

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
 Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1911.
 ROBERT H. HUNTER,
 Notary Public.

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

Take notice, it is woman mimicking men's clothes, not vice versa.

An elephant and a donkey never did make an even-running team.

Some of those senatorial deadlocks seem to be even burglar proof.

Perhaps it might be well to extend the recall plan to the umpires.

It is up to Omaha to make the Auto show this year a record-breaker.

The late mayor of Seattle is said to be dead-rot against woman suffrage.

That groundhog knew what he was doing when he hiked back to his hole.

Dr. Cook's entering vaudeville lifts him out of the burlesque class, anyway.

If Champ Clark expected that speech to be taken as a joke he should have labeled it.

Wisard Edison seems unwilling to let those talking machines he invented do their work.

It is doubtful if Champ Clark, himself, knows just where he stands on Canadian reciprocity.

If getting reciprocity with Canada will keep James J. Hill in a good humor, let us have it.

Trinidad expects to have 1,000,000 rubber trees within a few years. That is bouncing right along.

Still, the diamond-wearing habit among men has not reached an acute stage, as far as anyone can discover.

Tammany is being referred to as a myth and a bluff. In either case it puts on a fairly good front as a tangible factor.

Judge Lindsay of Denver insists that women are fifty times as honest as men. The judge, you know, is still a bachelor.

But just think what salaries the leaders of those Mexican rebels can command on the vaudeville stage when it is all over!

Mr. Bryan's endorsement of Hoke Smith for president still leaves him free to endorse any other democrat who might be nominated.

The nonchalance toward the business of the kingdom displayed by King George in that opening speech of his is just too killing for anything.

Mr. Carnegie says he has made forty millionaires. And discovered forty new worlds. Well, that is better than the average man has done.

Prize fights and divorce mills must yield some good fruits, after all. Reno, Nev., is to build a fine Young Men's Christian association structure this spring.

It must be a strange feeling that has overtaken Congressman-elect Loeb when he realizes that for a whole month he is nowhere on the public pay roll.

At any rate, City Clerk "Dan" Butler will not have to issue any certificates of special registration for the election that is to make him head of the local organization of Elks by unanimous consent.

One day Senator Brown makes a speech to the galleries in favor of ousting Lorimer from a tainted seat in the senate and the next day he champions a tainted appointment to office. Consistency is a jewel.

According to Lincoln papers emanating from "the Holy city" have been counting the "For Rent" signs on Omaha's stores and dwellings in order to take some solace home with them. Welcome to our city.

The Battle Over War Claims.

The titanic parliamentary battle which has been waged in congress over the so-called omnibus bill is not readily understood by outsiders.

Why should there be an omnibus bill for war claims?

Why should obligations approved by the court of claims be jockeyed with demands which have never been adjudicated?

Why should such a bill be pressed for consideration in the closing days of an expiring congress to be voted through by lame ducks free from all responsibility to constituents?

These questions may be hard to answer, but people have a right to ponder on them and put two and two together.

There are doubtless many meritorious claims embodied in the omnibus bill—claims which, if they could be voted on separately, would encounter no opposition—but there are doubtless also many questionable claims which under no condition could get through without log-rolling. To make members gulp them all down at once, they were roped together in an omnibus bill so that one will have to carry the other. To pass such a bill before election might be awkward to explain when interrogated on the hustings, and consequently a session of congress filled with lame ducks offers the only promising field.

Another thing that may throw light on the situation is the fact that many of these claims, dating back for scores of years, are so moss covered and worm eaten that the claimants are ready to discount them liberally with professional lobbyists and congressional promoters retained on contingent fees to put them through. One need not draw heavy on the imagination to guess that if this omnibus bill went through as originally reported, the larger part of the money would go to intermediaries, who never by themselves or their ancestors suffered any of the damages to be reimbursed, or to chance-taking speculators who have bought the claims in from time to time at a few cents on the dollar.

