THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unsused and returned copies, for the month of February, 1911, was 47,621.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.

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

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

One week babies. The next week dogs. Nothing like variety.

Mr. Bryan evidently thinks there is luck in the old dollar dinner.

The weather man should be made to understand that he is on his good behavior.

Springfield, Mass., has proposed the innovation of "common sense in city planning."

Before wiping out party lines, better put a few sleuths on the trail to locate them.

"Honduras to See Peace," says the headline. Yes, Moses saw the Promised land, too.

No, of course, that big banquet at Lincoln was not to be in the interest of any man's candidacy.

We did not read the name of Judson N. Harmon among the present list at the Bryan dollar dinner.

The Nebraska initiative and referendum may be the best ever, and still be subject to improvement.

The Missouri town where Champ Clark lives has lost 317 population in ten years. How fickle is fame.

This is the kind of weather that ought to mature the crop of laws quickly which is ripening down at Lincoln.

They are said to be ousting the Carnegie element from the Steel trust. It is to be hoped they are doing it peaceably.

Now that the Vermillion county grand jury has adjourned, there ought to be many old, familiar faces back home again.

Japan and Russia love each other about as much as the two boys who fought to a draw after an hour of fierce encounter.

So long as our Water board is to continue paramount, even under the commission form of government, the country will be saved.

General Wood is maneuvering around to arrange some maneuvers for our soldier boys, anyway, even if the war should prove a fluke.

Kansas City is beginning the huge task of widening its streets, or rather some of them. That was a matter Omaha looked out for at the proper time.

Every automobile should be compelled to carry a recording speedometer. The driver then could not pretend he did not know how fast he was going.

The bill to merge the office of city comptroller with that of city clerk is so quiet that "Big Dan" may have to send out a searching expedition to find it.

The army is playing war and Mr. Taft is playing golf.—Washington Herald.

And over in New York Boss Murphy is playing cinch.

Senator Norris Brown is to make a speech in Omaha on "Reciprocity." He could make a bigger hit on the subject, "How Proud I Am of My Omaha Appointees."

Some Illinois legislators threaten to bring new evidence as a plea for another Lorimer investigation at the extra session. There they go, trying to force Joe Bailey to resign again.

"My face is turned to the future, my back to the past," said Abe Reuf as he entered the penitentiary, but he seems to be peeping back over his shoulder at the past long enough to resume his fight for liberation.

Change Coming in Mexico.

Events are shaping themselves for a chance of political conditions in Mexico. That seems certain from the rumors arising from and the circumstances attending the return of Finance Minister Limantour. Whether he has obtained consent of President Diaz to the reported plan of retiring and thus paving the way to rehabilitation of peace and progress in the republic, remains to be seen. It is a great deal to expect of a man like Porfirio Diaz, who for more than thirty years has reigned with almost monarchial power in Mexico.

The plan, contemplating Limantour's succession to the presidency as a temporary expedient preceding a new election and general reorganization of the government, however, does not seem illogical. Whether the people are ready for complete self-government or not, they think they are and they seem determined on a more or less radical readjustment. Opinion seems to be regarding Limantour as the man, if there is such a one in Mexico, to take the reins and guide the state to a peaceful harbor. He has long been known as the "strong man of the Diaz" cabinet and by his former years of close friendship and business association with the Maderos, he has also the advantage of their confidence and that of their followers. The demonstration upon his return to Mexico is a signal of his popularity. He was in places acclaimed as the right man for the presidency. It will prove to be extremely fortunate if there is a man on whom both sides can unite.

Deposit Guaranty in Oklahoma.

When national banks in Oklahoma were throwing away their charters and rushing to take advantage of the deposit guaranty law, advocates of this law cited that as an evidence of the wisdom and desirability of the system. Is it, then, on the other hand, an evidence of the unwisdom and undesirability of the law that fifty Oklahoma banks in two weeks apply for national charters and thus seek to get from under the provisions of the state law.

That is what has happened in this new experimental state of Oklahoma. The banks that cast away their national charters and became state banks, have paid dearly for their experience and are now submissively asking that they be allowed to become national banks again. Naturally, folks ask what is the matter? Why has not the deposit guaranty worked out all the wonderful advantages its exponents claimed for it?

