

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE  
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

EDITOR: VICTOR ROSEWATER  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00  
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.00  
Daily Bee (including Sunday), one year, \$4.00  
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$4.00  
DELIVERED BY CARRIER:  
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c  
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c  
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c  
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

45,826  
Size of Nebraska, County of Douglas, etc.  
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies for the month of January, 1911, was 45,826.  
DWIGHT WILLIAMS  
Circulation Manager  
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1911.  
(Notary Public)  
ROBERT HUNT  
Notary Public.

Some lobsters are not fit to eat, though.  
Senator Works of California should prove an industrious statesman.  
A revolt is being started against "Boss" Murphy. A blind man can see its finish.

Those deadlocks have gone past the place where they can be opened by a skeleton key.

If you do not believe the office seeks the man in this country, ask Blue-eyed "Billy" Sheehan.

Why should men protest on the trousers skirt? They have stood for worse looking things.

Next question to be answered—What action will the United States Civil Service commission take?

Money may have wings, but unlike the homing pigeon the wings work only one way—going, never coming.

That senatorial fight in New York is said to be costing the taxpayers only \$2,500 a day. Why should they care?

Still, when a man goes to the trouble of buying an office he cannot be expected to give it up without resistance.

Is it not about time that the country's mind was being refreshed on the "Fall of the Alamo"? Come, Mr. Bailey, to arms, etc!

It will not be long now before "Joe" Hartley will think he has a right to aspire to some good lucrative federal appointment.

New York makes Rev. Dr. Aked ache for dear old Lubanon, but how can he reconcile himself to San Francisco as an alternative?

One egg, estimated to be 400 years old, was recently found in Madagascar, which must prove that cold storage is not such a new thing after all.

By the appointment of Cadet Taylor Mr. Rosewater has suffered another crushing and humiliating defeat.—World Herald.

Possibly. But, if so, defeat has no terrors for anyone fighting in a righteous cause.

The husband of Marjorie Gould gets \$3 a week where he works, which is probably six-bits more than many titled husbands of our millionaires could really earn.

The proposal emanates from Denver for forming San Francisco clubs in various cities to boost the 1915 exposition. New Orleans has not yet seconded the motion.

It seems almost sacrilegious for Houston to dispute the claim to pretty women with either Baltimore or Louisville. Soon it will be claiming supremacy in mist futepes.

Although the Oregon plan of choosing United senators was swallowed whole by our democratic friends, they are gaggling on the Oregon plan for the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Carnegie pleads with girls not to reject a suitor simply because he happens to have a million dollars. Isn't it pitiful, the way these millionaires have to beg girls to marry them?

Nebraska will continue to indict capital punishment on red-handed murderers unless an executive like Governor Shallenberger opens the prison doors to them by the lavish dispensation of paroles and pardons.

The agitation for a commission form of government for Lincoln seems to have lulled first, and Lincoln's new charter bill runs along the old lines of mayor and council. Still, we would have been willing to have had Lincoln

A Disgraceful Appointment.  
Under insistent pressure from Senator Norris Brown, with concurrence of his colleague, Senator Burkett, President Taft has sent to the senate the nomination of Cadet Taylor for surveyor of customs at Omaha.

This is a disgraceful appointment, because the selection of a notorious political and financial bankrupt for such a position of honor and trust cannot fail to degrade the standard of public office and discredit republican professions for public servants with clean records.

The main facts about Cadet Taylor's career that should not be forgotten are that his preference for high office and preferment are undisputed because of official record.

As chief clerk of the government printing office before he came to Omaha, he involved the office in scandal that brought down upon him the most scathing denunciation ever contained in a report by a congressional investigating committee.

With others inveigled into his schemes, he later started a nest of shaly speculative concerns, including a trust company and a bank, described at the time by the bank examiner as "a sifting machine for negotiating the loans of the trust company."