These side remarks are, of course, allusions rather than reflections, but they may help ordinary people to understand better what is really going on at Washington when an omnibus claims bill precipitates a near-riot.

Interesting Population Comparisons.

A bulletin issued by the passenger department of the Union Pacific gives some interesting comparisons of the population in Nebraska by congressional districts and subdivisions. The census of 1910, while showing a creditable population increase for the decade, discloses a very uneven distribution of the newly acquired inhabitants. By congressional districts one district, the First, has actually experienced a decrease; another, the Fourth, has barely held its own, while the big Sixth has increased more than a third. The table is as follows:

Nebraska population by congressional districts.	1910.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.	Pct.
1.....	181,234	165,998	15,236	1,732	1.6
2.....	190,553	162,795	27,758	17.1	1.1
3.....	233,176	211,789	21,386	39.1	1.0
4.....	139,670	138,466	1,204	0.6	0.4
5.....	176,908	165,148	11,760	7.9	0.5
6.....	237,784	172,184	65,600	37.1	3.8

Total, 1,192,284 1,066,809 125,475 11.8

A similarly significant arrangement of the figures along familiar North and South Platte divisions shows that the North Platte country has outstripped the South Platte. These two geographical areas ten years ago were almost equal in population, whereas today the North Platte country contains 100,000 more people than the South Platte country, being fully 20 per cent more. This table is also here given:

Nebraska population by subdivisions.	1910.	1900.	Inc.	Pct.
Counties.....	1,192,284	1,066,809	125,475	11.8
South Platte.....	67,484	45,417	22,067	2.6
North Platte.....	1,124,800	1,021,392	103,408	10.1

The census by counties shows that twenty-one of the ninety counties enumerated in 1900 showed up in 1910 with smaller populations, while seventy counties show population increases. These few comparisons indicate how interesting a study of the census figures can be made.

Dix's Tardy Awakening.

Governor Dix has finally come out with the announcement that in his judgment both Sheehan and Shepard should stand aside and let some other democrat have the right-of-way for senator from New York, since he is convinced neither of them can be elected. In his awakening too late to satisfy his democratic friends, who have pleaded with him from the start to intervene for the defeat of Tammany? That is a question to be determined.

From the first of the contest at Albany the governor has emphatically reiterated that he would keep out of the fight. He turned a deaf ear to the importunate demands by the party press and anti-Tammany leaders for his influence against Sheehan and "Boss" Murphy. Evidently he has now partially receded from his position. But it is worth noting that he did not come out until Sheehan's chances of election seemed to have been entirely dispelled. So it will be difficult for the governor to claim the credit for heading off the Tammany candidate, if that be his object. The Tammany candidate, if he is headed off, is headed off not by, but in spite of the governor's influence.

Regardless of the outcome in New York, the senatorial fight has not made political capital for the governor. It would appear, any more than

it has for the fortunes of his party in the state. On the contrary, it is almost sure to make considerable misfortune. One of the party papers argues that Tammany hall is a myth and a bluff and could be overthrown in a day if only the democrats of New York would determine to overthrow it. But we observe that the democrats have thus far come to no such determination and in the meantime this myth or bluff is working at the same old stand, wielding a pretty potent power. It may be an incubus some democrats would like to throw off, but the fact is, as stated by a more candid democratic paper a few days ago, "Tammany is a part of the democratic party," and if it is defeated in the present contest it will have to be reckoned with in the next, and that is what is troubling our democratic friends most.

Secretary to the President.

President Taft is experiencing some difficulty in retaining a secretary. He found it desirable to give Mr. Carpenter, who went into the White House with him, the position of minister to Morocco, and Mr. Norton, his successor, is about to leave of his own accord to resume private business in Chicago. It would seem that President Taft should not be a hard man to work for. Colonel Roosevelt, because of his strenuous character and methods, might be regarded as a much harder man to keep up with, and yet he went through the greater part of his seven years in the White House with one secretary, William Loeb, Jr.