The explanation offered is that a levy of 2 per cent of the gross deposits is to be made to build up the guaranty fund. The 1 per cent levy has proved inadequate. Not even the advertising the banks derived from the guaranty proposition seems to have compensated for the cost, so these fifty banks in two weeks, with others following, are now running for cover. One of these banks applying for the return of its national charter has capital of $50,000, with deposits of $500,000. Two per cent of its deposits, therefore, would be 20 per cent of its capital. No wonder it wants to escape.

All we can say is that we hope Nebraska's attempt to follow in Oklahoma's footsteps with deposit guaranty will not bring us to similar grief.

Omaha Investments for Omaha Money.

Omaha people have made more money out of investments in Omaha enterprises than they have out of investments outside of Omaha. This is a broad statement, but, generally speaking, we believe it cannot be successfully disputed. We do not refer to mere speculation, but to legitimate industry. The opportunities offered by Omaha for profitable investment in commercial and industrial ventures are equally, if not more promising, than those presented in any other city in the west. In a word, Omaha people with money to put into real business undertakings holding out every assurance of satisfactory terms do not have to go outside of Omaha. Omaha still needs foreign capital for its further development, and while asking strangers to come in and share our growth and prosperity, our own moneyed men ought to prove their faith by their works.

Anglo-American Arbitration.

British sentiment seems to be unanimously in favor of the Taft proposal for an Anglo-American treaty "to abide the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue that cannot be settled by arbitration." The church and the press are strongly supporting it and commend Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, for his espousal of the proposal. One paper goes so far as to declare that this would be the 'most important and beneficent achievement of the twentieth century, short of universal disarmament."

Here, then, is evidence that ought to be complete of England's readiness to work toward a great Anglo-American alliance. All these manifestations are made in the face of the fact that Japan stoutly opposes the plan because it would terminate the alliance that country has with Britain. England's preference for such a compact with the United States cannot now be doubted. This should afford encouragement for the negotiations preliminary to a consummation of the plan. Such an achievement would be a distinct triumph in diplomacy.

The treaty would, indeed, exert a powerful influence for world peace. It is not entirely new, to be sure, for the same principle seems to have been embodied in the Olney-Pauncefote treaty rejected by the senate in 1897, because, it is said, the Irish-Americans at that time opposed it. It is to be hoped that the theory of Irish-American endorsement now, on the grounds of that element's friendship for the Asquith-Grey administration is trustworthy. In that event, nothing so far as can now be determined, would prevent the completion of the treaty. Certainly there is room for closer co-operation between the great English speaking nations.

Roosevelt's Pardonable Pride.

Former President Roosevelt said in his speech at the opening of the Roosevelt dam in Arizona that the two material achievements connected with his administration of which he was most proud were the reclamation work in the west and the Panama canal. In neither case, of course, did he originate, but brought to a successful issue the varied schemes that had been pending for years and actually put the men to work digging the canal.

Both these achievements are world-wide in their influence, are of empire-building proportions. This dam, which gathers the water for irrigating hundreds of thousands of acres of rich soil, gigantic as it is, is but a part of the great system of reclamation and irrigation which President Roosevelt did so much to establish. That system is opening up to settlement millions of acres of land to countless numbers of people, of this and other countries. It bears directly upon nearly every phase of American life, touching us at every economical angle. It is impossible for any man to estimate the beneficent results flowing from these works.

Now, it is plain that President Roosevelt was right in standing out against the partial development of such enterprises as Roosevelt dam by private capital. He persistently declared that only Uncle Sam could do the work and Uncle Sam has done it. Uncle Sam did that and other similar work and he will and must do more of it out here in the vast west for the individual of small means first and then the man of large means. That is what gives the intrinsic value to the enterprises. They open up new opportunities to those to whom opportunities have been limited.

And if this were the biggest material achievement in the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, so it is likely to remain the biggest domestic problem for some years to come, one to which the magic of unselfish, unerring statesmanship must be applied. Properly to store and at the same time use our natural resources—and they include water as well as land and timber—this is the real conservation in which the American people are so deeply interested.

