

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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D. WIGHT WILLIAMS, Clerk of said county.

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

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

Now, March, old scout, do your best or worst.

March has thirty-one days to make up that deficiency in snow.

'House of Lords Dies Hard.'—Headline. British or American?

Luke Lea of Tennessee—sounds like one of the old mammy's diddles.

Harv'ly ever has been as peaceful as it was the day Columbus discovered it.

Be it said for the lame ducks, they are at least meeting their finish quacking.

A military university is to be established at Peking. Come on, Mr. East, if you dare.

Proof of the pudding may be in the eating, but the proof of the cheese is in the odor.

Old Mr. Short-and-Ugly had one good day of it in the dying house last week, anyway.

Whatever else happens, it is to be hoped Mister Bink comes out of this turmoil unscathed.

Presumably, Senator Brown votes against Lorimer to relieve his own conscience about Cadet Taylor.

So much attention is being paid to the change in skirts we fear women will forget to remodel their hats.

And yet, some suspicious people are bound to cling to the idea that something was wrong in Springfield, Ill.

Out in California the legislature has thrown the hooks into the State Fish commission, which is under inquiry.

Mrs. Leslie Carter says she will play Hamlet. Well, of course, there is nothing to stop her if she really will.

Well, Mr. Water Board, be honest with us this time and tell us truthfully how much money it will really take.

Consolidation of Bell and Independent Telephone companies has been effected in Council Bluffs. When in Omaha?

The scholar in politics beat all the professional politicians to a frazzle in Chicago's municipal primary. Another sign of the times.

It has been two months since Dick Ferris sent his ultimatum to the Mexican government and President Diaz has not had time yet to reply.

The Sixty-first congress will be distinguished at least by the fact that Senators Hale and Cummins voted and talked alike on one proposition.

At last Mr. Rockefeller is putting that extra story on his house. It is gratifying to know he has been able to save enough to finish the building.

Must have been by a lapsus linguae that Senator Bailey answered "Yes" when the roll was called on the direct popular election of senators resolution.

Health Commissioner Connell has been authorized to swap one of his sanitary inspectors for an automobile. Hard to see how he could lose by such a trade.

The Water board's proposal to vote more bonds is practical admission of the truth of everything The Bee said about the last issue of water bonds, which at that time the board so vehemently denied.

The Comanche chief who died soon after visiting a neighboring tribe of Indians is said to have been poisoned by his hosts. To what ignoble depths of esthetic practices our braves have descended, if the tomahawk has only given way to this!

Bourne on Patronage.

The outburst of Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, politely accusing the president of using his appointive patronage to bribe senators and congressmen, is naturally calculated to cause comment. Senator Bourne's grievance had already been exploited in the preceding issue of Collier's Weekly, which headed its charge, "Taft Starts His Machine—Using Patronage in Oregon to Get a Stand-Pat Delegation to the National Convention." The burden of the complaint in Collier's, as well as that of Mr. Bourne on the floor of the senate, is that the president discriminates between the recommendations of friendly and unfriendly senators for the distribution of patronage.

In point of fact this issue between president and senators is as old as the government. The constitution provides that the president shall make appointments "by and with the advice and consent of the senate." It does not say that appointments shall be made by and with the advice and consent of individual senators, and the practice has been to advise only with senators of the same political faith as the occupant of the White House and to ignore senators of opposite politics, even though they may be a majority of the senate. But though subject to confirmation, the president is responsible for the character of the appointees, and has more often brought odium on his administration by blindly accepting recommendations of senators for close-to-home example, as in nominating Cadet Taylor for surveyor of customs and "Ben" Thomas for postmaster, than in ignoring them and proceeding independently.

In the case of Senator Bourne, charging the president with trying to build up a "machine" of his own around federal appointees in Oregon, it would seem that what the senator wants is to have presidential help in building up an anti-Taft machine around federal appointees, recognizing the senator as their sponsor. If it is only a question of which machine is to have the spoils, as it appears to be, the public will not become greatly excited. The only way federal offices will ever be divorced from politics, and taken off the pie counter, will be by putting them under civil service rules and on good behavior tenure.

Chicago's Municipal Contract.