The position of secretary to the president is an important one in many ways. It is a post not every able man is qualified to fill. It requires ability, tact and resourcefulness, to say nothing of a good physical frame. The right sort of man in that place saves the chief executive a vast amount of work. He stands between him and the public and the president's own achievements are not remotely connected with what is done by the man in the outer office.

This post has been held by some able men and has proved a good stepping stone into other positions of trust and influence. Indeed, the present incumbent, Charles D. Norton, is about to pass into very lucrative occupation directly from the president's employment, though, of course, he had established his right to be classed as a successful insurance man before assuming his official duties. Lamont, Cortelyou and Loeb found the secretaryship to the president a valuable training school. Lamont, who served as secretary to Cleveland, was finally advanced by the president to the cabinet as secretary of war. Cortelyou, who served as stenographer under Cleveland and under both McKinley and Roosevelt as secretary, was promoted by the latter to the portfolio of the treasury and William Loeb, at the end of Roosevelt's second term, went into his present position, one of great responsibility, as collector of revenue at the port of New York, where he has distinguished himself even more brilliantly.

Voting Machine Defects.

While legislation to remedy admitted election evils not now reached by Nebraska election laws is incubating, it may not be out of place to direct attention to the fact that the New Jersey assembly has just repealed the act authorizing the use of voting machines in elections in that state. Some of the evils, although, of course, not all of them, of which complaint is made in Omaha grow out of the use of the voting machine, and the temptation it offers to manipulation fully safeguarded against detection. It is undeniable that in the last election in this city the voting machine delivered many votes to candidates for whom they were not intended, and in at least one instance, that of congressman to represent the district, gave the certificate of election to a man who would otherwise have been signally defeated.

Commenting on the action of the New Jersey law-makers, the Philadelphia Bulletin notes that there was little debate, and not much difference of opinion, as to the failure of the machines to do the work which was expected of them. It declares:

Not only have they proved a bitter disappointment to the voters, but to the officials who first recommended their use. Instead of simplifying balloting they complicate it. No matter how simply they may be operated or how ingeniously they may be constructed to prevent "repeating," the fact remains that to the average man they are a source of perplexity. Undoubtedly a large number of voters have stepped out of the machine voting booth inwardly asking, "Did I put the right lever? Have I voted as I intended?" Even a judge in one county in New Jersey is known to have voted the exact opposite to his intention after having been instructed carefully on a "dummy" machine.

The experience of Omaha and Douglas county with voting machines, therefore, is not unique nor chargeable to lack of intelligence, but is the experience of all the places where voting machines have been introduced. The common impression has been that the party lever is the objectionable feature of the voting machine, and, of course, the party lever could not be abolished without at the same time abolishing the circle for voters who use the paper ballot. No election reform will be far-reaching that does not take cognizance of voting machine defects.

It can be said, we believe, without fear of contradiction that every member of the present Nebraska legislature made professions during the campaign of a burning desire to promote the policy of economy in the administration of the state government and state institutions, and the purpose to

hold appropriations down for the benefit of the taxpayers to the very last limit. But that was several months ago, when the desire for votes was stronger than the pressure of interested parties demanding money out of the state treasury. If the law-makers forget their promises about economy Governor Aldrich may have to exercise the veto power which the constitution confers on him.

The United States senate a few weeks ago refused to confirm a nomination made by President Taft for surveyor of customs for the District of Columbia, so that the rejection of an unfit appointment is not unprecedented, although it is exceptional, when two United States senators are on the ground pressing for it. If the nomination of Cadet Taylor to be surveyor at Omaha is confirmed it will be not upon the record, but because of senatorial trading.

It seems that the new rules in the house evidently have no more put a stop to filibustering in Washington than have the new rules in the legislature put a stop to log-rolling at Lincoln.

No Black Hand business is wanted in Omaha. Any outcropping of this kind among our Italian colony should be nipped in the bud by the police without any scrupulous compunctions.