Another Slow-Down Warning.

Omaha auto speeders, whose recklessness seems to be again on the rise, are hereby given another slow-down warning. With many of them the mania to beat the speed limit seems to be irrepressible, and the periodic interference of the police with a few arrests and fines, is again due. The automobiles whizzing up and down our busiest and most crowded thoroughfares carry altogether too much danger to both occupants and pedestrians. We have one reckless driver right now with a penitentiary sentence hanging over his head and two or three more docketed on charge of manslaughter, but these object lessons of the past year do not seem to last long. It is time for the police to get busy and for auto drivers to slow down.

Just a Salary Grab.

A bill has been smuggled through the legislature and is now before the governor for his signature, raising the salary limits of the four deputy county attorneys in Douglas county from the present minimum of $1,200 and maximum of $1,500 to a minimum of $2,000 and maximum of $2,500.

This is just a salary grab that ought to have been nipped in the bud, and should be scotched now. It is possible that the chief deputy of the county attorney who now gets $1,500 and office, telephone and stenographer accommodations—in all equal to about $1,800—should have more money, but the other three deputy county attorneys are overpaid now for the work they do. As a matter of fact, the cost of this office should be reduced for the benefit of the taxpayers instead of enlarged; it could be cut down by making one of the deputies serve as city prosecutor instead of having a deputy county attorney and a city prosecutor both standing around the police court waiting for something to turn up.

This bill was introduced and pushed through the legislature by a law partner of one of the present deputies, which is sufficient explanation. If Governor Aldrich wants to do the taxpayers of Douglas county a service he will veto the salary grab.

Why, of course, Postmaster Thomas told the truth when he publicly declared that he never, directly or indirectly, solicited or accepted any money from postoffice subordinates for political purposes. And, if the postmaster told the truth, the men who paid the money are liars and conspirators.

Our old friend, Edgar Howard, again hoists the signal flag of distress for Mr. Bryan. "No use in disguising the situation," he declares. "Unless the old guard can be aroused, unless the real friends of Mr. Bryan and his principles shall throw off the mask of indifference, both the man and his principles will be utterly repudiated when it comes to electing delegates to the national convention." Oh, cheer up, Edgar. We refuse to believe it is quite as bad as that.

With 8,000,000,000 acres and many times that many billions of tons of coal left, we can scarcely subscribe to Mr. Hill's declaration that Uncle Sam is rapidly exhausting his supplies.

"Jack Johnson Talks of Going Abroad to Remain Some Years."—Headline. "And we don't care if he never comes back."—Voice from Los Angeles alfalfa farm.

Opportunity Unimproved.
Philadelphia Bulletin.

It's time for some enterprising breakfast food press agent to claim credit for Diaz's good health.

Where the Rio Runs Well.
Houston Post.

The "Rio Grande River" is dry enough in Texas, but it is running steadily through the column of the northern press.

Some Hope Left.
Kansas City Times.

The Goulds have not entirely lost control of the Missouri Pacific, although there is still some hope that the property may pass into the hands of railroad men.

Reasons for "Butting In."
Baltimore American.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to speak with an authoritative voice in behalf of the United States. Even though the authority be questioned, the wisdom of his remarks cannot, when he says all we require of Mexico is order, justice and independence. In fact, that state of mind on the part of this country has been suspected for some time.

Iowa's Crowded Courts.
Sioux City Tribune.

Something like 60,000 printed abstracts and briefs were submitted to the Iowa supreme court during the last year to be read. The fact is presented in evidence on the side of the proposed legislation to increase the membership of the court from six to nine. If some way could be devised for decreasing the business submited to the court that plan of reform would be preferable.

Greed Promotes Public Nuisance.
Brooklyn Eagle.

There is a natural disposition in this country not to interfere in another man's business unless that business becomes an intolerable public nuisance. That explains the toleration of the bill board advertising up to the point where the choicest scenery is defaced and degraded and the eye of the traveler is bombarded by a succession of advertising signs, which largely shut out natural beauties and which irritate the seeker for such beauties to the point at which the intermittent glimpses of mountain and river fail to soothe. Somebody makes money out of this barbaric yawp of signs, and the rooted objection to interfering with another man's source of income has permitted the orgy to go on to the point of becoming a national nuisance.