The results of the mayoralty primaries point to a hotly contested city election. Carter Harrison, four times mayor, has obtained the democratic nomination to run against Charles E. Merriam, professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, as the republican nominee. Mr. Merriam is a high-class man, who has already displayed marked powers in the methods of improved city government. He stands for what is best in civic life, is no mere theorist and enjoys the esteem of the substantial element of the city. He is a man of force, who will undoubtedly make a most effective campaign, even against all the odds of cunning politics he will have to encounter. Carter Harrison, on the other hand, comes into the fight as a professional politician, regardless of what his former service to the city may have been. He will be backed by the same devious system of democratic politics that has backed him and other seasoned politicians before. It remains to be seen whether Chicago will elect a man committed to a new regime or one who would owe his success to the old democratic machine.

On the face of the "returns" the republicans might well assert strong hopes of victory. The democrats had three candidates in the race, former Mayor Harrison and Dunne and Mr. Graham, who polled respectively 55,069, 53,513 and 38,541 votes, a total of 147,123. Prof. Merriam polled 54,228 votes, while his four republican opponents together polled 54,365, making a total of 108,535. The campaign is sure to be a hot one and one that will mean much to Chicago in its fight for better civic conditions, a san important part of its general plans of new and better progress.

Boys' Corn Clubs.

The boys' corn clubs organized in the south by Dr. S. A. Knapp and maintained with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture are producing great results. Last year the total corn crop of the nation came to more than 3,000,000,000 bushels and the south produced 41 per cent of it. Yet the south has not been considered a great corn section, if it continues to gain as it has in the last few years, however. Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and one or two other great corn-growing states will have to look to their laurels or be outstripped in the race for supremacy.

But we have this satisfaction—that we are helping our neighbors down in Dixie to increase their corn output. We are doing it by promoting the system of intensive agriculture and the south is ready to admit the fact. Congressman Ransdell of Louisiana in a recent speech on the floor of the house, reciting some of the excellent results achieved by these boys' corn clubs, called attention to the fact that they were organized and are being maintained by a former Iowa, Dr. S. A. Knapp, who works under the supervision and authority of Secretary Wilson, another Iowa. Moreover he took occasion to pay special tribute to Secretary Wilson for his great influence in aiding the south along lines of improved farming.

The theory on which these boys clubs were organized was that it would be difficult to try to teach the men of the south the new and better ways of producing corn, but taking the boy before he knew any way of his own,

he could be taught the right way. And over nine southern states the organization has spread until today it numbers 46,225 boys. The results are not mere child's play. They are vastly increased areas of corn and yield per acre. Prizes awarded by the Department of Agriculture, under whose direction demonstrations are conducted and diplomas issued at Washington, serve to stimulate interest among the boys. For instance a Texas boy raises more than eighty-five bushels to the acre and is outstripped by a South Carolina lad, who raises 228 1/2 bushels per acre.

The two corn expositions at Omaha, which had the hearty co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, were well patronized by southerners. They and similar enterprises, all led by the government's scientists, are wielding a splendid influence. We do not know, but the Boy's club idea might be profitably adopted in this and other northern states.

Court Yields in Remark Case.

By an abrupt and remarkable turn in affairs Abraham Ruef, the convicted San Francisco boss, now seems to have lost his last hope of escaping the state penitentiary. After several years of technical proceeding the state supreme court granted Ruef a rehearing about two weeks ago. This action provoked such a storm of protest in California that the supreme court invited an investigation of its course at the hands of the legislature through a joint committee from the house and senate.

The court had made its ruling and issued the order for a rehearing purely on technical grounds and it volunteered to defend its action. The spectacle of a supreme court being investigated by the legislature was most sensational, but abruptly the court issues another order vacating the one granting the new trial. From this distance it would seem to be a frank concession to public sentiment and a vindication of the popular belief that the man who engineered the system of bribery and corruption under the administration of former Mayor Schmitz was properly convicted and should serve the term of fourteen years in San Quentin, which the lower court imposed upon him.

It will be remembered that Ruef's conviction was made possible when he confessed to a great many of the charges preferred against him, and it was this fact that so outraged the people at the thought of his being given another chance to escape the penalty of the law. It seems the supreme court could not have been secure in its position, or it would scarcely have yielded so quickly.

Ambassador Bryce Sustained.

The unionists in Parliament were effectually checkmated in their attempt to rebuke Ambassador Bryce for his part in facilitating negotiations for the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The administration, through the foreign secretary, unequivocally sustained the ambassador and refused to instruct British representatives at other capitals not to assist in similar negotiations. Sir Edward Grey not only refused to issue such instructions, but commended the action of Mr. Bryce as beneficial both to Canada and the mother country.

