for automobiles or anything else.

Obstacles to Modern Piracy.

Boston Transcript. Steam ship never ended to piracy. A steam pirate ship never existed. The failure of the two pirates who slew the captain of a Pacific coast steamer was largely due to the refusal of the engineer who had barricaded himself in the engine room to allow the vessel to move. Then the tables were turned on the assassins, the survivor of whom is now in jail and will probably give to his piracy a point of resemblance to the piracy of the past by explaining his misdeeds on the gallows.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Hoke Smith of Georgia is the most important "come back" in the politics of the south. Walter Wellman's date of September 10 for starting on his flight over the Atlantic is subject to change without notice.

W. T. Baird, a banker of Kirksville, Mo., proves the sincerity of his conversion from financial standpoint by cutting his beard for forty years' growth. Had to show 'em. Former United States Senator James McCreary has announced his active candidacy for the democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky to succeed Governor Augustus E. Willson.

Miss Melva Beatrice Wilson of New York City expects to spend four years working upon the great sculptured frieze of the new Roman Catholic cathedral in St. Louis. This is one of the most important works of ecclesiastical sculpture ever undertaken in America. It will depict four scenes in the life of Christ.

"See Rose" is the invariable reply of any official of Elvira, O., when asked for information on city affairs. Miss Rose Moriarty of that city is, at 25, deputy city auditor, deputy city treasurer, deputy clerk of the council, clerk of the board of control, clerk to the director of public safety, and clerk to the director of public safety.

There is need of still other regulations for aviators. Laws are required regulating aerial navigation in the interest of dwellers on terra firma. The recent accident by which a number of onlookers in a great assemblage were injured by a falling aeroplane at a public exhibition, as well as the death and injury of the aeronauts by falling, urge the adoption of air rules by which all interests involved may be adequately protected. These laws should govern the right of way in the aerial regions to prevent collisions, regulate the methods of ascent, descent and the course of navigation, so that the lives of the public and the aeronauts may be as far as possible safeguarded.

A special commission appointed by the French government is now engaged in framing a set of regulations that is expected to fix the legal status of aviators and their machines. This most interesting of recent inventions is coming into such wide use that its legal rights and responsibilities should be established both for the protection of those who ride in the air and also for the crowds and pedestrians below that by this new use of the atmosphere are exposed to a probably infrequent but still substantial peril.

Talks for people who sell things

Some advertisers use newspaper space in an impersonal sort of way as though someone else paid for it. They pay little or no attention to the preparation of copy, allowing someone of vast inexperience to write it, using the same copy over and over—and day after day this careless slipshod, ineffectual advertising appears over their names.

We are having illustrations every day of the success of carefully thought-out, well-written, direct advertising against the other sort, and the reason for it is twofold: Slack advertising is a pretty fair indication of slack business methods, and the people will have none of it; whereas, the straightforward, direct, intelligent advertisement creates the impression of an up-to-the-minute business.

Men and women read good advertising because it tells them, without any beating around the bush, or loss of time, precisely the sort of goods they will find, and the prices they will have to pay when they respond to it. To those business men who want to get real results from their advertising space, The Bee offers its services.

We have an advertising copy service that is "right" for your business, and it will bring results because it is the sort of advertising that the people read—and respond to. Phone Tyler 1000 and our representative will call.

SUNNY GEMS.

"I am afraid to ask that girl to marry me, but she is the apple of my eye." "All the more reason why you should be a pair."—Baltimore Item.

Maud—Tom had me talk into a photograph so he can hear my voice while I'm away. Clara—How lovely! And he can stop the machine!—Puck.

"How do you know she's older than you are?" "Why, she admitted it herself." "Honestly? What did she say?" "She said, 'You and I are just the same age, dearie.'"—Cleveland Leader.

"Then you don't want to leave footprints upon the sands of time?" "No," answered the politician guardedly, "All I want is to cover up my tracks."—St. Louis Star.

"That old hen down that by th' hoop pen," remarked the farmhand, "air one o' them suffragettes, I reckon." "Why do you think not?" queried the summer boarder. "Cause she air learnin' 'r crow, by gawd!" rejoined the ruralite.—Chicago News.

"But there's no speedometer on this machine." "There is not." "How can you tell when you're exceeding the speed limit?" "You can't. That's one of the popular features of the machine."—Cleveland Leader.

The Prosecutor—Then you noticed the prisoner's reticence? The Witness—No, I didn't. He didn't have any when I seen him. All I noticed was the shoppin' bag he snatched from the woman. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jinks—I saw something cheap at a bargain counter today. Binks—What was it? Jinks—A man waiting for his wife.—New York Press.

MAUD AND THE AEROPLANE. S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. Philadelphia Press. Maud Muller on a summer's day. Was in the meadow raking hay. She always had enjoyed good health. But had a hankering for wealth. Her cheeks were red, her eyes were brown. She longed to live in the far-off town. She wished she might be richly dressed. And circulate among the best. The Judge came sailing up the lane Upon his nice new aeroplane. Below him he beheld the maid, And tried to stop, and swooped and swayed. He ripped a top rail from the fence, And talked as if he had no sense. The engine got beyond control. The Judge lost his immortal soul. Maud stood there with a sickly grin. 'Till he hit her with a flying pin. "My Lord," she yelled, and ducked away. The Judge lit on a pile of hay. She hurried where the spring gushed up. And buried her little old tin cup. At first she thought the Judge was dead. But she splashed the water on his head. He looked upon his aeroplane. And said some things that gave Maud pain. At last he rose and with a frown, He started for the distant town. Then bringing himself to a halt, He said: "This, girl, is all your fault. 'If you had not been raking here, I'd have stayed in the atmosphere. 'You've cost me dear and spoiled my sport. I'll fine you for contempt of court!" He then went onward up the lane, And Maud returned to work again. She gazed upon his wrecked machine, And said: "Alas, what might have been! 'Ah, well, in heaven we'll all have wings. And not depend on such fool things!"

Look for this Sign in the Druggists' Window. MEMBER ADS ASSOCIATION. Web 15,000 Other Druggists.

H. L. Pribbenow, 16th and Vinton Sts. Forest & Fenton Drug Co. 26th and Q Streets, South Omaha. Scheerer's Cut Price Drug Stores, 15th and Douglas. Scheerer's Cut Price Drug Stores, 324 North 16th Street. Scheerer's Cut Price Drug Stores, 3401 N Street, South Omaha. Boston Drug Co. 15th and Farnam.