UPLIFT OF THE MULE.

Growing Appreciation of Power, Patience and Heel Precision.
Columbia (S. C.) State.

The price of mules is higher than it has ever been and, commenting on this perfectly right fact, The Omaha Bee casually observes that the popularity of the automobile has not depressed the pecuniary estimation in which mules are held. Our contemporary might have gone further. The automobile has enhanced the standing of the mule in the community and has contributed to its uplift. It has presented that peculiar background long needed by the mule to assure the recognition that he deserves.

While it is not intended here to say that the mule has pushed aside the automobile in the affections of the public or gained popularity at the automobiles' expense, it is certain that the lovers of mules, sometime accustomed to take them for granted and look upon them indifferently, have undergone a change in their attitude by reason of the automobiles' entrance. A man who believes in a mule is likely to disbelieve in an automobile and, seeing the weak points of the latter, the sharply contrasting strong points in the mule suddenly and powerfully dawn upon him and overwhelm him with a sentiment of remorse for having failed to appreciate him duly in the past. Consequently he is ready to express his regard for a good mule in terms of three times as much money as formerly. When he hears the owner of an automobile say that it is a "70-horsepower machine," he does not dispute it, but he knows full well, though he keep it to himself, that a 50 mule power car has never yet been and never will be built. Fixed in this conviction, he eagerly pays whatever price may be demanded for the kind of mule that he covets and remembers that the mule may some day be of service in an emergency, the neighbor owning an automobile.

People Talked About

The will of the late Ralph Johnston, the aviator, who lost his life in a fall at Denver, last November, was filed for probate in Kansas City, Mo. He left $384 in cash and real estate valued at $1,500.

Robert W. Chanler, ex-sheriff, husband of Lino Cavalieri and extraordinary artist, is studying angel fish in Bermuda for purpose of art, according to A. L. Newman, purser of the Royal Mail steamship Trent, which arrived recently in New York.

A resolution calling for the appropriation of $5,000 for the removal of the body of General Kearney from Trinity Churchyard in New York City, to the National cemetery at Arlington, Va., was passed unanimously by the New Jersey state senate.

Gypsy Lee, the one-time famous fortune teller of the Devil's Dyke, is dead. Mrs. Lee, who was 68 years old, was a member of a Kentish Romany tribe. She could trace her descent in a direct line for 500 years. Gypsies in England looked upon her as their queen.

As mourners gathered in the parlors for the funeral of Edwin N. Hubbard at Middletown Conn., there was a sudden burst of song from 100 birds. As soon as the minister arose the birds stopped, it is said. The chorus came from an aviary filled by Mr. Hubbard, who was a collector of birds of rare plumage and song.

Ex-Senator Beveridge will temporarily abandon taking part in the lively scrimmaging of Indiana politics. He will also forego resumption of his law practice. It is stated that he has made a contract with a firm of publishers to write a book on Canada. With this end in view he soon will start on a tour of the provinces, during which he will study the civil institutions in the Dominion and then set himself to the task of discussing the future of Canada.

Army Gossip

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

The president will find awaiting him for executive action upon his return to Washington, the reports of proceedings in the courtsmartial of three officers of the army, each of whom has been sentenced to dismissal. One is the case of First Lieutenant Leo D. Dannemiller, U. S. A., retired, who has been on duty with the organized militia of West Virginia since May, 1910. Reports were made to the War department that that officer was intoxicated while on duty. Another case is that First Lieutenant James L. Craig, Second infantry, on duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., who is also charged with drunkenness. The third case is that of Captain Boss Reese of the Philippine scouts, against whom a variety of more or less sensational charges were filed at the headquarters of the Philippines division. These allegations were sent to Washington and carefully considered, but most of them were found to be supported only by testimony which could not be regarded as acceptable by a military court. In addition to this circumstance, it was found that much prejudice existed against the officer among those of his command on account of the alleged severity of his disciplinary measures. The trial was conducted on the charge of drunkenness.

