

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MARCH CIRCULATION: 48,017

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, as ascertained by actual count, for the month of March, 1911, was 48,017.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of March, 1911. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have their names changed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Wonder what Bailey really thinks of the Lorimer evidence now.

Douglas, Ariz., probably will not care to celebrate again on the Fourth of July.

There are at least two young Americans who will not get mixed up in a Mexican war again.

Mr. Bryan is the one man prepared to refute the old saw that "Nothing succeeds like success."

A man does not have to sprinkle pepper on a goat's whiskers just to prove that he is a brave man.

When you pay to get weighed you must always tip the scales.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Help! Help! Police!

At any rate, the celebration of Arbor day was duly pulled off in a safe and sane manner without unusual casualties.

Republicans and democrats are both split into factions in congress, but the socialist party there is firmly united and harmonious.

Carter Harrison promised 70-cent gas if elected mayor, but now proposes to make it 77 cents. Come seven, come eleven.

A fine new hotel in Louisville has been named after Henry Watterson. Still, that is not necessarily a reflection on its namesake.

Only one cabinet change since Mr. Taft took possession of the White House. And he promised to continue the Roosevelt policies.

Now they are talking of staking our old college chum, Nicholas Longworth, out on a diplomatic job, somewhere. Well, he has the price.

David Harum was quite a trader, but if he negotiated the deal for this latest kind of skirt we do not think much of his genius.

What we are all waiting to know is whether those champagne riots in France have reduced the supply sufficiently to cause a raise in the price.

Kansas City has invited Jack Johnson to fly over that town in the coming aviation meet. San Francisco will not need to issue any such invitation.

Former Senator "Lafe" Young says Governor Foss is the kind of spoiled child to treat with a bed stick. Think that would beat the big stick?

If President Diaz could connect up with some of our chautauqua booking business he might prove once more that "every cloud has a silver lining."

This Harvard professor who contends that woman is stronger than man and should bear the brunt seems to vindicate the position of Poor Lo, all right.

Think of the troops being called out in a state like Iowa to suppress riotous citizens in a peaceable town like Muscatine. What is the world coming to?

The Rev. "Billy" Sunday has been incorporated into the William A. Sunday Evangelistic company. It may be reasonably assumed there is no watered stock.

A Los Angeles man of 92 has eloped, leaving four boys behind, who are now searching for their father. The children's ages are respectively 72, 63, 58 and 55. What an example for a father to set for his youthful innocents.

Dr. Wiley is a candid man. Everybody knows his fame as a scientist, and yet the doctor is credited with having said: "I regret to say that you can get a scientific man to swear to anything."

Income Tax Prospects.

The eventual ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, although it may be deferred for another year or two, seems reasonably assured notwithstanding the persistent opposition that it is meeting in many states. The last summary of returns showed that the legislatures of twenty-nine states had acted favorably and nine adversely, with eight legislatures still to act, of which four are almost certain to be affirmative. This would make thirty-three states ratifying out of a necessary total of thirty-six to make the three-fourths required by the constitution. It is not to be expected that the remaining two or three would long be lacking.

In this connection discussion has been started again as to the right of a state to change its vote on a proposed constitutional amendment. The ratification of Arkansas has been recorded in favor of the income tax amendment after the legislature had first rejected such a resolution. No one seriously questions the right to ratify at any time, but it is denied that a state could legally withdraw its ratification by any subsequent reversal. This point is involved in a resolution introduced in congress to declare one of the war amendments void because excluding states that rescinded ratifying resolutions before the necessary three-fourths were recorded. These amendments, however have all stood without successful attack in the courts and have doubtless established for the states the principle of once ratifying, always ratifying.

How long an amendment to the constitution could hang in the air awaiting affirmative action by the state legislatures and whether new states may properly make up the number has so far been a purely theoretical question, but it is conceivable that it might become a practical one in connection with this very income tax amendment. When the amendment was submitted we had forty-six states in the union, but we may have forty-eight before it is ratified. Should the new states be counted? If so, what is to prevent creation of new states for the very purpose of constitution changing? There is, precedent for counting new states in just such a case, but here, too, it has not been tested in the courts. If the adoption of the income tax amendment rested on the votes of Arizona and New Mexico, we would expect such a test. But the probability is, as already stated, that the amendment will go through with an unquestionable three-fourths majority of ratifying states.

Social Creed for Church.