This proceeding is significant of an encouraging situation. In silencing the tariff reformers, who are the jingoes in this case, the British government has done all that it needs to do to show its confidence in Canada and the United States and its friendliness for what has thus far been done to effecting reciprocal trade relations. Ambassador Bryce is a good enough Briton to be trusted with its best interests and a good enough friend and student of the United States to be relied on not to go astray with us. So long as he is the crown's representative at Washington it will have nothing to fear for its national welfare, and if it could be certain of as safe and sane representation at every other world capital it would be much better off than it is.

Undoubtedly the foreign secretary is right in affirming belief that the ambassador's influence has been helpful in this case both to Canada and Britain, and yet the United States is not finding fault.

No Dust-Throwing This Time.

The Water board is said to be preparing to submit another bond proposition to the voters of Omaha as one more step in the process of "immediate and compulsory" purchase of the water works began eight years ago. When the people were induced two years ago to authorize an issue of \$6,500,000 of bonds they were led by the Water board to believe that that would finish the job. The vote on the bonds two years ago was, therefore, plainly procured through misrepresentation, else the Water board would not have to come back now for more. If we are to vote again on an issue of water bonds of from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000, let us have no dust-throwing this time. Let us have the straight of it from the Water board and let us know exactly how deep we are in the hole, how much it will cost to get out and what we may expect in the way of service and water rates after we get there.

President Taft has appointed a negro lawyer to be assistant attorney general of the United States. This action of a republican president may offset efforts of our democratic lawmakers to put a "Jim Crow" law on the Nebraska statute books.

The World-Herald severely scores Governor Carroll as the author of a

new "Jowa idea" in vetoing the Oregon plan for electing United States senators on the ground of unconstitutionality. Oh, paw! That idea was promulgated long ago right here in Nebraska by John Paul Breen and Charley Wooster.

The Omaha Commercial club will repeat its efforts to help Nebraska farmers test their seed corn with a view to insuring a full crop. This is as practical work as the Commercial club has ever taken up. Corn in the bin means money for the farmer and business for the merchant.

Rather close contest out at Dundee on the question of bonds to build an independent water plant defeated by ten votes. Credit the Omaha Water board with getting busy just in time to avoid being loaded down with a lot of useless mains and dead pipeage in Dundee.

A newspaper man, said to be one of the most popular in Washington, died and wins five and one-half lines in the paragraph column of one of the papers that especially admired him. "The short and simple annals of the poor." What if he had not been so popular?

The news that a respected citizen of Oklahoma, who had become an inveterate coffee drinker, had died at the age of 108 ought to be a warning to all about their personal habits.

City Clerk "Dan" Butler is the most conscientious and efficient person who ever filled that office. If you have any doubts read that legislative report written by friendly democrats.

A Bunch for Uncle Sam.

It would be a good idea, too, to have some authoritative commission declare that the United States government should introduce scientific management, efficiency and economy in its departments. It would be a good thing for both of our ruling classes to do.

Shies at Team Work.

The great trouble with the democratic party as a governing agency is its unwillingness to do any team work. No organization has much chance of making worthy accomplishment unless it is willing to accept leadership and direction and will submit itself to sensible discipline.

Shifting on Reciprocity.

When Senator Hale of Maine, the confirmed stand-patter, and Senator Cummins of Iowa, the heretofore persistent opponent of the pet theory, join in opposing the reciprocity agreement, one or the other of them has shifted his position. We violate no confidence in imparting the fact that Senator Hale has not surrendered to the Iowa idea.

Penalties of Progressiveness.

The weakness of the law and harem skirts in various cities are being mobbed and egged, which is the usual reward of one acting with the courage of one's convictions. Still, it is hard to make pure reason rise superior to the feeling that becoming obstinate in current styles are more acceptable in the thinking crowd than the firmest kind of convictions.

Not Much of a Record.

Charles G. Gates traveled 3,000 miles on a special train in a little more than three days, which is called a record-breaking run. Yet it calls for an average speed of only fifty miles an hour for twenty hours a day, allowing four hours a day for stops. Upon well-constructed railroads it is easy to make much greater speed. It would have been easy to do so at any time in the last thirty years. Railroad men have held that it would not pay to quicken runs generally, but with the prevailing glib of business they are sure to be some economy in having a certain train occupy certain tracks three days instead of five days.

