

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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MAIL CIRCULATION. 48,473

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 spotted, unused and returned copies for the month of May, 1911, was 48,473.

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

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

To the departing editors: Boost for Omaha.

Old Sol is violating the dignity of age by this undue hilarity.

And the day Madero entered Mexico an earthquake struck the city.

In John W. Gates we see that even steel trusts have their insecurities.

How aptly Sherman's definition of war fits summer-time skirmishing on the Texas border.

Perhaps it would not be a bad idea to apply the rule of reason to the Congressional Record.

If it does not rain soon that High school cadet encampment this year will break all records.

The accumulating reports of automobile accidents warrant a repetition of the warning to slow down.

The way Madero tip-toed into the capital at least proves that he does not fear any of his fellow citizens.

We trust that burglar, who picked out the home of a police commissioner for his operations, meant no reflection.

The Baltimore American calls on its readers to "cheer up, they are going to enlarge Mount Hope." Is that the name of a cemetery?

The health commissioner is boosting for artificial ice, and the toeman are boosting artificial prices. Sort of a boost all around.

Considering Mr. Bryan as the prick, then you cannot tell the democratic donkey that it is no use to kick against them.

There may be no law barring lame ducks from chautauquas, but neither is there enough attraction to make them good drawing cards.

Our old friend, Willis Reed, says he is again a candidate for the nomination of United States senator on the democratic ticket. Not again, but yet.

They may put Jack Johnson off into a corner by himself on that ship en route to the coronation, but they had better not try to make him take the count here.

The Water board has finally held a meeting, with all members present but one. It was in session "but a few minutes." Oh, you overworked and under-paid Water boarders.

"Send us a copy of your peace treaty and we will look it over," nonchalantly observed the busy Kaiser Wilhelm, as he showed that newest German battleship down the skids.

Woodrow Wilson democrats profess to feel jubilant over the early opposition of the New York Sun to their candidate, but the Charleston News and Courier admits that that alone will not elect him.

Colonel Roosevelt took time enough off from his silence plans to deny very emphatically that he had come out for anyone for president next year. The colonel usually waits till he reaches the bridge before attempting to cross it.

The grand jury just adjourned cost the taxpayers of Douglas county only about \$1,900, but then it got Attorney General-Fo-a-Little-While Mullen to admit that all he knew about corruption and law defiance in Omaha was not worth mentioning.

When our last superintendent of schools departed the teachers were compelled to chip in and buy him a watch to show how glad they were to get rid of him. With Superintendent Davidson the teachers would much prefer to have him stay, and we may be sure any testimonial forthcoming would be entirely voluntary. Which marks the difference.

Madero's Entry Into Mexico City.

As described in the dispatches, Madero's advent into Mexico City had all the aspects of a triumphal entry. As a spectacle it was quite commanding, the more so because it came long after the tumult of war had died down and passions of the moment had had time to cool. The army and air that accompanied the "conquering hero" were those of peace, not war. The triumph was consummate, since the vanquished Diaz had sought exile in a foreign land and all the forces remaining were submissive to the newly-proclaimed leader.

But in the strain of patriotic cheers a discordant note is to be heard. In the impassioned "Viva Maderos" lurks, it is said, the rumor of assassination and another revolt. In the ruins of the overturned republic the old flames still flicker, the combustible elements still smolder. And Madero cannot be insensible to all this. Neither can de la Barra, nor any of the other big men in Mexico, who have assumed the reins of government and undertaken its reconstruction.

It will take the best combined powers of the new leaders to bring all elements into submission and co-operation. To do this properly they must gain control without antagonizing, if possible. One of the penalties of success of a revolution in a country like Mexico is the recurrence of the spirit of discontent in the form of a mob instead of an army. When Madero and his government have fully mastered the situation and demonstrated their ability to keep the reins steady, the apprehensions on this side of the border will be fully allayed.

Niobrara Reservation.

It is to be hoped that if systematic will succeed in his effort to persuade the government to throw open the 65,000 acres within old Fort Niobrara for agricultural use. The government has abandoned the reservation for military uses and the land will lie idle and unoccupied unless some such disposition as that proposed in Judge Kinkaid's bill is made of it. The land is rich and offers excellent opportunities for farming. It scarcely seems possible that the government should hesitate, much less refuse, to give its sanction to the Kinkaid plan. Not for six years have troops been stationed at this fort and there is no likelihood now that they will be stationed there again. The government has long ago determined it does not need it for the army.