The social and moral reform board of the Presbyterian church in Canada has decided to ask its General Assembly to endorse a set of principles for social and industrial reform which the board has adopted and to put them forth as the "social creed" of Presbyterianism. The church, it contends, is morally bound to strive for these propositions of betterment: (1) A full acknowledgment of the obligations of wealth; (2) the application of Christian principles to the operation of all industrial associations, whether of capital or of labor; (3) a more equitable distribution of wealth; (4) the abolition of poverty; (5) the protection of childhood; (6) the protection of working people from dangerous machinery, objectionable conditions and other physical diseases; (7) regulation of women's occupations so as to safeguard the physical and moral health of themselves and of future generations; (8) relief of injured persons and their families from the burden of industrial accidents; (9) release of the worker from work one day in seven; (10) conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes; (11) proper housing; (12) humane and scientific care of the feeble; (13) punishment of criminals with reformatory purpose only; (14) opposition to vice; (15) guarantees of pure food and drugs; (16) provision for wholesome recreation.

This, to say the least, outlines a man's job for the Presbyterians. As the Continent observes, the program might have been more fortunately stated had it been more thoroughly digested. Some of the principles are, of course, those now held up as cardinal by many social and industrial organizations. Others are unique, or appear to be. The abolition of poverty, for instance, has not been made the goal of many institutions. It might be desirable, and yet that is questionable, but it has not been accomplished in the world's history and probably will not be much this side of the millennium. It is well, however, when the church indicates so much concern for the vital needs and interests of humanity as to set for itself such a large task as this, and if this and other aggressive denominations, which are doing big things in the world, will take hold of this platform of principles in dead earnest undoubtedly momentous results will come.

The Child's Right to Walk Right.

Parents and teachers should give more attention to the way children walk or carry themselves while walking. Gaits formed in youth are seldom improved in after years. Whether it be true or not that character is betrayed in carriage, there is a crying need in this country for more grace and ease in the manner of walking. This must have occurred to anyone who has stood at a given point on the street and observed crowds of people passing, noting the varied gaits, some utterly grotesque.

Sometimes affliction palsies the body or mars the step, but even where it does not, in many cases, especially among men, there is a total lack of grace in the gait. This often amounts to a real handicap in life and might easily have been prevented

by the proper training at the proper time in childhood. In the years of maturity men who follow sedentary pursuits have enough to counteract their physical being without essaying any new or improved systems of locomotion. If they have not acquired a good one earlier in life they are not likely to then. Tired, worn and weary muscles will not respond as readily.

In their physical culture plans the schools, private and public, should not neglect this very important departure. They should impress upon the young minds the necessity of erect shoulders, good poise and elastic step. It would not only do much to insure a well-appearing carriage later, but it would encourage the proper functions of all the organs and muscles of the body and contribute to a sound and safe development, supplying the best possible groundwork for health and strength in maturity. Perhaps the carriage and character have a closer relation than one might suppose, for certainly both are susceptible to change and a slovenly, ungainly gait might easily in time tend to make the character of the same sort.

Every sound, healthy child has a right to walk right.

An Unsuspected Reform.

A test case to determine the validity of a law prohibiting the employment of women after 10 o'clock at night is attracting widespread attention and eliciting more or less comment throughout the country. In a recent signed article in the Outlook Theodore Roosevelt referred to this case emphasizing the importance it might develop as a precedent for legislation for the amelioration of the condition of wage workers. The impression seems to prevail that this is a new law recently enacted experimentally to break ground in this field of labor reform.

The fact is that this Nebraska law limiting the hours of labor for women is not a new law at all, but has been on the statute books of the state for twelve years. It was enacted in 1899 by a legislature that laid no special claim to be made up of reformers or uplifters, and contains various provisions, which, for the most part, have been accepted and put into force. The first clause of the law, which is the essence of it, reads as follows:

That no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments, hotel or restaurant in this state more than sixty hours during any one week, and that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor. The hours of each day may be so arranged as to permit the employment of such females at any time from 6 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.; but in no case shall such employment exceed ten hours in any one day.

It will be seen that the prohibition of women's work after 10 o'clock at night is but one of the several features and is restricted, as is the limitation of the number of hours per day and per week to women employed in manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments and hotels and restaurants; in any other occupation women may work as long as they must. Another section of the law requires employers to furnish seats for women employees in these establishments and permit them to sit down when not engaged in work requiring them to stand, and still another to post notices stating the exact hours of work and the time allowed for meals. When the law was enacted it is doubtful if anyone had the slightest notion that it would raise any great constitutional question or that it would ever come to be a beacon light of reform for other states. And yet this law promises to produce a cause celebre.