Of course, none of the money collected in the postoffice during the campaign was to be used by Postmaster Thomas for political purposes. Perish the thought.

One has to admire the financial genius of that New York school teacher, who, upon a salary of \$1,425 a year, managed to accumulate a debt of \$129,882.

Progress of the Uplift.

Boston Herald.

A Pawnee Indian of Columbus, Neb., has just hired a colored valet in Omaha. Here is progress from savagery to creased trousers.

Distance Leads Enchantment.

Wall Street Journal.

Peria wants to raise a loan in America to liquidate debts due to England and Russia. Good thing not to have your creditor living next door.

Got Your Share?

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

According to the last census the per capita wealth of the United States is \$24.8. A lot of people will be convinced by this that there is something coming to them.

Keeping Off the Track.

Baltimore American.

There is a decrease in the number of people killed in trespassing on railroads. The idea of yielding the right of way on railroad tracks to locomotives is evidently striking the public favorably, and it is to be hoped in the interest of mortality statistics that it will continue to gain in popularity.

SEEING OMAHA FROM AFAR.

St. Paul Republican: Omaha is not half so wicked as some people would have you believe.

McCook Tribune: The recent destruction of the state capital building of Missouri reminds the Omaha Bee that Nebraska is not far situated from Missouri, and it is in the matter of fire proof buildings for its state records, etc.

Loup Valley Queen: A German woman was compelled to resort to the expedient of crawling to make it understood that she wanted eggs for her breakfast in an Omaha restaurant. We are told that persons capable of using perfectly good English sometimes use the sign language in Omaha restaurants.

Realize Soon: Jim Dahlman uses some pretty good logic in advocating a law to make the matter of saloon closing a local issue, to be decided by vote of the people of Omaha. There are good reasons for giving the people as large a measure of local self government as possible, but the saloon question is not the most important thing before the country, and it is about time for Omaha to forget the daylight law and get down to business. The people of Omaha can stand the night prohibition if they simply make up their minds to it.

Hovells Journal: Omaha has been insulted again. This time by having the governor call attention to the fact that much illegal voting was done there last fall and proposing a way to prevent such things before the country, and it is about time for Omaha to forget the daylight law and get down to business. The people of Omaha can stand the night prohibition if they simply make up their minds to it.

A GOULDEN HOUR.

New York World: The passing of Missouri Pacific from the hands of the Goulds into the control of "banking interests" marks the end of another railroad dynasty.

Washington Post: Next to Western Union, the Missouri Pacific was the elder Gould's favorite asset. And now the loss of these valuable holdings have practically passed out of the family, the house of Gould will be known as investors, rather than magnates.

Springfield Republican: The final exclusion of the Gould interests from control of the Missouri Pacific and affiliated railroads will be welcomed throughout the wide expanse of country served by these properties. This may be said to have been the only great railroad system left in the country which has failed to come under the new order of things whereby railroad management passes from amiable gentlemen of large stock interest and no experience to trained experts who make it a life business.

Des Moines Register and Leader: The passing of the Goulds from the highest places in railroad management is something of a tragedy. Jay Gould, the father, built the Missouri Pacific from a 357-mile line into a great system of thousands of miles. He added other large systems to his holdings until at his death he was master of nearly half of the railroad mileage of the country. This wonderful railroad property he left to his sons, probably hoping that with this magnificent start they would maintain the Gould leadership in railroad and go on to still greater achievements. But now George J. Gould is ousted from the railroad system built by his father so that a man willing "to eat, drink and sleep on the job" may take his place and make the Missouri Pacific what it ought to be and what the father dreamed it would be.

Mrs. Myra Brown, of Savannah, Ga., has procured from the superior court a permanent injunction to restrain her husband from interfering with her in working for a living as bookkeeper in a store at 1414 N. 10th St. Her husband is well to do and insisted on her confining herself to household work, but she declared that she had no intention to "sit at home and darn socks."