Nebraska, however, needs every acre of arable soil within its boundary for agricultural purposes, and if this reservation is thrown open to purchase and settlement, with 160 acres to the family, it would make room for at least 400 families of settlers. Judge Kinkaid should have the help of the whole Nebraska delegation to bring this about. He has already enlisted the attention of Secretary Fisher of the Interior, and Land Commissioner Denett, both of whom are said to be favorably inclined to his proposition.

Joy Riding a Paradox.

In Massachusetts joy-riding becomes a paradox if the culprit is caught. The legislature has made joy-riding a felony, and to prove that the legislature was neither joking nor bluffing a judge has sent the first offender to the penitentiary for one year.

Under the Massachusetts law, as in most places, joy-riding is defined as the act of taking another's automobile without consent and using it for a period of time suiting the pleasure of the person. Usually, or, at least, very often, it is a chauffeur who does this, as it was in the case of the man sent to prison. The court laid down a very good precept in that case, defining the act as simply stealing. For, he pointed out, not only did the chauffeur take his employer's machine without the latter's knowledge or consent, running the risk of damaging it, but since the machine consumes a certain amount of costly substances for its operation the chauffeur might just as well have gone into the owner's house or garage and stolen them or their equivalent in cash.

Of course, many impulsive persons will find fault with this law and its enforcement, but the chances are its enforcement will put an end to joy-riding in Massachusetts, and if it does that will be justification enough. And such a law might not be a bad one to adopt in other states. Joy-riding, notoriously, leads to a good many serious automobile accidents, to say nothing of being a tempting first step to a downward career.

Arson as a Profession.

Chicago police purport to have in their possession evidence of an organized system of arson as a means of livelihood. A merchant who committed suicide soon after his store was burned is said to have confessed that he was approached by two men offering to set fire to his place of business for a price, that he engaged them and paid part of the money down and was to have paid the balance when he received his insurance.

If there is any truth in this tale—and the police are certain there is—it discloses a most diabolical form of crime, one that must send a shudder through law-abiding people. Arson as a profession is as bad, if not worse, than open-handed murder, for it strikes recklessly not alone at property, but at human life, without affording the victims the least opportunity to protect themselves. But even that, insidious as it is, is not the most dangerous feature. That is to be found

in the peculiar nature of the crime, which is a subtle species that deals its blow in the dark and under the disguise of accident.

It is to be hoped that if a systematic arson does exist in Chicago the police will succeed in uncovering it and bringing the perpetrators within the law's reach, where it may visit upon them something near a just penalty.

Explaining.

The Rev. I. F. Roach, the member of the State Board of Education whose claim for \$50 for delivering a commencement address at the Peru Normal has been rejected, is explaining, and is entitled to the benefit of his explanation:

I was invited by the class of 1911 of Peru normal to deliver the baccalaureate sermon there, as a pastor. I went as a pastor. There was no arrangement whereby I was to get anything for the service rendered. I did give the president a memorandum of my expense in reaching Peru. It amounted to \$2.88 for railroad fare and \$2 for livery hire. That bill was not presented by me to the state board, but was given to the president of the normal. I am not seeking pay or reimbursement of expense as a member of the board, but as an individual, a pastor called to deliver a sermon. It is usual to give pastors who deliver a baccalaureate address an honorarium. That may account for the \$50 in the bill which I suppose has been filed by the president of the Peru normal. Other pastors have gone to state institutions and have received honorariums for their service. I delivered the baccalaureate sermon for the School of Agriculture and was paid for it. There was no question there. I was there as a pastor and not as representative of the State Board of Education.

That explanation is doubtless enough to satisfy the scruples of any conscientious minister of the gospel. It will be remembered, too, that Governor Shallenberger while chief executive of the state likewise exacted compensation for delivering commencement addresses, and, of course, he took the money, not as governor, but as a private citizen. Cases have also been known where lawyers in the legislature have taken "honorariums," not for putting bills through or for killing them, but merely as attorney's fees for legal advice.

Political Clairvoyants.