When this bubble bank, of which Taylor was chief factotum, finally burst and other bankrupt officers of the bankrupt institution put up a straw bond by which a receivership was avoided on promise to pay all the depositors in full within three years, Cadet Taylor himself received and accepted for the assets of the bank, which he up to four years later insisted were of sufficient value to pay all claims, but never to this day paid a dollar out in dividends to the poor workmen, school children, widows and orphans whose savings had been thus absorbed.

When a few depositors undertook to assert their rights in court Cadet Taylor brazenly denied his own bond, declaring it invalid because he had received for the assets individually instead of as an officer of the bank.

Finally, when the supreme court made short work of this flimsy plea and judgments became inevitable, Cadet Taylor waited the exact time necessary to permit him to hide behind the statute of limitation and went through voluntary bankruptcy, scheduling just \$440 of personal property, all exempt, and leaving his creditors to hold the sack, including all the taxpayers of Nebraska, to the tune of over \$13,000 of missing money belonging to the state school fund.

The only thing that can be held up in favor of Cadet Taylor is his persistent pursuit of public office and his industry in collecting autographs on petitions and letters of endorsement.

What could have possessed Senator Brown to link his fortunes with a political derelict like Cadet Taylor when so many deserving republicans who pay their debts and keep out of the bankrupt court are available passes comprehension.

Strength of the Lumber Barons.  
It seems rather unfortunate that Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith has been unable to verify by long and patient investigation the declaration of certain immense lumber interests that they are not engaged in a combine. Mr. Smith does not specifically declare that they are, but in his report to congress he cites some fairly good circumstantial evidence to suggest the possibility of such a thing.

After receiving this report two avenues are open to congress. One is to ascertain for itself whether the anti-trust laws are being violated by these dealers and the other is to amend the laws by which timber land may be acquired. This would protect government property from pre-emption for private monopoly in the future, even though it would not restore to the government any of the land now held by these interests. It is important that prompt action along both lines be taken: it is wrong to leave the door open to private spoliation of national resources. The timber in the states, Alaska and the islands should be fortified against such aggression.

Whether or not the existence of a lumber trust can be established, this country has unquestionably paid exorbitant prices for building its homes and places of business. Some power stronger than the ordinary influence of supply and demand has controlled prices and consequently hindered development and imposed hardships on individuals. It is not enough to rely upon a Canadian reciprocity with its free lumber clause for complete relief. If Canadian reciprocity becomes a fact and offers some comfort to the situation, it will be welcome, but it will not in any adequate degree free us from the grip of the concert of lumber interests, be they trust, combine or what not.

Experience or Prestige.  
While the selection of a successor to the late Paul Morton as head of the Equitable Life Assurance society has been deferred, it is given out from reliable sources that the new president will come by way of promotion of one of the men now high up in the official staff. Such a promotion would not ordinarily be especially noteworthy except for the fact that in this instance it indicates a returning swing of the pendulum by which more emphasis is to be placed on actual experience in the management of big insurance companies than on the prestige a name has acquired in other professions or fields of industry. In a word, those who are responsible have come to the conclusion that it is better to employ an insurance man to run the insurance business than to call in a big banker,

railway magnate or successful politician.  
This tendency, too, to lay greater stress on practical experience and demonstrated fitness, is not confined to the big insurance companies, but is cropping out in all directions. Once in a while the advertising and added public confidence that comes from having a celebrity at the head of an institution may help up business and increase profits, but as a general rule what counts is efficiency that comes from knowing the business from the ground up, and is able to give practical demonstrations to subordinates in all departments. This factor applies to the prosperity of big business as well as of little business.

The Flight of Bailey.  
Somehow this Joe Bailey "doth protest too much." By his persistent and overwrought anxiety for Lorimer he has raised the question of his own motive. Why should the democratic senator from Texas go so strong for the republican senator from Illinois? Bailey is only one member of the committee that reported in favor of Lorimer. He is not the whole committee.