Initiative, Referendum and Recall

The Outlook, New York.

The Outlook cannot declare itself with equal explicitness on the referendum, the initiative and the recall. They are still in the experimental stage. The results in Switzerland, where there have had a considerable trial, and in Oregon, where the referendum and the initiative have apparently worked well in a rural community, are not so conclusive as to prepare us to urge their universal and unqualified acceptance. The same thing may be said as to the successful application of the recall in Los Angeles. It is true, however, that they are not doctrinaire proposals; they have produced some good results; they are not so radical as some of the proposals tried, and deserve serious consideration.

All three may be roughly described as devices to make the machinery of popular government more immediately responsive to the popular will. The effect of all three is to remove some of the brakes and hindrances which our fathers thought necessary to prevent the hasty errors which might be produced by popular prejudice and popular passion. The political history of America indicates that democracy is less liable to sudden gusts of passion and prejudice than our fathers anticipated.

Practically all Americans are agreed that the referendum can be properly and successfully employed in certain cases. It is almost universally used in the case of constitutional amendments in the states, and is extensively used in the adoption of municipal charters and bond issues. Amendments to the federal constitution are not referred to the people; but there is no reason why they should not be so referred; why, for example, the people of the states instead of the legislatures of the states should not vote directly on such a measure as the proposed income tax amendment. The referendum may also be gradually extended to other matters of public importance and public interest with probable advantage, provided great pains are taken to secure an adequate presentation of the issue to the people and an adequate public discussion of it. The existence of such provision has done much to make the referendum in Oregon a success; the absence of such provision has made the vote in New York state on constitutional amendments very light and frequently not very intelligent. In France the question whether the people would have an imperial form of government and Louis Napoleon for emperor was referred to them; but no alternative was presented, and the people chose imperialism rather than anarchy—an illustration of the fact that the value of a referendum depends largely on the manner in which the issue referred to the people is framed.

The initiative is a process by which laws are proposed, on the petition of a certain specified proportion of the voters, for action either by the legislature or by direct vote of the people through a referendum. What we have said concerning the referendum applies equally to the initiative. The numerous signed petitions for the pardon of Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker, illustrates the fact that it is easy to get many signatures to a petition if a few men are in earnest to get them. The numerous signed petitions for the abolition of the canteen illustrates the fact that it is easy to get a superficial sentiment, not made deliberate by any broad discussion of the public interest, to overcome the expert judgment of those who know conditions. We believe that a simple provision enabling a minority of a house, say a fourth of its members, to compel any committee to report to the house any measure committed to it, would be more practically effective than the initiative in securing public consideration and final adoption of desirable legislation, or any other kind of reform.

The two reforms are not inconsistent. The initiative, wherever adopted, should be accompanied by some adequate provision for the expert drafting of proposed measures. The recall enables the people by a special election, ordered on the petition of a specified proportion of the voters, to remove from office an elective officer before his term expires. The arguments for the recall are two: First, the people may elect for a longer term, and so avoid frequent elections. Thus they may, as in Boston, elect a mayor for four years and provide that he can be recalled after two years instead of electing him for two years and requiring him to go before the people for a reelection at the end of that time. Second, the people, if they have made a mistake in electing an officer and are convinced of their mistake by his course in office, can correct it by recalling him. The recall should, in our judgment, be confined to administrative officers, and to municipal, town and village communities. It should not be extended to legislative or judicial officers nor to the chief executive of the state until it has been fairly tried in the municipalities; and it should be exercised only for serious malfeasance or neglect in office, not for mere difference of opinion.

To sum up: The Outlook regards the referendum, the initiative, and the recall as promising experiments, but as yet only experiments, which are to be measured by their results.