Some of our amiable contemporaries are again setting themselves up as mind readers for the purpose of charting the future moves on the political chessboard in Nebraska. This attempt at clairvoyance elicits complaint from one source that "it is all a bit confusing," and the question, "Will it not be well to have the truth told about these political intrigues?" To this the Lincoln Journal responds, "Certainly. That is what everybody wants," and then goes on to justify its political fiction fancies by admitting the impossibility of telling the truth about one man's plans and purposes, the things another has in the back of his head and the schemes of the numerous candidates for the numerous offices.

If open confession is good for the soul, that probably offers the Journal some relief, but it means simply that it, and other political pipe-dreamers, will go right on constructing card houses to be blown down and basing on mere gossip the minutest detail of what public men are going to do without even giving them a chance to affirm or deny. For these political clairvoyants no tale is so preposterous, and no yarn so far-fetched, as to require verification from the only people who could verify. Perhaps it is a harmless pastime, although occasionally some real damage is done. But the chief sufferers and victims are the newspapers, themselves, that make it a business to manufacture fakes sure to be quickly exploded, and to react upon their own heads.

Contradictory Trust Magnates.

John W. Gates may have strayed from the basic facts in his Steel trust testimony, but somehow it raises a question in his favor for a certain class of publications singularly predisposed toward corporation interests to agree so uniformly on the unreliability of what he said. Of course, it may be simply the honest conviction of these organs that where they contradict one another it was Mr. Gates and not Mr. Gary who erred in his statement of fact as to the modus operandi of the Steel corporation in its acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron and other business transactions. The suspicion will obtrude itself, however, that the undisciplined candor of Mr. Gates has something to do with it.

We hear a chorus of assertions that "Gates told nothing new, nothing but what has been retold many times." Well, the record is not so clear as to that. And whether he told nothing new or not, what he has told is very likely to form a vital factor in the determination of the regularity of Steel trust expansion if prosecution follows congress's investigation. It must be of some consequence or so much pains would not now be taken to discredit it. It always creates an interesting situation when two trust magnates fall out and go disputing each other in a public hearing, as Gates and Gary have done. More or less curiosity has been aroused by their conflicting statements and it ought, to be appraised as it will be, by fuller revelations.

The Lincoln Star quotes with approval from the Plattsmouth Journal advice to friends of would-be candidates for nomination to office to tell them the truth when solicited for support instead of encouraging them to go after something they ought not to have, and have no chance to get. This is good advice, but it will not be followed, because the poor misguided

candidate declines to number among his friends those who refuse to help him inflate his political balloon.

Yet, it does seem strange that the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, absorbed by the steel trust to save a New York bank, was bought for \$11,000,000 more than it was worth, when the bank's obligations amounted only to \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000.

Some folks have professed to believe that Mr. Bryan long ago determined that if he could not get there, no other democrat in his day should. But what can there be in Mr. Bryan's long public career that would lend substance to this theory?

A Kentuckian was recently arrested for drinking water, we are told, charged with attempted suicide. And scientists say no man in his normal state will attempt to take his own life.

Mavericks Branded. Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Traitor," hisses the steel trust at the competitor which dares to cut prices. And if that be treason, consumers of steel will make the most of it.

One Lonesome Exception. Houston Post. It is evident from the number of newspapers that are speaking out against the would-be party dictator that the interests now control all of the press save the Commoner.

Great Value in Example. New York World. A great part of the value of the proposed Anglo-American treaty was expected to be the example it would set to war-weary humanity. Could the most enthusiastic peace advocates have supposed that before the original pact could even be framed, France, Japan and Germany would desire to be counted in?

Squeals of the Grifters. Springfield Republican. A member of the Ohio legislature has confessed in open court that he accepted a bribe and he promises to go before the grand jury for the purpose of telling all he knows concerning legislative corruption. But what good will that do? We have seen what happened when members of the Illinois legislature did the same thing.

Peace as Roosevelt Views It. Philadelphia Record. Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of peace, provided we can always have what we want. He approves of arbitration so far as it can be depended upon to go in our favor. He is shy of it least a decision might some time go against us, and his idea is to get as much as we can without war and fight for the rest. As to yielding anything in order to avert war, that is not humanity, in his opinion, but rank poltroonery.