"A Human Derelict."

A recent issue of the Evening Chronicle of Manchester, England, contains this little item buried in an obscure corner of an inside page under the unobtrusive caption, "A Human Derelict." A man whose identity has been a mystery for ten years died yesterday in the Duffryn Workhouse. He was seized in the streets of the town a decade ago with a fit of apoplexy, and was picked up by a policeman. It was found that he was a stranger in the town, that he could neither read nor write and that he had lost his hearing and his speech. No one has been able to find out who he was or whence he came.

The writer of the headline told the story in those three words. What harsher fate, we think, could befall a man who yet lives? How many deaths of anguish and grief and loneliness this poor unfortunate must have died before he found relief in physical death. He was utterly lost in the world, his identity known to none but himself and he deprived of every means of communication. Imagine a man who could neither hear nor speak, nor read nor write a syllable. For all that, he might as well have had no limbs and no mind, for they were worthless to him. By being cut off from social intercourse with other men, Napoleon at St. Helena, Dreyfus at Isle du Diabie, felt the severest penalty this side of the guillotine France had to inflict. The miserable victims of Russian intolerance banished to Siberia suffer no torture more extreme than lack of communication with the world and those they love. Yet what are such punishments as compared with the fate of this poor creature?

The other day in Philadelphia a woman who had lost a hand and part of a foot and was yet left a widow to support several small children by labor wrote to one of the daily newspapers merely to express her joy and happiness at the blessings she still possessed. She had employment and the strength left to perform her daily tasks—her little ones and friends, good friends. She felt she had been

specially blessed and should say so. Such cases as these are enough to shame the able-bodied man and woman with all their faculties intact, with comfortable homes, good company, and yet who constantly find something to complain about.

Reciprocity Passes House Again.

The Canadian reciprocity measure has passed the house by a large majority, and unless a vote is prevented will probably go through the senate, in which event it will, of course, be approved by the president and become a law so far as the United States is concerned. The Underwood bill, as it is now designated, differs in no material point from the original McCall bill, which passed the house at the closing session of the last congress and failed in the senate for want of action. It contains all the essentials required by the president and, like the former bill, passed the house unamended as it came from the committee. It seeks to put into effect the agreement reached by the president and members of the Canadian cabinet reducing tariff rates in many articles and establishing free trade in many others.

The largest support for the bill comes again from the democrats, all but ten of the house majority voting for it, the republican division recording 67 for and 78 against. While in theory the bill was expected to, and did, draw its chief sentiment from industrial sections and their representatives and incurred its principal opposition in the agricultural districts, yet the vote shows a decided breaking up of sectional and other lines. New England, whose large manufacturing interests are supposed to benefit largely under the measure, furnished many opposing votes, while some of the great agricultural states, which have most to fear from it, did not turn against its passage.

Of course, the democrats profess to believe that their proposed "farmers' free list" will offset any disadvantages to the farmers, but that is also a question. If the free list is merely a democratic move for free trade it can look for little favor from republicans and will not become law at this congress with a republican senate and president in position to block it.

Postal Savings.

Postal savings may even now, after so brief a trial, be regarded as no longer an experiment in this country. Only a few months have been required to satisfy the administration of its success and to make it distinctly popular among the people. On the basis of results the postmaster general expects to establish forty-five new banks May 1. For the purposes of making the initial test the government established forty-eight of these banks in forty-six states, selecting as near as possible towns of industrial elements so as to catch the small investor.

The results have proved satisfactory, but the agricultural states show up with a larger amount of deposits than the industrial. For instance, the total of all deposits made in twenty-eight offices east of the Mississippi river up to March 31 came to \$75,565, while those in only twenty-two offices west of the river amounted to \$248,699. The weight of sentiment for the reform, of course, came also from the west. The office at Leadville, though, which is an industrial city, had the largest number of open accounts, 427, with total deposits of \$34,679. Up to March 31 the total number of open accounts in the forty-eight offices was 4,307, total amount of deposits on hand \$201,961, making an average deposit for the entire number in all the states of \$46.89. This represents a big gain for the month of March, as at the close of February the total amount of deposits on hand was but \$133,869.

These figures must be taken only for what they are, the crude beginnings, but they must indicate the ultimate outreach of the postal savings system in this country. All money order postoffices will, no doubt, finally become postal savings banks, and it is not at all improbable that in time city and rural carriers will do the work of collectors for the banks, so that it will be almost as easy to start an account and make a deposit as to mail a letter.