Senator Bailey may be able to see more clearly than others why he should exert himself to defend his position. He has all but crowded the Illinois senator out of the limelight and had the calcium shifted upon himself. He has even wept on the senate floor in his defense of the "majority of the committee's report;" wept when he referred to certain details in the Lorimer election that were condemned by all but this committee majority, and by it palliated or justified. Well, it is not such a strange thing to weep over after all. But it is strange that it does not upset the lachrymal glands of other senators who voted as Bailey voted.

"The wicked see when no man pursueth;" also, "a guilty conscience needs no proof." Bailey has been held in high esteem in the past. He has been ranked as a deep constitutional student, a powerful orator, an effective logician and a resourceful tactician. He has played all these strings for more than they were worth in this effort. But he has come out this time with a new distinction, "Bailey, the half-splitter." Seldom in the history of congress has a democrat made such a fight for a republican, or vice versa. But what is politics between friends at such times? It may be but a queer turn of circumstances that it is not Lorimer defending Bailey.

One very strong influence working upon the republicans in congress to act favorably on the reciprocity agreement at this session is the evident co-operation of the prospects of an election. They are now saying that they would make use of an extra session to frame up and press for enactment the platform on which they will make their presidential fight of next year. If they are ready to submit such a program in full party unity, this would give them an early start and a great advantage. By enacting reciprocity at this session the republicans would not only prevent the opposition from acquiring such an advantage, but would take a lot of wind out of the democratic sails in respect to the tariff-reform issue.

HAZERS MUST GO.  
New York Sun: President Taft deserves the thanks of the army for vetoing the joint resolution of congress authorizing the reinstatement of nine cadets dismissed from the military academy for hazing. We have no doubt that every member of congress who voted for the resolution is glad that Mr. Taft took the responsibility of stopping a practice which congress has never had the moral courage to resist.

New York Sun: President Taft deserves the thanks of the country for vetoing the joint resolution passed by congress for the purpose of securing the reinstatement of nine West Point cadets dismissed for hazing. The hazers have their fun and paid for it. They were fairly convicted of insubordination and the army was well rid of them. Cadets who defy the laws which they have taken an oath to obey are plainly not of the stuff out of which good officers are likely to be developed.

New York Post: President Taft's veto of the joint resolution of congress reinstating the nine cadets who had been dismissed for hazing is a welcome check to a very bad practice. Again and again have the authorities of the military academy thwarted their efforts to maintain discipline thwarted by act of congress. In their determination to stamp out hazing and to make the future officers of the army voters of the sins committed by their predecessors, they ought not to be interfered with by a too good-natured congress too open to political influences.

People Talked About  
The housemaids of Boston have formed a union and will insist that meals be served on time, and that two Sundays off be given each month. A cold dinner will be a valuable lesson in applied ethics.

Monel Paris, an Assyrian merchant of South Pittsburg, Tenn., surprised the residents of that city by carrying on his back a curbstone weighing 475 pounds a distance of two blocks, about a quarter of a mile, on the principal street of the city. The feat was done on a wagon.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, is on the serious invalid list at his home in Indianapolis. As nearly as can be gathered from the statement of a recent visitor, Mr. Riley has suffered a shock which affects his right side. The unhappy inference is that his working days are over.

Christopher J. Lake of Bridgeport, Conn., promises a flying machine that will stand without hitching and as obedient as a pedler's horse. Bridgeport was the winter home of Barnum's circus, and it is too soon to tell if the Lake machine is a real humming bird or a humbug.

The bill to abolish the whipping post in Oregon for wife-beaters has been vetoed by the governor. He says it is true the bill is a relic of barbarism, but that it is not a bit more barbarous than wife-beating. So brutal spouses in Oregon, owing to the common-sense stand of the governor against sentimentality, will continue to whip their wives at their own peril.

Miss Libby Scudder of Huntington, L. I., is behind the times, she is unwilling to acknowledge it. She is 34 years old, but she acts as if she were a school girl. During the winter she saws and splits all her firewood. In cherry time she climbs the trees with the agility of a school boy and proceeds to pick the cherries, which she afterwards makes into pie, etc.

Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases Observed at the Nation's Capital.  
"What's this? 'Out down the first square meat served up in fourteen years? Not on your life! We demand every crumb on the bill of fare!" The words smote the ears of democratic congressmen in caucus assembled a few weeks ago. Some distinguished democrat, one of the newly-elected, suggested applying the prying knife to the sinews on the payroll of the house of representatives, to the end that democratic promises might jibe with performance. Instantly the indistinct patriot was smothered by a storm of protest. No wonder. The hazard at the house and not the national capitol has not the proportions of a barbecue on a Baltimore banquet, but it is a mighty fine luncheon just the same, especially appetizing after a painfully long debilitating fast. The hungry are eager for the feast and enthusiastically cheer the New York World's scheme for an extra session. An extra session means immediate relief for expectant pie-eaters. Otherwise the democrats will not take charge until December, leaving republicans masters of the "chuck wagon" for nine more long weary months. Truly, the mind of man is taxed, the stomach is more and more longing for the souls of famished democrats.

The suggestion is made by a contributor that every time the jury disagrees the accused should be given his freedom. What a snap that would be for those who make a profession of crime.

If that legislative committee investigating Omaha election conditions makes four different reports it will be entitled to be ranked with the famous Ballinger investigating committee.

Tempting Another Licking? Chicago Record-Herald.  
Russia is threatening to make a military demonstration against China. Perhaps Russia thinks it had better do it without further delay, if it is going to whip China.

Jarring Loose the Old Guard. Baltimore Sun.  
High financing, it appears, is not hereditary. George J. Gould lost the Western Union and now is to lose the Missouri Pacific, while August Belmont was pried loose from the Louisville & Nashville. But still the world rolls on.

Ab, Forget It! Sioux City Journal.  
The Nebraska legislature moved over to Omaha for the evening, and on the following day there were forty absentees from the senate and the house. The inference is that the legislators tried to find out whether all the places were closed after 8 o'clock p. m., and found that they weren't.

A Speeches Worth Watching. Springfield Republican.  
That increased postal rate for the magazine is for the moment adding to the revenues of the telegraph companies. The magazine publishers and their friends are burying the senate under a flood of dispatches of protest. Mr. Dewey says he averages one telegram a minute. It will be interesting to see how the victims of the muck rake vote.

Influences for Reciprocity. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.  
One very strong influence working upon the republicans in congress to act favorably on the reciprocity agreement at this session is the evident co-operation of the prospects of an election. They are now saying that they would make use of an extra session to frame up and press for enactment the platform on which they will make their presidential fight of next year. If they are ready to submit such a program in full party unity, this would give them an early start and a great advantage. By enacting reciprocity at this session the republicans would not only prevent the opposition from acquiring such an advantage, but would take a lot of wind out of the democratic sails in respect to the tariff-reform issue.

Mule is in His Day.  
Do not waste any sympathy on the poor mule. He is neither a has-been nor a candidate for that class. He, like the horse, is not suffering any set-back as a result of the advent of the automobile. The long-eared animal seems only to have come into the hey-day of his popularity, if we may judge from the price he brings on the market. Evidently his prosperity will not depend for artificial support on the advertising he might derive from Champ Clark's braided promise to drive a span of Missouri mules up Pennsylvania avenue. It rests upon something more substantial.

The mule is more in demand today than it has been at any time since the Boer war, when the demand surpassed all records. But in price he has far outstripped the Boer war days. Mules are from 30 to 40 per cent higher today than they have been in ten years, and, according to the Kansas City Star, a mule of fourteen and one-half hands that could be bought on the Kansas City market during the South African war for \$70 to \$105 today brings from \$185 to \$210. Evidently the automobile, popular as it has become for hauling purposes, and the motor, popular as it is for propelling farm machinery heretofore driven or pulled by mules, have failed to undermine the mule's stability. They may not have increased it, but something has.