Close to the Truth. Springfield Republican. President Taft has been quoted as disliking the recent ruling of the United States supreme court in interpretation of the anti-trust law. But it is now reported that he was asked whether he thought the law was antiquated, as suggested by Mr. Gary of the Steel corporation, and that he replied, "No, they are just beginning to make it useful." This is identical with his opinion, but rank poltroonery.

General Diaz and Francis Joseph. Springfield Republican. General Diaz's exile from Mexico is observed with more than ordinary interest by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. Maximilian, whose career as emperor of Mexico was brought to a tragic end a generation ago, largely because of the military talent and prowess of Porfirio Diaz, was Emperor Francis Joseph's brother. Diaz was not personally responsible for the execution of Maximilian, but he approved of it. The Austrian emperor and Diaz are very nearly of the same age.

Celebrating the Straw Vote. Philadelphia Press. Some progressive newspapers in Nebraska are taking a straw vote on the next presidency. Roosevelt has a big lead among republicans and Bryan an equally big lead among democrats. If either of these distinguished men has any idea of being a real candidate, he will put a stop to this poll. The straw vote is horribly misleading, as has been shown over and over again. Whether it is one way or another depends a great deal upon the influence under which it is taken.

One million dollars a day is the record that will be established throughout the United States as the expenditures for improving and maintaining public roads. Never before in the history of the country has there been such interest in the improvement of highways, and with the legislatures of the states appropriating millions of dollars for this purpose, the good roads movement has received its greatest impetus since the foundation of the republic.

The money that will be expended on the roads of this country during the next six months will be more than ever before in the same period of time. In 1904, the total expenditure for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the United States amounted to about \$90,000,000, but the expenditure for this purpose in 1911 will aggregate about \$140,000,000. Exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, the outlay for roads will amount to \$1,000,000 a day during the present road building season. This includes all money raised by local taxation, bond issue, state appropriations and private subscriptions.

The position of an official reporter of debates in congress is stenography raised to its nth power, writes the Brooklyn Eagle correspondent. The reporters in the house and senate play a very important part in the proceedings of the national legislature. Their reports of the debates on the floor are official and rarely if ever is there any complaint of inaccuracy. This is remarkable when it is considered that there are many exciting days in congress, when hot words are being tried to talk at the same time.

The official reporter has to know every congressman or senator by sight, because he cannot stop to ask who is speaking or who is putting questions. Most of the reporters know a great many of the members by voice, so that they do not even have to turn their heads when an interruption comes from another quarter of the hall. Not only is extreme accuracy required, but frequently great speed, for in the excitement of debate members often pour out words at a terrific rate.

Each house has six official reporters, who get salaries of \$5,000 a year, and there are two assistants, one in each chamber, who get \$2,500.

Labor as a Whield. Philadelphia Record. Mr. Gary intimates that the cut in steel prices may involve a reduction in wages. It ought not to. The common stock does not represent an investment, and during a good part of his career the steel trust did not pay dividends on it. It can stand a large decrease of profits and still pay interest on its bonds and dividends on its preferred stock, which two securities represent all, and probably a good deal more than all, the actual investment.

Congress of Burst Flingers. Cleveland Leader. At least Mr. Bryan must be given credit for the dauntless courage with which he burns his fingers every time he has the opportunity.

Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital.

"The most august assemblage in the world," commonly known as the United States senate, occasionally responds to these "pernicious influences" which the old guard are wont to deery. The grim specter of economy bearing a democratic label stalked from the south to the north wing of the capitol, knocked and was admitted. An inspection of the speaker satisfied the members that it was a genuine article, and the consideration due a rare, distinguished caller. Without the formality of reference to a committee the visitor was requested to make itself at home and help itself to whatever wasn't nailed down. As a starter old economy spotted the pink lemonade fountain whereat the august senators slaked their thirsts and refreshed themselves, who the merrily perched around the 90 degree shelf. The various fluids entering into the pungent waters appeared to extravagant in contrast with the clear distilled water provided as a stimulant for the representatives of the plain people, and forthwith the doom of senatorial lemonade was sounded.

The Washington Herald: "Upon the passing of the senatorial lemonade we drop a salty tear. The fact that the medicine chest, which ministered to colds and cramps and all the other ills to which the human flesh is heir, has also been taboed does not so much concern us. Pills and powders are not in great demand at any time. The abolition of the lemonade privilege, however, is a serious thing. We face a crisis in the nation's history and wonder whether throats accustomed to the luxury of lemonade will not be now attuned to bitter lamentation.