A PROTEST AGAINST RECIPROCALITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: What midnight madness has come over the administration that a measure which means the dealing of a blow to the prosperity of our beloved west that the west will not recover from in our time? Why, even the president's speeches offer an inducement for Canadian immigration. And with the immense water-power now idle in Ontario and Quebec through want of use for it, what is to hinder American manufacturers from establishing plants there where all industries can be more cheaply conducted. Rice, cotton and tropical fruits are the only products in which Canada could not compete with the United States to the detriment of the latter. I lived on the border during the years when reciprocity was in effect and know all about it.

Then I do not mind going on record as making the suggestion, and I make it from certain personal knowledge, that everyone concerned in making such a treaty should be lined up and made to declare whether or not he has any personal financial interests in the Dominion of Canada, its lands, mines, products or outputs.

J. S.

An Overcrowded Profession.

PHILADELPHIA, Ledger.

The Medical Record considers the recent very serious complaints from physicians that their incomes as a whole and on the average are decreasing and that it is becoming increasingly difficult for large numbers to make a living. The medical journal does not question the fact, but it discloses the cause. The profession is overcrowded and the process is going on at

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your last Sunday's issue it seems to me you went considerably out of your way to wrap the cloak of respectability around the new Portugal republic. It may be that you are not familiar with the conditions of affairs over there. You tell us about "equality" and fair play accorded to all, etc. Do you think that the driving of thousands of nuns from their native land, the sacking of their homes and schools—is that fair play or any indication that equality has rooted in the new republic? Was the driving from the homes and schools of the Jesuits and other orders who have no other mission but good—yes driving them from their native land and their repudiated their sacred calling. Is there anything in that that bespeaks equality, or does it sound more like Russian absolutism. We will agree with you that the dissolving of the ties of church and state is a good thing, but a republic that drives from her shores native born citizens—men and women who have given their lives to God, the poor and the uplifting of the people—is not a republic from our standpoint of a republic.

WILLIAM RAY.

SMILING LINES.

The Doctor—I think he's the stingiest man in the entire community.

The Professor—Well, it not, he's a close second.—Chicago Tribune.

"How does your new auto run?"

"Oh, it runs any old way."

"The other day when I went out in it, it ran over a pedestrian, ran down a dog and ran up against the law."—Baltimore American.

"But don't you think the earl is rather too old for your daughter?"

"Not a bit of it. The older the better. I've seen some old ears who were rather decent."—Judge.

Man with the Bulging Brow—Why do you want to take a taxicab when you can get an ordinary cab for about half the money?

Man with the Bulbous Nose—What do I care how much it costs? I don't expect to pay for it in either case. I'm going to pass the debt on to posterity. Just the same as a big city does.—Chicago Tribune.

"What did you do with that money you were going to spend for a pair of shoes?"

"I don't know about that investment for some time, but finally I switched from a pair of 'shoes' and put it into a pair of axes."—Washington Star.

"Yes, I admit that I used to think my husband was one of the best men in the world."

"Why don't you think so any more?"

"Oh, I do; but I know so much more about men than I used to."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Miss Yellington—Our family doctor gave me something to use for my throat just before I sing. It's powerful, I'm sure, because he told me to beware of an overdose.

Mr. Blithers, aside to Mrs. Caustique—What cautious old fools some of these family doctors are.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Silas wasn't quite sure that Jedediah's old horse was quite up in value to his cow, and he demurred.

"Well, I dunno, Jedediah," he said, scratching his head dubiously. "That there old caw of mine has got her good points."

"Sure she has, Sil," returned Jedediah, "but I calculate we gotta agree that a caw's to be judged not by her points, but by her quarts."—Harpner's Weekly.

THINGS TO FORGET.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd, a leader of men, marching fearless and proud.

And you know of a tale whose mere telling would cause his proud head to be in anguish he bowed.

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away in a closet, and guarded and kept from the day.

In the dark, and whose showing, whose would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay.

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy.

Of a man or woman, a girl or a boy, That will wipe out a smile of the least why annoy.

A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy, It's a pretty good plan to forget it.