The Red Badge of Courage.

The president of the United States has put on a blinding red necktie and Washington is accusing him of trying to set the style, even as King Edward VII used to do in London. Never was there more patent error than this. The president's new tie is no symbol of paltry fashion. It is The Red Badge of Courage. We are glad to see him hold it. He needs it every hour in his life and in the White House, and he never needed it more than he does in this troublesome "last week," when courage is the only thing that can win for him his brave fight for Canadian reciprocity.

People Talked About

Wolf Mook lives at Belvidere, Ill. Aside from that, Belvidere has no excuse for getting into the publicity columns.

Lawrence county, Arkansas, has a number of industries, but the most unique is that of capturing and raising animals for their fur and hides. The occupation is followed by a boy, Crockett Gibson, who lives on a farm four miles south of Imboden, and who has been well paid for his labor.

While she was feeding her two weeks' old chickens, Miss Ruth Vance, daughter of James I. Vance, a wealthy farmer, lost a \$200 diamond setting from a ring. She brought all the chickens to Chillicothe, O., and had them placed under the x-rays, but the gem was not found. Miss Vance refused to have the chickens killed.

A poker scandal is agitating the inner circles of the Kansas university. While the student gamblers stuck to pennyante the game was a joyous diversion, but a recent scandal, in which a "kitty" spotted the tamper of the players, provoking a ruction of dangerous energy. A bonfire of all the cards in the school is promised.

After investigations in the Westmoreland coal regions, where a strike has been in progress for some time, four prominent charity and literary workers, Ida M. Tarbell, Elizabeth Marbury and Anna Tracey of New York, and Miss Emmeline Pitt of Pittsburg, were caught in a snow storm and suffered greatly before reaching Greensburg, Pa.

Robert Emerson Davis, the Boston boy financier who got away with \$600,000 entrusted to him, and was overtaken at Rio de Janeiro, is credited with wide knowledge of the Bible and is selling it outwards as keen as his nose for easy money. His offices in a Boston suburb were decorated with scriptural mottoes which comforted the victims as they coughed up.

Around New York

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

Generality that smiles and shimes above all kinds of common troubles is supposed to be the exclusive and happy asset of the fat man. It is one of the compensations for weighty responsibilities, the strain on shoe leather, and solace for rude remarks attracted by a fat front. But a fat worm sports occasionally. One of copious dimensions snuggled himself in front of a store window in New York and treads such a mighty shadow over the interior that the storekeeper ordered him to move on. He refused to budge. A lively argument followed, attracting a crowd which fell into the humor of the situation. An appeal to a policeman lifted the blockade and shifted the heavyweight and his shadow to the adjoining cigar store. The store relieved measures two feet six inches in width, and so well is space economized that the proprietor goes outside to turn around. Probably the fat man from eating up the lean one.

The passing of one of the worst pests from which New York has ever suffered and one that has been a matter of great interest to visitors seems to be near at hand. It is the theater ticket speculator, that heavy-browed individual who stands the sidewalk in front of every New York theater and all but commits actual assault in case his offers are refused.

By unanimous vote the Board of Aldermen has passed an ordinance preventing the sale of tickets in the streets and on the sidewalks and prohibiting the advertisement of such a business. The speculators still have three weeks to ply their holdup, as the ordinance was to become effective within thirty days. Needless to say the speculators are trying to devise some way in which to circumvent the ordinance and up to date no scheme of evasion has been found.

It was at first suggested that the speculators take out peddlers' licenses and sell chewing gum or some such commodity, with theater tickets thrown in. This scheme, however, was abandoned, on the ground that it would have been too apparent an evasion of the law. It is probable that the speculators will test the constitutionality of the law, the old ordinance having been found unconstitutional. The new ordinance is believed to meet the defects found in the old measure and New Yorkers are harboring visions of at least being rid of the most obnoxious phase of theater-going in the metropolis.