"Adieu, refreshing and innocuous beverage! Surely these be perilous times."

There is a proposal before congress to change inauguration day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April, the reason being because of the bad weather usually encountered at the earlier date. But Speaker Clark has in mind a much more sweeping change, which would bring the inauguration to the fall of the year. The speaker says that if it were not almost as impossible to amend the constitution as it is to invent perpetual motion, he would propose an amendment which would have the election of the president and congress take place on the last Monday in August and legislative branches on the first Monday in October. He would also fix the term of the president at six years and make him forever ineligible for a second term. In view of the fact that Mr. Clark is a candidate for president, this view has some interest.

The speaker would have a proviso that the old congress should not legislate after the new one is chosen. "The worst feature of our government," he says, "lies in the fact that a congress thoroughly repudiated in November has three or four remaining months in which to legislate."

A newspaper man asked L. White Busbey, who served as secretary to Joseph G. Cannon when he was speaker. If Mr. Cannon had written out the address which he intended delivering on the Canadian reciprocity bill.

"No," "I think not," said Mr. Busbey. "Mr. Cannon very much dislikes to prepare a speech in advance and whenever he does he invariably gets off to another angle and delivers an altogether different speech. Mr. Cannon's favorite method of preparation for a speech is to write down the various headings which he proposes to cover. Then he has his stenographer write out these headings on small sheets of paper, takes them into the house with him and promptly loses them. He explains his inability to write out his speeches in advance by his early training as a lawyer. Then he was accustomed to refer horseback to the county seat, where a conference was held a few minutes with his client and go into court to wrestle with the case catch-as-catch-can style. The training of those early experiences sticks to him and his favorite method of debate is yet the catch-as-catch-can style."

England's greatest poet laureate has celebrated the charge of the Light Brigade in unforgettable verse. That heroic onslaught was repeated, but not altogether successful. Without chance of success, there was at least a tangible enemy to the front, and those who threw their lives away had the saving thought that the crowning meed of military glory would be theirs. But the Galveston-to-Houston march is bereft of all high honor. If comparable to any previous military feat, it must be likened to that of the king who marched up a hill, and then marched down again.

Putting Money into Good Roads. Springfield Republican. It comes from a Washington survey of the situation that the states of the union are together putting money into permanent road improvement at the rate of about \$150,000,000 a year. That is nearly double the expenditure being made for the same purpose not longer ago than 1904, as found by a census bureau inquiry. We must suppose that it is to the automobile that the country largely owes the rapid advance in a great national economy.

Formed a New Partnership--A Man and His Money... Every few years you see a neighbor of yours branch out with a new house, an automobile, and a few other luxuries that you know were impossible in the days gone by. How is this? You ask. The answer--forethought and confidence in home institutions--savings judiciously invested. When you investigate the Oakridge Investment Company's project! It will bring you 15% every year.

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EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Queen Mary's crown weighs only nineteen ounces, but it cost nearly as much as a real Panama hat.

Chicago Post: That Victor Emmanuel monument in Rome, being chiefly remarkable for its intricate and expensive qualities, sounds decidedly homelike to an American.

Chicago Tribune: If everybody has said that the tobacco trust has been "snuffed out," or "has gone up in smoke," let us consider the incident closed and plug along as heretofore.

Washington Post: The State Department is having a hard time picking a suitable colored gent for minister to Haiti, Jack Johnson having declined the post because he could ride only a few minutes in an eighty-horsepower auto in Haiti.

Houston Post: If Mr. Bryan thinks it was his work that brought about the democratic victory last year, he has another thing coming. The truth of the matter is, most of the recruits were men who thought the Nebraskan had retired for a while.

Chicago Tribune: The Richmond Times-Dispatch tributes Mr. Bryan to go back to Nebraska and stay there, and not to manage the legislation of the country until he is firmly seated in the presidential chair, "which will be after the 4th of March, 1912." The emphasis is on the "after."

AN OUTWORN INTEREST.

Hereay Trials Attract Slight Public Attention. New York World.

The hereay trial in the Presbyterian church, by the slight attention it attracts outside the denomination, well measure the progress of public thought away from the subtleties of theological controversy in twenty years.