Caring for Consumptives.

This country did a great thing for humanity when it entered upon its crusade to stamp out the white plague. Of course it has not by any means perfected its task, but it has done well in beginning it and can point to some excellent results as evidence that what it conceived to be possible is. From a belief that consumption was well-nigh incurable to numerous proofs of practical restorations, this movement has come and it is scarcely more than started.

States and cities are doing much collectively and individually to care for the victims of pulmonary disease. The state legislature in Kansas recently appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a tuberculosis hospital in some town in the western part of the state yet to be selected, and the city of Worcester, Mass., has set aside \$30,000 for a similar purpose. The Massachusetts hospital will be reserved chiefly for those in the last stages of consumption. This seems to imply that it is not in the expectation of effecting cures so much as it is for giving proper sanitary care to the cases as a means of preventing a spread of the disease. It is just as much a part of the campaign to prevent the spread of the disease as it is to effect individual cures. Worcester has done well, and what it has done must be done more generally over the

country. There are undoubtedly cases of tuberculosis and consumption which no physician would think of pronouncing curable by human means, but melancholy as may seem the mission, hospitals for the especial care of such cases would serve a tremendous good.

As a people we have gone far enough in the fight with this dire plague to realize how utterly careless of human life we had become in our ignorant and aliphed methods before. At the same time we have learned invaluable lessons at great expense in life. We have also learned that plenty of air, exercise and sunshine for those not afflicted are among the most potent preventive remedies that can be employed to check and overcome the rapacious malady.

It is to be noted that the solicitude of the democratic minority for republican insurgents in the last congress has completely disappeared in the present congress in which the house democrats have a majority. In a word, a republican congressman looks good to a democrat only when needed to help the democrats out of a hole.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner refers to Mr. Martin, the new democratic leader of the senate, with a question-mark after his title. Senator Martin will doubtless reciprocate the compliment when he refers to the leadership of Mr. Bryan.

Sure Thing! Cleveland Plain Dealer. The lumber trust opposed to reciprocity? Perish the thought! Didn't it spend \$100,000 on the Illinois legislature for reciprocity?

Laurels to Be Won. Boston Herald. To get the country out of the Mexican affair without actual trouble will add to Mr. Taft's laurels quite as much as to secure the ratification of an arbitration treaty.

Costly Ash Heaps. Washington Herald. If we continue as we have started out the fire loss for the year will foot up more than \$20,000,000. The worst kind of improvidence of the most improvident nation in the world.

Give Them Sea Room. Philadelphia Record. From accounts of prevalent snobbishness at the naval academy in Annapolis it would be a good thing to send some of its officials to sea and keep them a long time from coming back. They would then have time to reflect that this is not a country of class distinctions.

Taking Ordinary Chances. Indianapolis News. Of course innocent bystanders oughtn't to stand around the border where they are likely to be shot, but when you reflect that a battle often over larger possibilities for fatalities than an automobile race or an aviation exhibition, it must be admitted that the taking of such a risk to enjoy such a sight is by no means unnatural.

An Unreasonable Requirement. Pittsburg Dispatch. The Interstate Commerce commission has ruled that the railroad requirement that lost commutation tickets must be produced before a refund is made is unreasonable. Of course it is, for how is a lost ticket to be produced? But on the other hand, how is the railroad to know it has been lost by the claimant unless he produces it? And if he produces it it isn't lost.

Slim Furse Embarrassing. Philadelphia Record. Probably of all the guesses as to the cause of the resignation of Ambassador Hill who has so ably represented this country in Berlin, none is so near right as the surmise that he could not afford to be a rich man, nor a snob; but snobbery sets the pace at too many of our embassies, and it requires inner nerve to bear the strain of oblique action and commentary.

The Toll of Carelessness. Baltimore American. Following the disaster in New York a permanent committee of public safety is to be formed to take practical measures for fire prevention in the city. One step in such measures should be to call attention to the dangerous carelessness which prevails and to subject it to legal penalties.

Changing the Calendar. Brooklyn Eagle. As seven times fifty-two are 364, it is obvious that if we could contrive to lose one day out of our calendar year the keeping of records would be greatly simplified.

Outline of Plans that Command International Attention. Brooklyn Eagle. As seven times fifty-two are 364, it is obvious that if we could contrive to lose one day out of our calendar year the keeping of records would be greatly simplified.