The War department authorities have under consideration the project of reorganizing the cavalry arm. The initial step will be taken at once in an experimental way by forming two provisional regiments of the augmented strength of the Eleventh cavalry, now serving with the militia division in Texas. Each of these provisional regiments will be composed of six troops, which will make a regiment as large as that of any regimental cavalry command in any other army. The present cavalry organization of twelve troops to a regiment is unwieldy, and the theory is that there will be greater efficiency in a regiment of six troops. Colonel James Parker, who is in command of the Eleventh cavalry, will probably command one of the provisional regiments, while some other cavalry officer, yet to be selected, will be in command of the other regiment. The work devolving on these regiments will be under the general supervision of Colonel Parker, with General W. S. Schuyler as brigade commander. Naturally, Major General W. H. Carter, who is in command of the troops in Texas, takes a great interest in the new organization. The results will be awaited with considerable interest, as they are bound to have a direct bearing upon cavalry reorganization.

Those who have been serving in the army as dental surgeons will be subjected to a physical examination to determine their fitness to be commissioned under the terms of the army appropriation act of March 3. When these dental surgeons were appointed the examination was merely a professional one. It will only be necessary, in accordance with the law, to have the physical examination, and upon the result of this, it is the intention of the surgeon general of the army, to arrange for the commissioning of the dental surgeons as first lieutenants in the newly created dental corps, which is to be a part of the army medical department. There are at present thirty-one of these dental surgeons. No more will be commissioned as first lieutenants until the expiration of three years, during which period the original appointees to the dental corps must serve as acting dental surgeons, with the same official status, pay and allowances as the contract dental surgeons hitherto authorized by law. This provisional service of three years is necessary to establish eligibility to appointment as dental surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant. The number of commissioned officers in the corps is limited to sixty, and it is possible, under existing law, to have some twenty-seven additional acting dental surgeons. It was hoped at the end of three or four years to have somewhere near sixty commissioned dental surgeons.

By the time the troops forming the "maneuver division" are ready to return from Texas and southern California the military authorities may have reached some important conclusions in the matter of the stations of troops and the duration of duty at posts beyond continental limits. There is an indication that the president will decide that the tour of duty of troops in the Philippines and in the Hawaiian Islands shall be for three, and possibly four years, instead of two years, as at present. Mr. Taft has long entertained the view that the period of duty of troops in the Philippines should be extended, and he bases this on his own experiences in the islands. He recognizes that, if the troops were kept abroad for three or four years, there would be a material reduction in the amount of travel now involved in changing stations every two years. Whatever is done in the way of re-establishing the tour of duty in the Philippines and in Hawaii will undoubtedly apply to the periods spent by the troops which will form the defensive force along the Panama canal.

There is also a suggestion that steps be taken to establish a divisional camp, with the ultimate purpose of converting it into a permanent divisional garrison. The tendency of troop concentration is toward divisional dimensions, as being mode economical of admiration and more efficient in a military way than the brigade post, which has shown such an improvement in those characteristics over the regimental post. Of course, a permanent divisional post would require congressional action, as a law, enacted in 1905, prohibits the establishment of any military post within the United States without express authority of congress. The return of the troops from Texas and Southern California will obviously afford an opportunity to make any changes in station which may be considered necessary. The situation may also be regarded by the president as creating the necessity for extending the tour of duty of troops in the Philippines, the returning regiments from which this year are confronted with the prospect of having their orders of transfer indefinitely suspended.

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

Boston Transcript: Bryan thinks that many newspapers have lost their influence. This seems to hint at a definite test of the Commoner in 1912.

Indianapolis News: Rather foxy scheme, too, to blame the Japanese for all the Mexican trouble. Indeed, the Japs seem to have become the international Loeb.

Wall Street Journal: In future fiction the miser will not be made to clutch nervously at his gold. His attention will be concentrated on his $43 per ounce platinum.

Kansas City Star: "What we want," says Gabriel Madero, speaking for the insurrectionists, "is honest elections." Apparently the Mexicans have become tired of being governed the way Pennsylvania is.

Cleveland Leader: Illinois, in one bound, has leaped into the forefront of political progress. It has established the office of official sampler. Among the duties of the job are testing all the beer made in the state and drawing a salary of $5,000 a year.