When the trial of Dr. Briggs in 1891 profoundly stirred religious opinion everywhere, now only a small element feels deeply concerned as to whether the doctrines of the ministers arraigned are or are not "a departure from the standards of the church," or takes seriously the allegation that views on sin, salvation and atonement not strictly in accord with the ancient tenets are "treason to Jesus Christ." What popular interest the trial has had as an indication of the extent to which "the fires of Calvin glow" in an age when insistence on the letter of old creeds has been largely relaxed.

Trials for hereay which result in conviction no longer end a pastor's career of usefulness, and the fact incidentally illustrates their loss of authority. Some other denomination is always found ready to welcome him, and the transfer of activities is made as readily as a railroad superintendent leaves the service of one road for another. Dr. Briggs after his suspension entered the Episcopal ministry and continued his production of volumes of theological criticism.

More in keeping with the spirit of the times than hereay trials and more significant of modern theology is the statement that the new pastor of a prominent New York Presbyterian congregation is expected to "harmonize the old theology with the new." That is a work more profitable in every aspect than disputation over the non-essentials of religion.

USELESS MANEUVERS. Mike of One Hundred Miles Under Scorching Sun. Washington Post.

It is learned from press dispatches concerning the soldiers in Texas and who is not interested in the soldier boys--that the members of the First independent brigade took a 100-mile hike from Galveston to Houston and back again. Just what was accomplished for the good of the country, or the welfare of the brigade, is hard to determine. But they were overcome by heat before the first day of the march was completed. With a temperature above 100 degrees men fell unconscious by the roadside, and those still able to struggle onward suffered dreadfully from a burning thirst. It is further reported that the officers were called all sorts of uncomplimentary names as they rode coolly by the column of 4,000 men, choked with limestone dust and parched with the undurable heat.

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LAUGHING GAS.

"Yes, the elevator fell six stories," "Everybody screamed and prayed for course!" "No. There would have been absolute silence if it hadn't been for the elevator boys."

"What did he do?" "He shrieked 'Going down,' as we passed each floor." "Cleveland Plain Dealer."

"How does the war go? Which side has the advantage now?" "Things are still rather evenly balanced. The regulars and the revolutionists have each gained a recruit." "Louisville Courier-Journal."

"I understand that political boss has retired." "Retired? Isn't exactly the right words," replied the sports' statesman. "He was put to sleep and took the count." "Washington Star."

"She--Why are you looking so solemn this morning?" "I was worried over a dark suggestion an acquaintance made me yesterday. She--What was it?" "He--He asked me if I hadn't better get in the coal this summer." "Baltimore American."

OLD LOVERS.

John A. Morse in New York Times. Dim eyes peer out from golden casements where Flair's frequently a strand of silver hair; Bright shines the sun and sweet the madd'ow's zephyr, And fair the sky that smiles above her head.

There, by the stream where bond the willows low, We started life--and 'twas not long ago; Ah! then the sun seemed harbored in her eyes, Amos their blue and tear-wet mysteries!

Her hands, like soft magnolia petals were; Her breath like zephyrs half afraid to stir; Her lips with honey dropt the jonquil's grace; Save in her form and love shone in her face.

She cried and trembled as I told her then I wanted her for wife (my sweet!) and when I kissed her and she kissed me, heaven seemed to lavish joys of paradise undreamed.

Heaven! They say we near it, for we're old; Her soft, magnolia hand still wears the gold; That pledged us through the paradise belt Of mind and soul illumine her dear face.

The violet depth has shallowed in her eye, The roses in her cheeks, perhaps a sigh Of mild regret has wilted, but her grace Of mind and soul illumine her dear face.

The meadows sweet and green turn brown and bare; Change and decay, life, death spread everywhere; Save in the souls where sacredly is laid The echoes of a lover's serenade.



YOURS

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Yours for never-failing results.

Yours for purity.

Yours for economy.

Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever dependable baking powder.

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People Talked About



Orator, dramatist, poet and all-around gentleman, Augustus Thomas climbed to the top of the ladder by force of merit. As a page in the Forty-first congress he learned his first lesson as a political booster. St. Louis is his native town and New York his stamping ground. He is 59 past.

Charles Grieshaber of Bloomfield