Of course, it is simple enough to determine what that factor is. It is the tremendous expansion of business. There are certain kinds of service which the mule will always perform better than any other animal or machine and these kinds of service have gone on multiplying along with the general increase in the volume of business. It is not merely a saying, but a fact, that the value of horses and mules keeps pace with the amazing multiplicity of automobiles and motors for various purposes.

Omaha and South Omaha have not yet been annexed, but South Omaha's former city attorney has just been annexed as assistant city attorney for Omaha. If all the present South Omaha city officials would be taken care of in the same way annexation would doubtless come easier.

What Induced Senator Brown to champion Taylor in the face of his record is a puzzling mystery, but it will probably be disclosed in due time, and will not be particularly creditable to senatorial dignity.

The worst thing about these senatorial get-togethers is that we have vet-

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The Bee's Letter Box

Contributions on Timely Subjects Not Exceeding Two Hundred Words Are Invited from Our Readers.  
Railway Revenues.  
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I beg to call your attention to certain statements in the editorial article "How Business Holds Up," published in your issue of February 13, 1911, which are apt to mislead the very large constituency which reads your excellent paper. You state that the earnings of the railroads of the United States in the year 1908 "showed a vast increase over those of the preceding year." I assume that you refer to the fiscal year, as complete figures for calendar years are not obtainable. It is not true that the earnings of the fiscal year 1908 showed a "vast increase" over those of 1907. Gross earnings were a little larger, but operating expenses were some increase in mileage and the result was that gross earnings per mile in 1908 were actually smaller than they were in 1907, being \$18.32 in 1908, as compared with \$19.41 in 1907.

You state that gross earnings in 1909 were larger than in 1908. This is true. But the gross earnings per mile in 1909 were only a little more than in 1907, being \$18.32 in 1907 and \$19.60 in 1909. You further state "that earnings, thus far in 1911 are still showing increases and if they hold up for the rest of the year proportionately the 1911 record will be the best since 1907." This statement, if correct, is a grossly exaggerated statement. It is not true that net earnings are increasing. Net earnings in 1907 were \$3.96 per mile. In 1908 they were \$3.11 per mile and in 1909 they were \$2.50. The increase in 1909 over 1908 was entirely due to enormous reduction in operating expenses. The extent of these reductions is shown by the fact that in 1907 operating expenses were \$7.87 per mile, in 1908 \$7.33 and in 1909 only \$6.81. The reductions in operating expenses during these years were made necessary by the hard times. They represent the withholding of expenditures which were useful to keep the properties up to the physical condition required in the panic of 1907 came. The large increase in gross earnings in the fiscal year 1910 prompted the railway managements to begin making the expenditures necessary to restore the roads to their physical condition that they were in 1907. The result was that operating expenses to \$7.27 per mile. In spite of the increase in operating expenses, net earnings in 1910 were \$3.93 per mile. Unfortunately for the railways late in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and during the succeeding months up to the present time many increases in operating expenses have taken place, these consisting principally of advances in wages, which have been causing heavy reductions in net earnings. In the four months ending October 31, 1910, these being the latest months for which official figures for all the railways of the country are available, net earnings increased \$44,677,589, while operating expenses increased \$63,851,273, which caused a decrease in net earnings as compared with the same months of last year of \$19,173,684. Meantime taxes increased \$2,725,913, causing a reduction in the net income of the railways of \$21,249,597.

You say in your editorial "There are systems of bookkeeping, of course, that may effect appearances, but swollen traffic, enlarged earnings and shrewd management ought to produce a healthy condition and satisfactory profits." You are incorrect in your statement that "there are systems of bookkeeping." There is only one system of bookkeeping in use on railways engaged in interstate commerce, and that is the system prescribed by the Interstate Commerce commission. It was repeatedly invoked in the recent hearings involving advances in freight rates that the roads had juggled their accounts with lawyers and other representatives of the railways challenged those who made such intimations to introduce facts to substantiate them no facts of that sort were forthcoming. The managers of the railways are charged with the duty of raising capital for the development of their properties, and for their to so juggle the accounts as to make the properties appear prosperous than they actually were would tend to drive capital away. The managements have a stronger reason than anyone else for trying to make it appear that the properties are prosperous, and every intimation that they have or may juggle the accounts as to make it appear that they are unprosperous is baseless.