Since it has been decided to establish municipal baths for the million at Coney Island, other and even more ambitious plans for its improvement have been formulated. These include a continuous walk and drive along the entire five miles of its water front and a new bulkhead line which has been authorized by government engineers. A contract has been let for a rip-rap wall, forty feet thick at its base and twenty feet at the top, surmounted by a concrete walk. It will protect the island from those periodic inroads by the Atlantic which have frequently been quite destructive. All of which is expected to attract a higher average of patronage than the resort has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. Frederick Hartwig, a bride, living at 288 Ogden avenue, notified the High-bridge police station that her diamond engagement ring, valued at \$15, had disappeared while she was making change for the chauffeur of a delivery wagon. Police-men Budyneyer and O'Mara were sent around to investigate. She told them that the man had delivered several packages to her kitchen, then went into another room to get her pocketbook to pay him. After he had gone she missed the ring.

She described the driver, and the detectives went to the stables of a department store at Park avenue and One Hundred Eighty-third street. There they scrutinized all the employes and finally picked out John J. Kelly, a chauffeur. He was searched, but no trace of the ring could be found.

"Wrong man, I guess," said O'Mara, and the chauffeur began to put on his clothes. So pronounced was Kelly's relief that he began whistling a popular air as he added his hat to his trunk.

"I know that tune," said Budyneyer. "It's something about bells on his fingers and rings on his toes. Do you suppose he means anything by it?"

"Let's see," said O'Mara. Then he turned to Kelly. "Take off your socks," he said. Kelly's face fell, but he pulled off the hosiery. The policemen saw that the missing ring encircling the little toe on the left foot.

Assemblyman James A. Hendrickson of Red Bank, N. J., with a keen eye to the future, has come to the rescue of the lobster family by a bill that will prevent the taking or selling of lobsters under nine inches in length. This will give the lobsters that are now ruthlessly taken from the beams of their families a few more years in which to wax fat and sweet for the palates of the Broadway diners.

The penalty provided is a fine of from \$5 to \$25. Hendrickson argues that the bill will redound to the advantage of the Jersey fisherman, as it will insure the continued prosperity of the lobster industry, whereas, if the present unrestricted catching of the red-clawed tribe is continued, fishermen will eventually look to their lobster pots in vain for a satisfactory return.

Fire Commissioner Waldo and Chief Croker were making a tour of inspection of the engine houses on Staten Island in the department automobile the other day. They stopped at a village postoffice and several natives gathered about the car, which it appeared they never saw before.

The big black letters, F. D. N. Y., on the rear was a puzzle to them. After vainly trying to figure it out one of the men asked what the letters stood for.

"Frank Duffy, New York," said the commissioner.

PROFITS OF THE CRUSADE.

National Treasury Entended by Customs House Activity.

New York Post.

The Treasury department at Washington now knows the exquisite delight of counting across an overstocked half-dollar in the pocket of an old coat. It is a pleasurable sensation altogether out of proportion to the intrinsic value of the retrieved coin. Not that \$10,000,000 is a sum to be sniffed at, even by a secretary of the treasury. Ten million dollars is the amount that has been recovered during the last two years' crusade against customs defrauders. Of greater value, however, is the knowledge that honesty and efficiency have replaced graft and slovenliness in the custom house. It is something to have found the missing half-dollar. It is more important to have swept up the hole through which a good many more half-dollars might have slipped in the course of time.

The Bee's Letter Box

Contributions on Timely Subjects Not Exceeding Two Hundred Words Are Invited from Our Readers.

Where Reciprocity Hits Nebraska. OMAHA, March 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: What is reciprocity? What does Canadian reciprocity as proposed in the McCall bill now before the United States senate mean?

It means the giving over to Canada, our greatest and best markets, the mills of the northwest and middle west, for 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels annually of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa wheat, without getting anything in return. The mills of the northwest and middle west prefer the Canadian wheat even at a considerable premium over the southwestern wheat, as it makes the whitest of flour without bleaching, whereas the winter wheat of the southwest needs the bleaching process in order to compete, and this process is illegal.

Such a condition brought about by reciprocity would benefit especially the Canadian farmer, at the great disadvantage of the American farmer; to the latter it would be suicidal. It also means the giving over to the Canadian farmer our markets in the New England and the middle states for 100,000,000 bushels of our western oats annually, which grain is second only to corn in extent of production, without getting anything in return.

Furthermore, Canada raised a superior quality of oats to those raised in the west and hence its markets would be preferred at a premium in our eastern markets, which markets now take a large part of our surplus. This would mean a large increase in the production of grain in Canada and a corresponding decrease in the United States of both wheat and oats; our loss would be Canada's gain.