The Bee's Letter Box

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

Ad Club Insurgents.

OMAHA, March 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: Attacks upon the Ad club and upon the writer have appeared in the Omaha papers during the last week in the form of anonymous letters.

The Ad club needs to make no apology for its action in preparing and asking the legislature to pass its "commission form" bill.

The authorship of two of the shoot-'em-in-the-back communications has, however, been almost positively identified and, unless information at hand is entirely wrong, one of them was written by a man no longer enrolled as a member of the Ad club, having been omitted for reasons not at all creditable to himself, and therefore, he has no right to speak as a member of the club. The other letter is accredited to a splendid young man who is one of the most highly respected members of the club and whose opinion was heard at the proper time in opposition to the action of the club in the matter of preparing a "commission form" bill; for was he not one of two or three who were against the proposition, whereas more than 100 members voted for it.

Both letters, however, deserve to be ignored because the authors did not have the courage to sign their names.

The undersigned is personally accused of foisting upon the Ad club this commission form idea. I ask the club to give me no such credit.

Let me say further that the man mistakes the make-up, the manhood, the caliber of the Ad club who thinks that anyone can force down its throat anything its members do not want to swallow. The bill may pass or it may be defeated, but the Ad club will continue to be respected and supported by the people of Omaha.

If it passes, the club will have performed the greatest public service ever undertaken by any organization in the state; if it is defeated, the club will be given credit for having made the attempt to perform such service and its defeat will not be due to any shirking on the part of those to whom this work has been assigned.

Out of a membership of 450 I do not believe our anonymous assailants can name 5 per cent who are not heartily in accord with what the club is doing in respect to this matter.

It should be the part of every loyal member of an organization to yield to the decision of the majority, and I think it is entirely unworthy of the latter objector, who is a splendd fellow, to try to embarrass either the club or the writer—especially by such deplorable means as an unsigned published letter.

Why not come out into the open and let the public and the Ad club members know your name and business; then alone can your opinion have weight and be respected.

One of the unnamed writers gloomily forbodes the "wrecking of the club" as a result of this undertaking. The only evidence I have seen of any attempt to accomplish such an end has been contained in the unsigned letters herein referred to.

RALPH E. SUNDERLAND.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"How about this garden illumination by Chinese lanterns?"

"It is in an entirely suitable predicament."

"How is that?"

"It is a hanging fire."—Baltimore American.

"Weren't you indignant when people you didn't know called you by your first name?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum, "but I've worried a great deal since they've shown a disposition to stop it."—Washington Star.

"What a traveler the young wife of old Moneybags has developed into! She is always crossing or recrossing the ocean. She certainly keeps the transatlantic line busy."

"She's used to keeping the line busy. You know she was formerly a telephone girl."—Baltimore American.

"But mamma thinks I am too young to marry."

"Why should she think that? You're much older than she was when she got married, aren't you?"

"Yes, but father was drawing a much larger salary at the time than you're getting."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE TEST.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.

He has proposed—and O, the joy!
That fills her heart today;
A gladness nothing can destroy
Abides with her, to stay.
So marvel—deep her rapture is
No words may tell it all.
She knows her heart is that of his
Forevermore shall call.

'Tis not that he proposed—Ah, no
A dozen men have sighed
And spoken things designed to show
Their longing to be tied.
And each, rejected, then and there
His sorrow has displayed—
And very soon his love would swear
To quite another maid.

She knows that men are fickle things,
Whose so inconstant hearts
Keep Cupid rushing both his wings
To be there with his darts.
But an exception she has found,
A man whose love is true,
As surely as the world is round
Or as the sky is blue.

When he proposed she wore a hat
That hid her nose and chin,
A dress that made her like a slat—
A shapeless thing and thin.
But in his most enamored tone
He told her life was worth
The living for just her alone—
The fairest thing on earth!

And so she knows that love is blind.
But times she has a fright
For fear some day a fate unkind
May give him back his sight.
But still she says that if he vows
She's fair in such a garb,
Then must his heart forever house
Dan Cupid's biggest barb.