The British government is sounding the siren of the commercial interests of England on such a revision of the calendar, not permitting it to count in the days of the week, of the month or of the quarter. By this making one waste day you would get a year of exactly fifty-two weeks, and the year would divide into quarters of two months of thirty days and one of thirty-one days each. The plan has a good deal to recommend it, but Prof. Jacoby of the Astronomical department at Columbia points out that the weekdays and Sundays each side of the waste day across the border would be eight days apart, thus making secular days of the days which would have been Sundays by our present calendar, and permitting work and amusements on them. He believes that the religious world would regard that to be a violation of the Fourth Commandment; that the churches would oppose it on that ground, and that they are powerful enough to prevent its adoption.

Prof. Jacoby proposes to get around the difficulty by discarding one day every to the calendar, which would not seriously disarrange the reckoning of the seasons. There is a simpler way than that. If Mr. Jacoby will accept a suggestion, this is the era of lowered speed record everywhere. Why not petition Phoenix Apollo to hurry up his horses and make his annual circuit in ten days instead of 365? The motto of the hour is "Let George do it." Apollo may not be named George, but surely he ought to be willing to whip up a bit to save the whole world so much bother.

People and Events

Picturesque romance never introduced a figure as interesting as the Missouri girl of St. wedded in pink chiffon, silk hobble gown and diamonds. Wasn't she a dear?

Pictures of Easter parades on eastern parade grounds show a woeful scarcity of plug hats. Hardly enough of them were visible to start a shooting match in a border town.

The champagne war in France is not a serious menace to aristocratic thrills in this country. California and Kelly's island will come to the rescue, and the label factories will do the rest.

An Italian professor says the entire population of the world could stand shoulder to shoulder in an area of 500 miles square. He drew his conclusion from a view of canned humanity in street cars during rush hours.

The test of woman's regeneration in Colorado is approaching. Thirteen women selected to office in that state are scheduled to dine together. If they boldly defy the hoodoo number a decision from the empire will be superfluous.

Winter's sweeping finish at the fuel bins sends Old King Coal to his summer vacation chucking merrily. This is his time to burn up some of his money. The date of the return holiday is fixed, but let's forget and be happy for a while.

The chestnut tree blight has become so alarming in Pennsylvania as to call out a message from the governor urging preventive measures. However, the vocal chestnut is immune and able to give remorseless time a run for the stakes.

Several honest, thrifty Hoosier farmers, as a winter recreation, worked up a nice business hatching crows in an incubator and turning in the birds for the state bounty. They didn't want the money as much as they desired to serve the state.

Notwithstanding the fame of Germany as a progressive empire, the enterprise of pumping wind into loaded schooners of beer doesn't command imperial favor. Several pumps have been isolated from their fellows for striving to fit high "collars" to short necks.

Correcting a Patent Evil. Minneapolis Journal. A really progressive law is proposed by Representative Martin Littleton of New York, who, assigned to the committee on patents, seeks to arouse that somnolent body from its slumbers. His drafted bill provides that any patent not used for two years will become the common property of mankind.

This is a simple provision, but one that will unlock much imprisoned energy, and result in great progress for America. The privilege of patent is designed to stimulate invention and incidentally to reward the inventor for his contribution to the powers of society. How important the patent is appears when we remember that almost the whole of society's material development has been brought about by the inventions of a small number of individuals.

But patents have been curiously abused and their privilege used to prevent progress and to postpone improvement. Some contrivance is patented that will revolutionize an industry, compel the discarding of expensive machines, the making over of whole plants. So those in control of that industry purchase the patent and put it in storage. It is cheaper to spend a hundred thousand dollars in buying the patent than to spend half a million in applying the improvement to their plants.

It is said that there is scarcely an industry that has not scores of patents in cold storage, which if used would result in enormous progress. No doubt this unprogressive policy on the part of investment is as shortsighted from the viewpoint of the investors' interest, as it is from that of society as a whole. But it is entirely natural. The defect lies in the law, which permits a privilege of negation, whereas the only privilege designed was a temporary affirmative privilege. No one should be allowed to even a patent for the purpose of preventing its use. His privilege in the patent should be inherent in its use.

An Argument for Caution. Perils of Intervention in the Mexican Disturbance. Cleveland Plain Dealer. There are perhaps 60,000 or 75,000 citizens of the United States engaged in legitimate civilian pursuits in Mexico. They are scattered in all parts of the republic, many of them at distant interior points, surrounded by natives and even in times of domestic peace, liable to the perils of frontier life.