In a word, reciprocity places the Canadian farmer only in direct competition with the American farmer in the latter's home markets, but gives the Canadian farmer the advantages of the superior quality of grain, and shorter distances to our eastern markets. These markets, which we now propose to give away to our Canadian neighbors for nothing, have been the largest factors toward the building up of our western country.

Nebraska will receive a harder blow than any other state on account of the peculiar character of our wheat, not making as white flour as the Canadian wheat. Kansas would receive the next hardest blow, because a considerable of the wheat product of that state is similar to the Nebraska wheat, and also, Canada would compete for the large Pacific coast trade.

It is estimated that the depreciation in the values of wheat, oats and corn since reciprocity has been agitated in the United States will exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000). As grain depreciates in value so will the lands on which it is raised. The lessened values of farm products will be felt by nearly all manufacturing industries. This will in time affect labor, because necessities and comforts will be the motto.

We were all taught from the beginning that the farm is the foundation of the prosperity of this country. Is not this as true today as ever? I have distributed the grain products of Nebraska through terminal elevators at Omaha for twenty years, to all parts of our country. If I do not know whereof I am speaking, I ought to feel unable to forecast the effects of reciprocity which does not reciprocate, I felt in time affect labor, because necessities and comforts will be the motto.

The disastrous effects of this are not ready a fact. The United States does not really need the products of Canada, while on the other hand Canada with its vast area of territory, capable of raising 600,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn and possibly in the near future enough corn for home consumption, needs our markets to help build up its country.

It should be understood that our farm products are consumed largely in our own country; that we export only 10 per cent of our wheat, three (3) per cent of our corn and one (1) to three (3) per cent of our oats.

We should not forget that there is no material economy in low prices for wheat, because at \$1.00 per bushel the average consumption for each person does not exceed in value 2 cents per day. We should always remember that good prices for farm products makes for good times in all industries and high prices for labor, while low prices for farm products makes for hard times, closed factories, and low prices for labor and armies of idle men. While we are giving a good deal of consideration to the conservation of our forests and mines, we should not underestimate the conservation of our home markets.

N. MERRIAM, President Merriam & Millard Co.

Boutell Goes to Portugal.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Henry S. Boutell of Illinois, was today nominated by President Taft to be United States minister to Portugal. Boutell was defeated for re-nomination at the last primary election.

Makes Home Baking Easy

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Baking Powder

Dream of a Girl

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Springfield Republican: In despite of the opposition of Senator Hale, and of representatives of the Pacific coast, the treaty with Japan has been ratified by the senate without dotting an "i"—a sign of great confidence in the wisdom of the State department under Secretary Knox. There should be the same confidence in the wisdom that dictated the treaty with Canada.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The United States has treated Japan as one progressive, powerful nation should treat another progressive and powerful. It argues well for a continuation of the friendly relations between them that the senate, in the midst of this busy season, has been able to ratify this treaty without a long and bitter discussion. The quicker such an agreement is clinched the less likely there is to be an aftermath of suspicion and hostility.

New York World: The new treaty does not mainly concern immigration and does not practically affect it. The pledged honor and the interest of Japan are alike involved in keeping its own people at home, or as colonists in Korea, Saghalien and Formosa. From all Asia east of Turkey our immigration last year was less than that from the West Indies, which was chiefly colored. The Japanese numbered but twenty-seven out of every 10,000 in the total.

Chicago Tribune: The treaty is received with general acclaim in Japan. The Seattle merchants welcome it for they see a promise of more extensive trade with Japan for their city. There is no such outlet of indignation from California as was anticipated. Perhaps it was hinted early in the session that if they and their constituents were to keep reasonably quiet about Japan it would be much easier for San Francisco to get the contemplated exposition the congressional recognition it coveted.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"We don't see any more of the old-fashioned group photographs."

"No," replied Senator Ferguson; "I didn't exactly see 'em. But I inferred 'em."

Sister Blonkron—Yes, I know the Throgsons. They're as poor as church mice.

Sister Wigderson—O, but church mice aren't poor any more. Think of the basements in kitchens we have in our churches nowadays, and the elegant suppers we sometimes have in the lecture rooms!—Chicago Tribune.

"I'm not complaining of the tip of the water," said the frugal patron of a New York cafe.

"But it is rather large."

"I don't mind. I'm willing to pay for the privilege of listening to the music and looking at the pictures. What I object to is the expensive custom of ordering food."

A FABLE.

Baltimore American.

Two maids there were who courted fame. In beauty, wealth, society.