I hope you will give as wide publicity to the foregoing as was given to the statements in the editorial in question.  
D. MILLER, President.

Not a Bit Envious.  
Washington Herald.  
The general manager of the Union Pacific says Europe beats us in the number of train wrecks. This is where we are quite willing to play second fiddle.

WATCHDOG OF THE TREASURY.  
Real Article Shows Up with Monthful of Crossed Treasurers.  
Houston Post.  
The controller of the treasury, Mr. Tracewell, is a rude man. A distinguished architect in the government's service submitted a traveling expense account, which included \$4 for creating his trousers. It was a part of a hotel bill, of course, and the architect thought that it was a legitimate traveling expense. But Tracewell said no, and what Tracewell says goes in the Treasury department. Tracewell believes that a man can travel in entire year without finding it necessary to have his breeches, pantaloons, trousers or pants crossed. So Mr. Architect must die for the four simoleans.

GOOD BILL TO COPY.  
Proposed Federal Law to Unharm General Technicality.  
Chicago Tribune.  
Before President Taft elected he contributed an article to a law journal in which he said: "No judgment of the court below should be reversed for an error which the court, after hearing the entire evidence, can affirmatively say would not have led to a different verdict." Last week the house of representatives passed a bill conformable to the president's ideas. It provides:

"That no judgment shall be set aside or reversed or new trial granted by any court of the United States in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has substantially affected the substantial rights of the parties."

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.  
First Anarchist—Don't you think it would be a good idea to throw bombs all the time to terrify the public?  
Second Ditto—No; throwing bombs is an exploded theory.—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Leeder, whose comparatively well preserved face had just received another coat of enamel, regarded herself critically in the mirror.  
"I won't dare to smile," she said, "that I won't dare to smile."—Chicago Tribune.

"Lightning blazed the way to glory for him," says a Georgia philosopher, "but we trust the blaze didn't keep up after he got there."—Atlantic Constitution.

"Annabel always uses such dangerously long haplax." "Cleopatra's hair is not so long as yours." "Brings—Is it true that you have broken off your engagement to that girl who lives in the suburbs?" "Griggs—Yes; they raised the commutation rates on me and I have transferred to a town girl.—Life.

"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to get married." "How do you know?" "I've proposed to several."—Cleveland Leader.

"Farms are becoming valuable now." "Yep," replied Mr. Carrotosee, "I'll bet it won't be long before these city folks are sorry they covered up their good land with houses."—Washington Star.

A FUNNY FEBRUARY.  
Of snow and ice there's none to be seen; Grass in meadowland turned a little green. Ice man coming and looking rather grumpy. Coal man growling. "This is mighty funny!" The farmer strolls across his greening lawn. Is satisfied—looks wise—says, "Well, I swear." Crows debate the question in pasture near. "Can it be true that spring is really here?" Upon my word, I heard a croaking frog. Weather man has surely slipped at least one cog. Ground hog, as usual, played his solitary ace. But Welsh, he lagged behind and couldn't make the pace. —P. B. T.

GOLD DUST Digs Deep After Germs

GOLD DUST not only cleans but sterilizes. Soap merely washes over the surface, leaving a greasy film behind it. GOLD DUST "goes to the bottom," and insures absolute purity and sanitary safety. Why not sanitize your home, as well as clean it? Soap needs muscle help; GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the task without your assistance. GOLD DUST is a good, honest, vegetable-oil soap, to which are added other purifying materials in just the right proportions to cleanse easily, vigorously, and without harm to fabric, utensils or hand. Foolish, indeed, is the woman who tries to get along without GOLD DUST. Do not use Soap, Naphtha, Borax, Soda, Ammonia or Kerosene with Gold Dust. Gold Dust has all the desirable cleansing qualities in a perfectly harmless and lasting form. "Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work." Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.