What might be the experience of these hard-working Americans were the United States to rush an army across the border on a supposed mission of peace? With Mexicans inflamed by what they would be certain to consider an unwarranted intervention, what security of life would these engineers and business men from north of the Rio enjoy?

This is one of the considerations to be kept in mind by those who would pitch the United States into this quarrel which is being watched with much anxiety from across the boundary line. Let us not withdraw ample reason stinging unreasoning Mexicans into measures of bloody retaliation.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Brooklyn preacher is to have charge of the London Tabernacle. Is this reciprocity or retaliation?

Baltimore American: Ministers of the gospel can hardly afford to trail their calling through the mire of questionable localities even in quest of evidence of law breaking.

Chicago Post: The good, old-fashioned atheist had lots of laughable qualities. He is easy game. But he multiplies his strength manyfold every time the church holds a heresy trial.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: According to a Chicago preacher the world is more submerged in sin than it was in the worst days of the Roman empire. Why do sensational exhorters invariably use the unfortunate old Roman empire as a horrible example?

St. Louis Republic: In one of the churches in Chicago's foreign quarter the priest was greeted with a volley of ancient eggs on Easter Sunday. The church was dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, who was, if recollection serves, the leader of the armed hosts of Paradise. Who says there's nothing in a name?

Indianapolis News: The dispatches from Rome announce that in English speaking countries the power of the bishop annually to remove priests has been greatly curtailed by a new rule that has just been adopted. Hitherto the power of the bishops in such cases has been absolute. Under the new regime nine causes are specified for which priests may be removed as heretofore. But in all other cases the matter must be determined, not by the bishop alone, but by a special court, consisting of the bishop and two officers. Two new classes of diocesan officers are to be constituted for the purpose of executing the new law.

Domestic Pleantries. "There is no use giving you a check, my dear. My bank account is overdrawn."

"Well, give it to me anyway, Paula. And say, make it for \$500. I want to pull it out of my shopping bag with my handkerchief at the bridge game this afternoon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Little Pitcher-Pop, did you ever do big jumps? "Fisher—No, my son, I never took to athletic sports. Why do you ask?"

Little Pitcher—Because I heard Mrs. Smith tell Mrs. Jones yesterday you were such a bounder.—Baltimore American.

Her Dad—No, sir, I won't have my daughter tied for life to a stupid fool. Her Suitor—Then don't you think you'd better let me take her off your hands?—Boston Transcript.

"What's the trouble between Throggins and his beautiful bride?" "Haven't you heard? She's suing him for divorce, on the ground of incompatibility." "Rory to hear that. She's a peacherino, though, all right."

"A peach or Reno? O, I suppose; she'd be a peach anywhere."—Chicago Tribune.

Him—I know you think it is time for me to go. Her—Oh, how interesting! How did you get so successful in thought transference?—Toledo Blade.

"You have taken an early breakfast, two luncheons, afternoon tea, dinner and a late supper," exclaimed the invalid's wife. "Yes; you see the doctor has said I may consume only one cigar after each meal!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"And now, Henry, you must go into the library and ask papa's consent." "What! Me ask anything of that little, yellow-whiskered gink! Not on your life, sweetheart! Nix on the papa. If he's got any finger in this deal he can come to me—see!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What you see in that creature to admire I can't see," said Mrs. Dubblegh. "What he's all made up of, her hair, her figure, her complexion—every bit of her is artificial."

"Well, what of it?" retorted Dubblegh. "If the world admires self-made men, why shouldn't it admire a self-made woman?"—Harper's Weekly.

"ALL FOR THE BEST." An Old English Song. All's for the best, be sanguine and cheery, Troubles and sorrows are friends in disguise; Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful, Courage forever is happy and wise.

All's for the best, if a man will but know it, Providence wishes us all to be best; This is no dream of the pundit or poet, Heaven is gracious, and all's for the best.

All's for the best, then fling away terrors, Meet all your fears and your foes in the van; And in the midst of your dangers and errors Trust like a child while you strive like a man.

All's for the best, unbiased, unbounded Providence reigns from the east to the west; And by both wisdom and virtue surrounded Hope and be happy that all's for the best.

Your coffee will have that delicious flavor if you use St. Charles Evaporated Milk. Sold in 5c and 10c air-tight containers. Absolutely pure—sterilized—will keep fresh longer than any other and tastes better than fresh milk. No typhoid ever came from condensed milk. It's the safe food for baby; the logical food for mother. If your grocer does not have it, phone Douglas 1448.